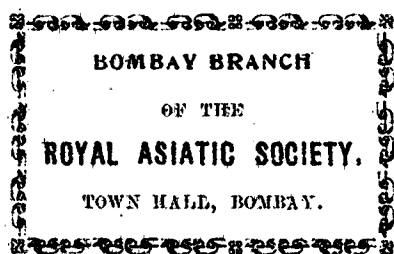




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Despatch 2 Vol 11

JUNE, 1800. OFFICER IN ARREST FOR IMPROPER LETTER. 3.

It appears, however, from letters from Captain Kirkpatrick which have been communicated to me, that your force and Saddoolah Khan's are to remain on the north bank of the Kistna. If this should be the case, I can expect no co-operation from you; but if it should be otherwise, and you should have received directions from Hyderabad to cross the Kistna, I conceive that your moving up the Dooab immediately, towards the Nizam's frontier, and your being prepared to enter the Mahratta territory at about the beginning of July, when I may expect to be able to advance from the Toombuddra, will have the best effects in forwarding the object of both governments.

It is impossible for me at present to point out the precise line of operations which I should propose to follow, nor indeed is it necessary that I should do so; but I shall have determined it before I can receive your answer to this letter, when I will give you all the information in my power, and will further state to you the point in the Mahratta territory on which I may be desirous that you should direct your march. I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate to Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple such parts of this letter as you may think proper, and if you will request the former to make a communication on the subject to Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer at Poonah.

I have, &c.,

36912

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Adjutant-General.

[4]

SIR,

Camp at Chittledroog, 8th June, 1800.

I am concerned to have to inform you that I have been under the necessity of putting in arrest Major —— of the 77th regiment for a crime stated in the enclosed paper marked (A). Major —— had had a difference with the servant of the post-master stationed at Chittledroog regarding the delivery of a letter, in consequence of which he wrote to Mr. Cochrane a letter of which a copy is enclosed, No. 1.

The Resident in Mysore called upon me to interfere in consequence of this letter; and accordingly I wrote a letter to Colonel Stevenson, of which the enclosed, No. 2, is a copy.

B 2

Colonel Stevenson sent me in answer letters, of which the enclosed, No. 3 and No. 4, are copies.

The arduous situation in which I am placed, and the inconvenience which I must feel at the present moment in consequence of being obliged to attend a court-martial, induced me to write to Colonel Stevenson a letter of which No. 5 is a copy, in the expectation that something might have been said in Colonel Stevenson's communication to Major —— which might have drawn from him the answer of which I complained, and that thus I should have some ground for passing it over.

The enclosed No. 6 and No. 7 are copies of the papers received from Colonel Stevenson upon this occasion. By the former, to which I beg you will draw the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, it appears that he does not conceive Major ——'s letter of the 30th May to be an improper one. Still desirous to avoid the necessity of bringing Major —— to a court-martial, I sent my aide de camp, Captain West, to him, as it appeared impossible to hold any communication with him upon this subject through Colonel Stevenson, and told him that I conceived his letter of the 31st May to be disrespectful and improper towards me, and as such I called upon him to withdraw it, and to declare his sense of its impropriety in an address to me of the form enclosed (No. 8).

I desired Captain West to inform him that he had orders to allow him one hour to consider whether he would send the paper required or not, and that if he did not send it, he was to consider himself in arrest. He declined to send this paper, and he is now in arrest.

Having stated to you the circumstances under which I have been obliged to put Major —— in arrest, I have to apologize for having delayed that measure so long after the receipt of his letter of the 30th May; but that delay is to be attributed to my desire to avoid the inconvenience which I am afraid the public service will suffer from my being obliged to attend a general court-martial as a prosecutor at the present moment. If the Commander-in-Chief should think proper to order a court-martial to assemble immediately for his trial, I shall endeavour that this inconvenience shall be as slight as possible, but I hope that he will delay it until the service on which I am now employed is in some degree brought to a conclusion.

P. S.—Since writing the above a gentleman has called upon me on the part of Major —— to say that he was willing to withdraw his letter. I sent him word that under no circumstance would I at any time have allowed him to withdraw it unless he declared himself sensible of its impropriety; but that at the present moment he was in arrest, and all applications upon the subject must be made through you to the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Torin.

[430.]

SIR,

9th June, 1800.

I am concerned to observe the state of your corps from sickness, and the following measures must be taken without delay, in order that the men may have an opportunity of recovering their health.

Those Native officers and men fit for service, amounting by your return to 238, with 240 horses, are to join the troops intended for the field. They must have with them the usual proportion of horsekeepers and grasscutters for that number of horses, and the proportion of the gram department which their numbers bear to those of the whole regiment. Those men who are convalescent and those who are to be sent to assist them, with the horses under Cornet Lyne, are to remain in this neighbourhood, moving about short distances from place to place as may be found most convenient, until the men who are sick in Chittledroog are so far recovered as to be able to move. The whole are then to be moved by easy stages to Sera, thence by Bangalore, even to the Carnatic, until they entirely recover their lost health. Mr. Grant will remain with the party under Cornet Lyne, and he will of course occasionally visit those sick belonging to the 1st regiment who are in the hospital at Chittledroog.

You will leave with Cornet Lyne that part of the gram department and the horsekeepers and grasscutters which you do not take with you to join the army. But as this extraordinary sickness can be got the better of only by rest, and as it appears that it has attacked the followers as well as the Sepoys,

I beg that you will entertain such additional number of horsekeepers as you may think necessary in order to take care of the horses of your regiment during the time that this sickness prevails. I rely upon you that the use of this indulgence will be confined to the necessity which may exist at the moment, and that as the men recover, the number of horsekeepers will be reduced to the establishment allowed by the regulations of government.

Under the circumstances of the present moment it is impossible for me to give any assistance of carriage to move the weakly and sick men from Chittledroog, which certainly appears to me to be most desirable; but it may be possible to move them by means of brinjaries to be hired in the country from village to village. I will countersign the bills for the expense incurred on this account, vouched as required by the regulations; and you will accordingly desire Mr. Grant to take measures for moving the men in that manner as soon as he may find it practicable.

As I understand that the wives and relations of some of the Sepoys have likewise been afflicted with this disorder, I beg that you will desire Mr. Grant to take similar measures for their removal, and inform him that the expense thereof to any moderate extent will be paid.

One or two of the sick men have expressed a desire that they should be attended by their brothers who are well. I beg that you will allow of this.

As you appear to have confidence in Cornet Lyne, he is to remain in charge of this party of convalescents, and he is not to give it over to any officer whatever.

You will do me the favour to make known to your regiment such parts of this arrangement as you may think proper, and you will inform them that in adopting these measures for their recovery from a sickness which they have acquired in the service, I am convinced that I am doing that which will be most agreeable to the government which they are serving, and which would be ordered by that government if it were sufficiently near.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Chittledroog, Monday, 9th June, 1800. [431.]

All corps, individuals, and departments are to make out fresh indents on Captain Mackay for the carriage of their tents, the stores and grain, &c., in their charge. These indents are to be sent to Captain Mackay early in this day, who will bring them to Colonel Wellesley to be countersigned.

Repeated complaints having been made to Colonel Wellesley, by the Resident, of the conduct of travellers on the roads from the great stations in Mysore to the Carnatic, pains have been taken to render their accommodation as good as circumstances will permit, but in vain. The bazaar people cannot be detained in the villages on the great roads where they expect to meet with Europeans and their followers, notwithstanding the advantage which they might expect from it, as they are beaten and ill used and their goods are taken from them without payment.

Colonel Wellesley requests that gentlemen will give particular orders to their servants and followers upon this subject, which is one which goes to the comfort of every individual who may be obliged to pass on the road. Orders have been given to the inhabitants to sell at a reasonable rate every thing which they may have, and which may be required ; but even the exorbitancy of their demands ought not to occasion their being ill treated, or that their goods should be taken from them without any payment whatever. The prices of the two essential articles wanting for a traveller, viz. food for himself and his cattle, have been fixed. The wholesale price of sheep by the Company's regulations is, in all parts of the country, one pagoda for three ; and the price of straw is one rupee for four bullock loads.

After this order Colonel Wellesley is hopeful that there will be no further complaints on this subject ; and if there should be any grounds given for them, it is to be feared that travelling from place to place will be rendered quite impracticable.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of Government.

[432.]

SIR,

Camp at Chittledroog, 10th June, 1800.

I have had various reports of Dhoondiah's motions since he got possession of Dummul, but none on which I can depend.

It is said by some that he has advanced to, and is in possession of Savanore, and by others that he is gone towards Noolgoond.

I think the latter the most probable.

In either case I propose to cross the Toombuddra into the Mahratta territory as soon as I shall have collected a sufficient number of brinjarries to insure the subsistence of the troops; and I hope to be across the river before it fills, although it is evident that the monsoon set in to the westward some days ago. If he should have gone towards Noolgoond, or is to the northward of the province of Savanore, I propose to cross the Toombuddra below the junction of the Werdah with that river, if it should be practicable; but if Dhoondiah is in possession of Savanore, it will be necessary that I should cross the Toombuddra at Hurryhur, and afterwards the Werdah; as if I were to go so far to the northward as below the junction of the rivers before I crossed the first, Dhoondiah might from Savanore cross the last and get into the Bednere country, and it would be impossible for me to prevent it. The march, however, from Hurryhur towards the Werdah and Savanore completely covers Bednere. The supplies, &c. for the troops will afterwards come by the longest but the most convenient route of Oollul, and they will thus have the passage of one instead of that of two rivers, if they came by the Werdah; and when the rivers fill, they will be in perfect security till they cross the Toombuddra.

After entering the Mahratta country my first object will be to secure Savanore, the principal man at which place is Ball Kishen Punt, who is a servant of the Peshwah. I have already opened a communication with him, and I have desired him to meet me at Hurryhur. I enclose a draft of my letter to him, to Appah Saheb, and to Goklah, and to Wara Dea Caukah.

These are the principal people in the Mahratta territory who have been heretofore opposed to Dhoondiah, and from whom I may expect co-operation. I shall, however, be independent of it.

I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, who is, I understand, on the north bank of the Kistna with two battalions of the Honourable Company's troops, and some of the cavalry and infantry belonging to His Highness the Nizam. This force I understand to have been collected and stationed there with a view to opposing Dhoondiah, and to a co-operation with the troops which should be collected for that purpose in

this country ; but as long as they remain north of the Kistna, they can neither oppose Dhoondiah's progress in His Highness the Nizam's territories should he enter the Dooab when pressed by me, nor can they co-operate in any plan which I may have against him.

I have acquainted Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean with the general outline of my plan as above stated, and I have urged him to cross the Kistna and to move towards the Mahratta frontier, as the only method of protecting His Highness's territories, or of being at all useful to me. I have desired him to refer my letter to the Resident at Hyderabad and to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple ; and if I find that he crosses the river and moves as I have proposed, I shall be able to point out to him exactly what line I should wish him to pursue. The unsettled state of the Mahratta country, and the probability that Dhoondiah will be joined by other chiefs, render it highly desirable that the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean should move towards the frontier as soon as possible ; although I conceive that I shall be sufficiently strong for everything that will be opposed to me.

I expect that the two Native battalions from Goa will join me in the course of a few days. I have exchanged one of them for the battalion which has been hitherto in Soonda, as the latter is stronger and in better order. I do not propose to avail myself at present of his Lordship's permission to call for part of the regiment from Goa ; as I am afraid that they would be but badly equipped, and that as the monsoon has set in they would suffer much on their march through Soonda to join me.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick.

[433.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Chittledroog, 11th June, 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 22nd May.

My letters to Lord Mornington and Lord Clive of the 29th and 31st last month will have shown you that I have determined to remain in this country till everything on the northern frontier is settled. If the troops of which I was offered the

command do not move till late in the year, I shall be at liberty to go with them; if they move immediately, it cannot be helped. We have not got Jemalabad, and the monsoon is set in in Canara. I have given orders that a sufficient party may be left there to blockade the upper fort, and that all the other troops may be drawn into their garrisons and cantonments.

Our hill forts in general are worse than useless. They are so unhealthy that it is not possible to leave a large body of people or an European officer on the hill: he consequently resides below, and sends a small guard to the top of the hill; and the whole party are at all times liable to be surprised and cut off. Under these circumstances it would appear that it would be better to withdraw our garrisons from all these places; but then they would be occupied by the Polygars by whom they were originally built, they would instantly rebel and oppose the authority of government, and it would require almost an army to retake each hill fort. If they are abandoned they must at the same time be entirely destroyed, and particularly all the means which they have of affording a supply of water must be totally destroyed.

In fact the hill forts in general are bad posts for us, and the sooner they are destroyed the better.

I have received the orders of government to enter the Mahratta territory if I should find it necessary, and I am now making all my arrangements preparatory to crossing the Toombuddra. Dhoondiah, it is said, is at Savanore; but I rather believe that he is gone to the northward, and that he will head towards the Nizam's territories. I am well equipped, and when joined by all the troops coming from the eastward and westward I shall have a respectable force.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[434.]

To the Officer Commanding in Soonda.

SIR,

Chittledroog, 11th June, 1800.

As I find that the party is still at Budnaghur, it is very desirable that you should make arrangements immediately for driving them out.

For this you will probably find the force at Mundragoor

sufficient ; and as the distance is not greater than twenty miles, they may be able to march it in one night, and make the attack by surprise. Budnaghur is a small mud fort, having a tiled roof over its rampart.

As well as I recollect, it has no ditch ; but if it has one, it will be easily passed, and the attacking party will have no difficulty in escalading the wall : for this purpose they must carry ladders.

Every man found in the fort must be put to death.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Adjutant-General.

[435.]

SIR,

Camp at Woodanelly, 12th June, 1800.

I have to inform you that yesterday-morning, finding that it was Major ——'s intention to accompany his corps to the field, I intimated to him my desire that he would remain at Chittledroog till he received further orders from head quarters. To this I was induced from a consideration that the Commander-in-Chief would not order a court-martial to assemble for his trial as long as the detachment now in the field should be actively employed ; that in the mean time Major —— would remain in arrest in the field, would do no duty, and therefore that the public would derive no advantage whatever from the expense of sending him there. The temper of mind also in which Major —— appears to be made me very desirous that until his conduct should have been investigated, he should not be with a corps which forms a great part of the strength of this detachment.

In the evening I received the two enclosed letters, addressed to Major-General Brathwaite, which I beg you will lay before him. They both came to my hands many hours subsequent to the first intimation Major —— received of my intention that he should remain at Chittledroog, and about two hours after he had received Captain Barclay's official letter to that purport ; and not, as it would appear by the letters, the first before I gave the order of which the second is a complaint.

The copies of original papers which I sent you on the 8th instant are the best answer to the first, excepting to one asser-

tion, viz., that Major —— had repeatedly and in vain solicited a trial.

It is an immaterial circumstance, but it is an additional proof of the species of candour which pervades the whole of that letter, that the Major once wrote to my aide de camp to know whether I had the power of ordering a court-martial. My answer was, that Major-General Brathwaite had intrusted me with that power, but that I did not conceive that it would be very proper for me to exercise it on that occasion, and that all the papers regarding his arrest would go to head quarters.

I have above explained the reasons which induced me to give the order of which the second letter is a complaint. •

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[436.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor.

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Woodanelly, 12th June, 1800.

I marched from Chittledroog this morning on my way to the Toombuddra, which I propose to cross immediately either at Hurryhur or lower down, according as I may find Dhondiah's position when I reach the river.

I wish that you would join me as soon as you can come to Hurryhur, where you will hear of my movements, and will direct your march accordingly. I will leave a letter for you there.

I have heard nothing yet of the money which I expected from Canara, and the grenadiers of the Nuggur corps must wait for that, and then proceed according to instructions contained in an official letter which I will send this day if possible.

I have just received your letter of the 7th.

As soon as I had ascertained that Colonel Stevenson had not given more ground than I had for Major ——'s letter which I enclosed to you, I sent my aide de camp to him to tell him that I conceived his letter to be an improper one, that I therefore called upon him to withdraw it, and to acknowledge himself sensible of its impropriety. This he declined, and I was therefore under the necessity of putting him in arrest, and of reporting him to the Commander-in-Chief.

I have this day forwarded to head quarters two letters from Major ——, which I am afraid will not be deemed more proper than that which I received from him.

I cannot express to you the degree of concern which I have felt throughout this business; but I have the satisfaction of knowing that what has happened has been unsought for by me, and that as far as has depended upon me, everything has been done which could bring it to a more speedy and more amicable conclusion. Indeed if I had not done so, I should have been mad, as of course I cannot feel very easy in the expectation of having to attend a court-martial as a prosecutor in addition to my other occupations.

I shall give orders respecting the staff officers in Bullum.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan.

[437.]

SIR;

Camp, 4 miles W. of Burumsagur, 13th June, 1800.

Lieutenant-Colonel Close has communicated to me an extract of a letter which you have written to Major Munro, dated the 1st instant, regarding the purchase of grain and provisions for store for the garrisons in Canara.

As I understand it to be your opinion that all the forts along the sea coast in Canara ought to be destroyed, and as you do not occupy any of them excepting Behul, and Seedasheeghur, and Cundapoor, I do not see the necessity of throwing provisions into them. You may, however, think it proper that there should be a store in those posts which are occupied by our troops; and if that should be the case, I approve of your authorizing the commissary of provisions, or whoever may be the proper officer under the government of Bombay, to receive from Major Munro rice and other articles which may have been purchased already in consequence of a correspondence upon the subject with you, in sufficient quantity to form a store in each of the garrisons now occupied, and which you may still think it proper to occupy, by the Honourable Company's troops: but if you should not think it necessary that there should be a store of grain and provisions in these posts, you will of course not give the authority to receive them to the commissary of provisions.

As the fortifications of Mangalore have been destroyed, as I understand, it is not necessary or proper that there should be any store of provisions there, as I perceive was intended by Mr. Watkins. I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from government regarding your proposal to destroy the forts in Canara.

It is impossible to come to any decision upon this subject until I receive from you the further information which is required; and in the mean time you will make arrangements with Major Munro that he may occupy with his peons, as far as he may find it practicable, those posts which it may be deemed of importance to hold, but for which you cannot now afford troops. I conclude that before now you will have withdrawn the 75th regiment from Jemalabad, but that you will have taken the measures I proposed for repairing the damaged mortar beds, or for replacing them should the former not be practicable. It is very desirable that the bombardment of that place should not be discontinued.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[438.]

To Colonel Pater.

Camp, 4 miles W. of Burumsagur,
13th June, 1800.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

I arrived here this morning, and I think that I shall be in your neighbourhood to-morrow; and if possible I shall be glad to see, and have a little conversation with you.

My plan is to cross the river forthwith, either at Hurryhur, or if the ford there won't answer, at one of the others which you mentioned to me. For this purpose it is necessary that you should make inquiries for me upon these points: What is the depth of water at Hurryhur? What the depth at the other fords? What is the distance from your ground to each of them? Is there a road from them to Rannee Bednore? What kind of one is it, and what its length?

I think that my crossing at Hurryhur or thereabouts, although probably that is not the most advantageous place in some points of view, will have the effect of preventing an in-

vasion of the Company's or Rajah's territory ; and that is to me a great object.

Let me see you in the morning.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Blaquiere.

[439.]

MY DEAR BLAQUIERE,

Camp at Honore, 14th June, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 11th instant. I had heard that your guns were in great style, but wanted repairs. If you had been in this country, I should have had new carriages made for you ; but now it is too late, and all I can do is to keep them in repair as well as we can.

I am very anxious that you should join me as soon as possible : you must come by Woodanelly, Burumsagur, Hurroor, to Hurryhur, where you will find me, or will receive further instructions. I have this day sent orders to Chittledroog that you may have 3000 pagodas on account of your abstracts for last month in case you should want it, and should not have received money for them at Bangalore. I have likewise given orders that if you should not be able to purchase any gram, your gram agent should receive from the garrison storekeeper as much as will fill all your bullocks, upon his indent and receipt. You will arrange this matter.

It is very desirable that you should bring with you as much gram as you can carry, as it is scarce in this part of the country ; but if you can purchase it, it is better that you should procure it in that manner than that you should receive it on indent from the garrison storekeeper..

You will find no difficulty in procuring gram on the road from Chittledroog to the river ; and I therefore expect to see you with full bags, and all your bullocks loaded.

The distance which it is necessary to bring the arrack from Madras naturally occasions a considerable uncertainty in the supply ; and as it is better to have a little at all times, than at one time more than is necessary, and at another none at all, I have put all the troops in the field and in this part of the country on half allowance, excepting on days when, on account

of the weather, it may be desirable that they should have the full quantity. I shall be obliged to you if you will do the same with the 25th dragoons, and you may explain to the regiment the reason why it was done.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[440.]

*

A. G. O.

Camp at Honore, Saturday, 14th June, 1800.

The troops to be brigaded as follows :

Colonel Stevenson is to command the cavalry.

1st Brigade of Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. Torin	{ H.M. 19th Light Dragoons 1st Regt. Native cavalry 4th Regt. Native cavalry }	{ Capt. Foulis Brigade Major.
2nd Brigade of Cavalry—Col. Pater	{ H.M. 25th Light Dragoons 2nd Regt. Native cavalry }	{ Lieut. Lewis Brigade Major.
1st Brigade of Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Montresor	{ H.M. 73rd Regt. H.M. 77th Regt. }	{ Capt. Winston Brigade Major.
2nd Brigade of Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Tolfrey	{ 1st batt. 1st Regt. 1st batt. 8th Regt. 1st batt. 12th Regt. }	{ Capt. Buchan Brigade Major.
3rd Brigade of Infantry—Major. Capper	{ 2nd batt. 4th Regt. 2nd batt. 2nd Bombay Regt. 1st batt. 4th Bombay Regt. }	{ Lieut. Scott Brigade Major.

The 2nd brigade of infantry will be on the right, the 1st in the centre, the 3rd on the left.

The park will accompany either on the right or left of the 1st brigade, as may be most convenient to the road, but on the march it is always to follow it.

A brigade of guns is to be attached to each corps of the line.

A piquet is to mount daily, to consist of two subaltern officers and fifty rank and file from the 1st brigade, and one subaltern and one hundred rank and file from each of the others, with a proportion of Native officers and European and Native non-commissioned officers. This piquet is to be commanded by a captain, furnished by roster from the line of infantry, and he is to encamp with it.

There is to be a field officer of the day, who is to post and be in charge of the piquets, and to whom all reports are to be made. The officers for this duty are to be taken from a roster, including all those of the rank of lieutenant-colonel and major, of cavalry and infantry. There is likewise to be an adjutant of the day from the infantry under the orders of the field officer ; it will be his duty to parade the piquets. The piquets are always to fall in in the order in which the corps to which they

belong stand in line. On halting days they will parade at sunrise in part of the park, and will be marched off by order from the field officer of the day. On marching days they are to be on the marching flank of the line a little before the beating of the assembly. The old piquet will, on marching days, form the rear guard.

To-morrow the piquets will be paraded and posted after the line reaches its ground.

Returns of the names, rank, and date of rank of the field officers and captains who are to take the duty of field officer of the day and captain of the piquets, to be sent to the Deputy Adjutant-General on coming to the ground to-morrow.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean.

[441.]

SIR,

Camp at Hurryhur, 16th June, 1800.

I have just had the honour of receiving your letter of the 6th instant. I wrote to you on the 6th a letter of which I now send you a copy, which explains my wishes as far as is practicable at the present moment.

I am employed here in crossing the Toombuddra, which has filled. Dhoondiah is at Savanore with a great part of his force, and has some people on this side of the Werdah. All the forts on both sides of that river excepting Havanoor have received his garrisons. It is impossible for me to fix a day on which I shall be prepared to advance into the Mahratta territory.

It is very desirable that you should communicate immediately with Saddoolah Khan, and endeavour to form a junction with him. If he be at Copaul, that may not be difficult, consistently with the putting my wishes in execution, as expressed in my letter of the 6th; but if he be at Bellary,* and should not have commenced to

* *Bellary*, a hill fort in the Balaghaut, is situated in an open country, about six miles from a ridge of hills running parallel to the great Comargotta ridge, in a west direction to the Toombuddra. The Droog occupies the upper part of an oval naked granitic ridge of inconsiderable height. The crown of the rock is enclosed by a wall of excellent masonry; the large quarried stones are well shaped, jointed externally, chunamed, and pointed; rampart 8 to 12 feet thick; parapets 3 to 6 feet wide, and 10 to 14 feet in thickness. The S.E. tower of the citadel is about 420 feet above the glacis. The fortress is

cross the Toombuddra before he will receive your communication, I am afraid that it is not reasonable to expect that I shall have the advantage of the co-operation of the troops under his orders. In that case you will judge for yourself, according to the intelligence which you will receive, whether it is safe for you to advance towards the frontier, and you will take the earliest opportunity of apprising me of your situation.

I have written to Captain Kirkpatrick to request that you may be followed by the grenadiers from Hyderabad, and the 3rd regiment of cavalry. . . .

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[442.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hurryhur, 16th June, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 8th, and as my troops are passing the Toombuddra in boats, which is a very troublesome operation, I have not much time to write to you. There is only one circumstance which I should wish were differently arranged regarding the posts in Cotiote, and that is that our friend Kydree Amboo should not have Mananderry. He is a good friend to us now, and I should be sorry that anything which it may be necessary to do hereafter in Malabar should ever make him otherwise. In that case we shall certainly take the post with ease, but we shall have it to take. I don't wish that anything should now be done towards depriving him of it; but I should wish that hereafter, when our troops may be assembled in that country, they should occupy Mananderry if only for a day, and that afterwards, if it is not thought useful to us, it may be entirely destroyed.

I also wish to mention another circumstance to you. I understood that as soon as the rains set in, the Paulghaut coolies were

flanked at intervals by circular works or bastions of solid masonry of various sizes. The expense magazines, water tanks, storehouses, drains, &c., are all well constructed. The ascent, especially on the east side, which immediately covers the Pettah, is precipitous; the narrow path winds among rocks and stones, sometimes under large masses and through caverns. The lower fort is enclosed by a good rampart, ditch, revetted covered way, and glacis, all constructed on better principles than any other of the fortifications of Hyder or Tippoo. (Captain Colin Mackenzie's 'Remarks,' *Wellington MSS.*, 1803.)—Ed.

to be discharged, and that the northern coolies only were to be kept in the service. I have so informed the government of Bombay : if you have any reason for wishing that they should remain in the service in order to complete our works in Cotiote, I will authorize their being kept ; but if they are wanted only to work upon the roads about Cannanore, and between Tellicherry and Mahe, however desirable I may think those works, they are not of the first necessity, and there must be a reference to government before I can authorize an expense to be incurred on account of them.

I beg therefore that you will discharge the Paulghaut coolies immediately if they are not wanted for the service in Cotiote.

I send with this letter an approbation of the allowance given to Captain Moncrieff, and I enclose a list of officers belonging to the 2nd of the 2nd, who I beg may be ordered from Malabar to join their corps in the field without loss of time.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing how well satisfied I am with everything done in Cotiote, and how much obliged I am to you and to Captain Moncrieff.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. M. O. Camp at Hurryhur, Monday, 16th June, 1800. [443.]

Major Desse will send a return to Captain Mackay stating the number of bullock loads of tents he has to send over the river, and Captain Mackay will furnish elephants to carry them. *

It is very desirable that some arrangement should be made, and as much regularity as is possible should be observed in the passage of the river. The commanding officers of corps should settle the order in which the sepoys and their baggage should pass, whether the battalion should go over first and then be followed by its baggage and stores, or that the baggage of each company should follow the company to which it belongs : but, at all events, it is desirable that the baggage and sepoys should not be passed over at the same time. It is also desirable that a particular spot should be appointed at which the boats should be landed, and an officer of the corps which, or whose

baggage, they may be employed in crossing, ought to be at that spot to see that they are not overloaded, and that everything is conducted with as much regularity as is practicable.

As the boats are forced by the current to a considerable distance below the place at which it may be expedient to load them, it will be necessary that a party on fatigue should be employed to draw them up the stream along shore to the spot at which they are to receive their loads. An officer ought also to be appointed to superintend the unloading of the boats on the other side of the river; and a party on fatigue ought to be employed for that purpose, as well as to draw the boats up the stream as high as possible before they are sent back to this side.

When an officer commanding a corps shall have nearly got his whole corps and his baggage over the river, and that it is probable that he will have no further occasion for the boats, he will give notice thereof to Colonel Wellesley, in order that another corps or department may receive timely orders to prepare to pass.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[444.] G. A. O.

16th June, 1800.

A naig and 6 sepoys to be sent immediately to the ford, where the boats are working. He will receive charge of the boats from the officer who may be using them, at sunset, and will deliver them back to him in the morning; and will permit no person to make use of them in the mean time without Colonel Wellesley's express order.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[445.]

To the Adjutant-General, Bombay.

SIR,

Camp at Hurryhur, 17th June, 1800.

I have to inform you that I have received a letter from Colonel Sartorius, in which he states that he has allowed Captain Moncrieff to entertain an establishment of 350 rupees *per mensem* for the purpose of making copies of, and assisting him in his surveys of Malabar and Canara. To this I have given

my consent, as, by a letter from the Governor in Council, it appeared that it met with his approbation.

The posts in Cotiote are finished, and I have the honour to enclose a description of them which I have received from Colonel Sartorius. The road between the two posts will be completed before the conclusion of the rains.

A large quantity of provisions has been thrown into Cotaparamba, so that hereafter there will be no difficulty in any military operation which may be thought necessary in that country.

I arrived here on the 15th instant, and I am now employed in passing the Toombuddra, which has filled. I was joined yesterday by the 2nd battalion 2nd Bombay regiment from Goa, and I expect to be joined by one of the battalions of the 4th regiment in a day or two.

Dhoondiah Waugh is at Savanore with the greatest part of his troops, and has a small body on this side of the Werdah.

I am concerned to have to inform you that Jemalabad is still in the hands of the banditti who surprised it. Three mortars and a howitzer were brought there, and shells were thrown into the place, till at last the beds were entirely destroyed. Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine made three unsuccessful attempts to get possession of the place by storm. At length, the rains having set in, the troops have been withdrawn, excepting 100 men of the 75th, and 300 Native infantry: this force is supposed to be sufficient to blockade the place during the rains.

I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan to repair or replace the mortar-beds as soon as possible, in order that the annoyance from them may be continued during the rains.

I have likewise directed that a post may be left at Buntwell, to secure the communication with the troops employed in the blockade of Jemalabad. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan to have buildings erected for these troops, of which I hope the government will approve.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson to Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan, by which it appears that a party of Native infantry under the orders of a subahdar have been very successful in the pursuit of a noted freebooter in Canara. The subahdar is not named, but I will request Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan to let me know his name.

In the attack of Jemalabad the 75th regiment lost two privates killed and two serjeants and eighteen privates wounded; and

Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine, who led the attack, speaks highly of the behaviour of his men.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[446.] G. M. O.

Camp at Hurryhur, Tuesday, 17th June, 1800.

A man from each Native infantry corps to be sent immediately to the place where the boats are working on the river as orderlies to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, and to be relieved daily until further orders.

In order to insure the regularity of the attendance of the boat people, and to have at all times certain means of communication between the officer commanding the corps or the head of the department which may be crossing the river, and the aumildar and Native servants of Hurryhur, the Deputy Quartermaster-General is put in charge of them, and is to superintend the passage of the river. He is to have an orderly from each Native corps of the line.

It appears that the bullocks, when taken over by the boats, impede them so much, that Colonel Wellesley is induced to desire that they may not be allowed to pass with them. He is further induced to give this order, as it appears that they will cross with more ease and safety to themselves if driven across at any of the fords.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[447.]

To the Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Camp at Hurryhur, 18th June, 1800.

I have received information from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan that the mortar beds which had been employed at Jemalabad are entirely destroyed, and that in consequence the fire from mortars had ceased; that Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine had made three attempts to get possession of the place by storm, which had been unsuccessful, and in making which he had lost two privates killed, and one serjeant and eighteen privates wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine led the attacks, and speaks highly of the conduct of the men under his command who made them.

The rains had set in in Canara, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan

had withdrawn the troops from Jemalabad, excepting 100 men of the 75th and 300 Native infantry, which are deemed sufficient for the blockade, and I have desired him either to repair or replace the mortar beds without loss of time. A party of Native infantry, under a subahdar, had been very successful in the punishment of some banditti which had appeared near Seedasheeghur. The two principal men, who for many years had lived by plunder, were killed, and the whole party dispersed.

I hear from Malabar that the posts and roads are finished, which I heretofore informed you I had ordered to be made, and everything in that province remains quiet. I reached this camp on the 14th instant, and found that the river had risen so much as to be no longer fordable. I have, however, passed over one battalion and four field pieces, and the 2nd regiment of cavalry with its guns, and I hope soon that the 1st will have joined them. A few horse have appeared in front of the detachment on the other side of the river, but the position they have is so strong and so much protected by this camp, that I should have no apprehension for their safety if all Dhoondiah's army were on this side of the Werdah. By all accounts it appears that he is still at Savanore, and has detached across the Werdah a small body of cavalry and infantry in order to take possession of the different forts in this part of the country, and to make the collections. There is no fort of any consequence, but Dhoondiah's people are in them all, excepting Havanoor. I have heard from Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean that he has been instructed by the Resident at Hyderabad to put himself under my orders, and was preparing to cross the Kistna on the 6th instant: this river had filled on the 3rd. He had not been joined by Saddoolah Khan, or by more of the Nizam's troops than 1000 horse, and with this his force consisted of 1400 infantry and eight guns. He had not heard from Saddoolah Khan, but he imagined that he was at Bellary, on the right bank of the Toombuddra. I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean to desire that he will immediately endeavour to communicate with and join himself to Saddoolah Khan; and I have written to this sirdar to request that if he should not already have crossed the Toombuddra, he would make all his preparatory arrangements and pass it immediately, and that he should direct his views towards forming a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean; the two corps, when joined, are to move towards the Nizam's frontier. I have been informed

that Saddoolah Khan is at Copaul: in that case it will not be difficult for Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean to join him.

Ball Kishen Punt arrived in my camp yesterday with 300 or 400 horse. I had already explained to him by letter, of which I sent you a copy, the extent of his Lordship's views in the armament which had been made, and he appeared well disposed to co-operate with me. He assures me that I shall find in the country quantities of forage and grain, and everything which the troops can want. He says that Appah Saheb and Goklah are gone to Kittoor for the purpose of procuring some money from the Polygar, after having obtained which they will move to the southward.

I propose to give over to Ball Kishen Punt all the forts, &c., of which our troops may get possession, excepting those which I may find it convenient or safe to keep.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[448.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Camp at Hurryhur, 19th June, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 13th instant, with its enclosures, and beg leave to inform you that the circumstances to which they allude had previously come to my knowledge, and, upon inquiry, I found that the matter of which Captain M'Gregor apprised the Board originated in a mistake of Mr. Gordon, the garrison storekeeper, who, contrary to my instructions, had an intention to purchase grain in this neighbourhood for the purpose of storing it at Chittledroog, whereas my orders to him were to purchase all the grain which he should lay in at and to the southward of Sera. The Rajah's dewan misconceived the arrangement that had been concerted with him for the purpose of facilitating that measure, as also for supplying the cavalry; and, under that misconception, wrote the Mahratta letter which was sent to you. I have, however, the satisfaction to state, that no inconvenience was felt from those mistakes; that no grain has been purchased here by Mr. Gordon's people; that if there should hereafter be any want of grain for the cavalry horses, it cannot be attributed to that cause.

I shall take care that the usual survey reports and estimates shall be transmitted to the Board for the repairs of the 6-pounder carriages sent into Chittledroog, previous to any work being undertaken.

The necessity of again troubling the Board with a similar charge to that of Captain M'Intire for ammunition-boxes (undertaken to be made by that officer solely on account of the emergency of the service and of the inability, at that period, of the commissary of supplies to furnish them) will not exist, the commissary of supplies having since had it in his power to provide himself with an establishment equal to answer any demands that may hereafter be made upon him.

I enclose an indent for felling and hand axes; there are very few in this country, and they are much required.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon.

[449.]

SIR,

Camp at Hurryhur, 20th June, 1800.

I have to request that you will be so kind as to order the commissary of stores at Seringapatam to make up a 3-pounder carriage and limber, and to equip it with the necessary stores; and you will send it when finished to Major Cuppage, upon his requisition. The commissary of stores will receive from the commissary of supply such articles as he will want for the construction of this carriage, &c., upon his indent, which I beg you will countersign. I also request that you will communicate to the commissary of supply my orders to comply with this indent.

Major Cuppage will want a tumbril for 3-pounder ammunition, and I beg that you will be so kind as to desire the commissary of stores to put in repair one of those which have been surveyed, and to repair which orders have been given by the Military Board. If all these have been repaired and are already in use, you will be so kind as to assemble a committee to survey one of the tumbrils in store: let an estimate be made of the repairs required, send the proceedings and estimate to me, and I will order the repairs.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[450.] G. M. O.

Camp at Hurryhur, Friday, 20th June, 1800.

As the orders of the 3rd June regarding European soldiers and others sent into hospitals may be misunderstood, they are explained as follows :

When an officer is left in charge of sick, whether belonging to his own corps or of any other, he is to have charge of their arms, &c., and is to draw their pay. When that officer is withdrawn from that station, and delivers over the charge to another officer or to the surgeon of the hospital, such officer, or the surgeon of the hospital to whom the charge may be delivered, will be responsible for whatever arms, &c., the men may have at the time.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[451.]

To Major-General Brathwaite.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hurryhur, 21st June, 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 16th instant. I am sorry to hear of the desertion among the followers of the 25th dragoons : I suspected something of the kind, as well in regard to them as to the palanquin boys sent to me. Not one of either of the sets, one of 150, the other of 108 boys, has yet arrived at Bangalore. Blaquiere tells me that they get too large an advance at Madras, which, if it be true, is certainly one cause of their desertion. However, it matters not ; I have a good number of doolies, and I expect a few more, and my Europeans keep their health in a most extraordinary manner. The Natives who have been at Chittledroog are sickly, and I shall be obliged to leave some of them here, where they will recover, and be hereafter a great security to my convoys.

I will do everything in my power to procure recruits : we must enlist them, and allow them to remain at the place where they were enlisted for a year or two. Those enlisted in camp will never much mind moving, but the others cannot bear to quit their own country.

I am glad you approve of the arrangement for Captain Scott and Mr. Francke : I have been so busy that I have not yet had time to send up the orders upon the subject. I find Captain Scott very satisfactory and useful.

Before now you will have heard that the Peshwah has consented to my entering the Mahratta territory in any force I please. I have got over the river all the cavalry, all the Europeans and their provisions, all the guns, the great bazaar, and many brinjaries. To-morrow I shall have over the store department and nearly all the other corps. The 25th dragoons will not join me till the 24th. I sent a patrol yesterday to Arnee to reconnoitre the fort, meaning to attack it this morning as soon as some scaling ladders should be made; but it was evacuated during the night. My people are now in it, and I give it over this evening to Ball Kishen Punt.

My convoys must come this way, and I believe after all it is the best. The river below the junction is a mile broad, and very difficult to pass; although Tippoo certainly passed it there in front of a Mahratta army, after he had been at Adoni and on his way to Savanore, in his war of 1786. I hear that Dhoondiah has left Savanore and is gone to the northward; I conclude to attack Appah Saheb if it be true that he has left Savanore. I will make inquiries regarding the possibility of making tents in this country.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan.

[452.]

SIR,

Camp at Hurryhur, 21st June, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose you the extract of a letter which I have received from the Secretary of Government upon the subject of your wish to have powers given to you to try and punish offenders by military process in the province of Canara. In obedience to the orders of government, as therein expressed, I hereby authorise you to bring to trial by military process, and to punish with death if necessary, all persons who may be found in open hostility against the British government, or caballing for the purpose of disturbing the tranquillity, or of exciting disaffection in the territories of the Company.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[453.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

*

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Hurryhur, 21st June, 1800.

I have the pleasure to enclose an extract of a letter which I have received from the Adjutant-General at Bombay, and the copy of a paper therein enclosed.

I arrived here on the 15th instant, and have been since employed in the passage of the Toombuddra, which has filled. I have, however, got across the river the largest proportion of my troops, provisions, and stores. Dhoondiah Waugh is at Savanore with the greatest part of his army; a small body of cavalry only are on this side of the Werdah. I yesterday sent a patrol to reconnoitre the fort of Arnee, on the left bank of the Toombuddra, about six miles below this place, and I intended to have attacked the fort this morning: it was evacuated, however, in the night, and my troops took possession of it this day.

I beg that you will be so kind as to communicate to the Commissioners in Malabar that part of this letter relating to my operations.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[454.]

*

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dolrymple.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Hurryhur, 21st June, 1800.

I was in hopes that I should have had the advantage of your assistance in the command of the force which I perceive by your letter of the 9th has been ordered from Hyderabad under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser. I think that you would have had another opportunity of giving Dhoondiah a defeat, and the public service would certainly have derived great advantage from your experience in that species of warfare, to say no more immediately to yourself. However, we must do our best. I have formidable accounts of Dhoondiah's force, and he certainly has got possession of the entire province of Savanore.* My force, however, is,

* *Translation of a Letter from Dhoondiah Waugh to Meer Allum Bahaudur.*

Dated the 7th Mohurram, or 7th June, 1800.
(Received 18th June.)

By the favour of God, I and my army are in health and spirits, and I daily offer up my prayers for your welfare.

I have now despatched to you an Eyad Dasht, and trust that, after making

I hope, more than a match for him. I hear that he went off from Savanore on the 19th towards Hoobly : * if he be really gone there, it is either to attack Appah Saheb, or to make a dash into our province of Soonda. But the Mahrattas think that he will rather prefer the Nizam's country to any other, and that he will enter the Dooab. He has but few people on this side of the

the arrangements therein mentioned, you will favour me with an answer, and consider me as your ally.

Out of regard for you, I have not approached your Highness's districts, and have given strict orders to my army to refrain from committing any violence in them. I am, therefore, induced to hope that you will send me a favourable answer.

I will also despatch to you from hence an intelligent person to treat with you on my part.

Ram Rao will, at a convenient opportunity, communicate to you some affairs of an urgent nature, which I have intrusted to him, and I beg that you will arrange accordingly. The above person being clever, let him be accompanied by some one else on your part when he returns.

Baker Saheb, who is a brave man, and particularly attached to me, being anxious about some of his family who are at Koomply, I will take it as a great favour if you will send them to Dummul, accompanied by a party of your troops.

Translation of an Extract of a Letter from Meer Allum Bahaudur to Mustahkin ood Dowlah Bahaudur.

Received 18th June, 1800.

Some time ago the rebel Dhoondiah, upon arriving on the confines of Dummul, wrote to Seyd Motummun Khan, desiring that a vakeel might be sent to him, and the Khan was under the necessity of despatching Ram Rao, till the troops of the Sircar should arrive. The freebooter above-mentioned made a requisition of a lac of pagodas on account of forage and gram, plundered the district, and having got possession of the fort of Dummul, sent many threats to Motummun Khan; and having written a letter to me, dismissed Ram Rao, informing him that till the receipt of an answer he would not move farther than 10 or 12 coss; that it would be fortunate if his request were complied with; but if not, he would lay waste the country from Seringapatam to Madras. I now enclose you the letter above alluded to, and, since the rebel's intentions are no longer concealed, it is become necessary to guard against them.

Translation of an Eyad Dasht from Moolk Jehan Khap, Dhoondiah.

Dated the 7th of Mohurram, 1215th year of the Hegirah.

I demand from the Sircar of his Highness the Nizam the districts of Harponelly, Anagoondy, Kanagherry, and Palleer; and from the Sircar of the English Bahaudur the districts of Nuggur, Soonda, and Chittledroog.

I demand also that you liberate and deliver up to me the sons and other persons belonging to the family of Tippoo Sultaun.

Should you agree to these propositions, I will furnish you, upon order, with a body of twenty-five thousand cavalry.

* Hoobly, 12 miles S.E. of Darwar. In 1673 it was the seat of a British factory, which was plundered by Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta State.—Ed.

Werdah, and we shall soon have that entirely settled : his people evacuated Arnee last night. The largest part of my troops, stores, &c., are across the river, and I hope ere long to be able to give some account of this fellow.

I am much obliged to Orr for his sketch of the country. Colonel Stevenson is with me, and is well.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[455.]

*

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Hurryhur, 21st June, 1800.

I received information last night, which has been confirmed this day, that a party of cavalry went yesterday from Rannee Bednore to a place called Timun-cotta, that they were to go thence to Ruttunhully, and that they were to hang upon our frontier there in order to impede and prevent, if they could, the junction of a battalion of sepoys coming up from Soonda. It is very desirable, on many accounts, that this party which is in our rear, and consists of about 600 horse, as it is said, should be driven off, and that the country in our rear should be settled. For this purpose I shall be obliged to you if you will to-morrow take the 1st and 4th regiments, and, if you think it necessary, the 1st battalion 8th regiment and their guns, and proceed up the river to Hulloor, and operate against this detachment according to the information which you will receive. Ramchunder Punt, a principal man of the Bhow, will accompany you, and will settle the country ; and as soon as you find that this party has left that part of the country, which I think it probable they will do immediately that they hear that you approach them, I beg that you will return to join me at this place. I write this night to the officer commanding the battalion of Bombay sepoys, on his march, to put him on his guard ; and if in consequence of your going to that part of the country this banditti should leave it, I shall be obliged to you if you will write him a line to inform him of his safety, and direct it to the officer commanding the 1st battalion 4th regiment, and send it to the aumildar at Shikarpoor to be delivered to him as he passes. I enclose you a rough sketch of the country, which will give you some idea of the relative situations of the places.

You will probably not get to Hulloor to-morrow. I do not recommend it to you to wait for Ramchunder Punt, but I will take care that he shall follow you.

I send you some proclamations.

The 1st of the 4th ought to be at Hoonelly by about the 25th; they ought, therefore, to be near Ondagunny and Shikarpoor to-morrow or next day.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Officer commanding 1st battalion 4th Bombay Regiment.

[456.]
*

SIR,

21st June, 1800.

I have received information that a body of Dhoondiah's cavalry is gone towards the frontier near Shikarpoor and Ondagunny, with a view to interrupting your junction with me. I have sent a detachment against them under the orders of Colonel Stevenson, and I have desired that officer to write to you to Shikarpoor. This letter is merely to put you on your guard, as I have no apprehension whatever for your safety, and I beg that you will proceed on your march as directed without loss of time.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of Government.

[457.]
*

SIR,

Camp opposite Hurryhur, 25th June, 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 19th instant. When I heard from Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, he had with him two battalions of the Hon. Company's Native infantry, consisting of about 1400 men and 8 guns, and he had besides 1000 of his Highness the Nizam's cavalry. Saddoolah Khan's detachment consists, I have been informed, of 1760 cavalry and 4504 infantry, with 8 guns. If this detachment should join Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, which I have requested they would, and if they really consist of the numbers stated, I do not conceive that it will be necessary to call for a reinforcement of cavalry; but as there has been no communication between Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean and Saddoolah Khan, as the latter

is supposed to be south of the Toombuddra, and it is therefore probable that a considerable time will elapse before he can join with the former, I deem it very desirable that he should be reinforced before he advances far towards the frontier. I wrote to Captain Kirkpatrick on the 16th instant, to request that, if possible, the 3rd regiment of cavalry and the grenadiers of the detachment at Hyderabad might be added to Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean's corps; they were at one time ordered to march under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, but I understand that it has since been found necessary to detain them at Hyderabad.

It is very desirable that Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean's detachment should be reinforced, either by a junction with Saddoolah Khan, which I have desired both parties to endeavour to effect, or by a reinforcement from the northward of the Kistna, before he advances to the frontier.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[458:]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon.

SIR,

Camp on the Toombuddra, 26th June, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 23rd instant and its enclosure, being the copy of one which you have received from Mr. Gordon regarding the retrenchment of working money to a serjeant and two matrosses employed under a general committee on the captured military stores in Seringapatam. These men were employed by order of the late Commander-in-Chief, which I communicated to you. Whether they were to be paid by the public or by the prize-agents was not stated; but whether by the one or the other eventually, there appears to be no doubt but that as the property from the proceeds of which they might be paid, if they are to receive their money from the prize-agents, is retained by order of government, the government will have no objection to allowing the persons employed about this property to be paid by the paymaster, until the final arrangement regarding it is made. If this matter is represented to the military Auditor-General, he will probably allow Mr. Gordon to pay the working money and carry it to the account of the captured stores. Mr. Gordon has already an account open under this head.

I shall take measures in consequence of the copy of a letter from Captain Macleod, which you have enclosed. The detachment for Coimbatoor is, I conclude, gone on, and must remain near Captain Macleod till it is decided that the money is not to be sent from thence.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O. Camp N. of the Toombuddra, Thursday, 26th June, 1800. [459.]

The troops to march to-morrow by the right. Baggage on the right, and not to advance beyond the head of the infantry.

The *general* to beat at five o'clock, and the assembly an hour afterwards.

The cavalry, with the exception of the 2nd regiment, to form the advance under the orders of Colonel Stevenson.

The details coming on the duty of the advanced picquets with two guns to follow the advance under the field-officer of the day; and the details now on that duty, with the field-officer of this day and two guns, to form the rear-guard.

The heavy carriages in the park, those in the department of the commissary of stores, and those in the department of the commissary of provisions, will move on the great road.

The line, and guns, and tumbrils attached to corps, will move on a road which will be made parallel thereto, and on its left.

The carriages in the park, and those in the department of the commissary of provisions, will draw out into the road before the beating of the assembly.

The new picquets to be assembled to-morrow on the left of the road, in front of the park, and to be prepared to follow the cavalry.

The line of cavalry and infantry, in the countermarch which it will make to-morrow, will proceed by the rear and left of the park; and Captain Colebrooke will take care to show his guides the manner in which the line is brought to the left of the store-carriages, without crossing, or interfering with them on the high road.

The 2nd regiment of cavalry, with its guns, will move on the right of the baggage.

Fifty pioneers to precede the park and heavy carriages, and to take care that the road is sufficiently wide for the boats. Twenty pioneers to accompany the 2nd regiment of cavalry, the remainder to be with the advance and the line, in such proportions as Captain Heitland may think proper.

The 25th light dragoons will, from its present ground, move along the high road until it reaches the rear of the left brigade, when it will halt, until passed by the 1st and 4th regiments of cavalry, which it will follow.

When impediments occur to oblige any corps or carriage to stop, so as to occasion a considerable interval, a long roll is to be beat as a signal for halting, which is to be passed by corps to front and rear of the column. When such impediments shall have been removed, taps are to be passed as a signal for moving on again.

An orderly drummer is to be held in readiness in each corps and in the park, during a march, whose business it shall be to pass all such signals with the necessary promptitude.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

[460.]

To the Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Camp at Rannec Bednore, 27th June, 1800.

I marched here this morning. Upon my arrival with the cavalry and the advanced picquets, the former were fired upon from the fort. I instantly determined to attack it; and the attack was made by the advanced picquets, consisting of 50 Europeans and 150 Natives, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny, and the leading battalion, the 1st of the 1st of the line.

Colonel Stevenson placed the cavalry round the fort in such manner that the retreat of the garrison was cut off; and Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny conducted the attack with such vivacity that the place was escaladed without the loss of a man.

This example, it is to be hoped, will have a good effect hereafter, in deterring other killadars from attempting to defend weak posts against the Honourable Company's troops; particularly when compared with the fate of the neighbouring fort

of Arnee, which, having surrendered, received cowle, and suffered no injury from having the British troops in its neighbourhood.

I beg you will make known to the Commander-in-Chief how much pleased I was with the conduct of Colonel Stevenson and Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny, and of the officers and troops under their orders.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Rannee Bednore, Friday, 27th June, 1800. [461.]

Colonel Wellesley received much pleasure from observing the vivacity with which the attack of the fort of Rannee Bednore was conducted this morning, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny. To this is to be attributed the immediate success of the attack without any loss on our side, although it appears that the fort contained a large garrison. Colonel Wellesley is much indebted to Colonel Stevenson for the judicious manner in which the cavalry were placed round the fort, by which the retreat of the garrison was cut off, as well as for his assistance on all occasions. Colonel Wellesley will have great pleasure in communicating to the Commander-in-Chief his sense of the conduct of the officers and troops who made the attack.

Captain Lock will withdraw his party from the fort of Rannee Bednore at 6 o'clock this evening, and will give it over to Ball Kishen Bhow's people; and a small flag will be hoisted, after which hour all plunder is to cease. Captain Lock will clear the fort of the camp-followers before he leaves it, and will place there a small safeguard.

The troops will halt to-morrow.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Rannee Bednore, Monday, 30th June, 1800. [462.]

As the difficulties in bringing forward the supplies of grain for the cavalry are such as to render it probable that that article will run short of the demand and consumption, the officers commanding regiments of cavalry are recommended to

begin immediately to accustom the horses to eat either jowarry or chinna. These grains are produced in all parts of this country; particularly the former is to be found almost everywhere. The grain-agents, therefore, are authorised to purchase them instead of grain, and they are to be given to the horses of the cavalry, in the same proportion as that which has been always given to them.

Colonel Wellesley requests that officers commanding regiments will give particular orders to their followers to abstain from plundering straw, grain, &c., in the villages which are in the neighbourhood of camp. If they persist in plundering, all the resources which might be drawn from this country will be completely cut off, and the Colonel will most undoubtedly make the most serious examples of any that may be caught plundering, and are brought before him.

A naig and six sepoy, from the 2nd brigade, to be sent immediately to the pettah of Rannee Bednore, to take post in any central place, and send frequent patrols to prevent people from plundering and carrying away the materials. Every person found doing so, to be made prisoner and sent to headquarters. This guard to return to the lines at night, and a similar one to be sent daily at *réveillé* beating, while the troops remain on this ground.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[463.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Carmine.

SIR,

Camp at Rannee Bednore, 30th June, 1800.

It was my duty to report to the Commander-in-Chief in India the circumstances attending the operations of the detachment under your command at Jemalabad, and my sense of your conduct, and I performed this duty with great pleasure. I have now the honour to enclose you an extract of a letter which I received yesterday from Sir Alured Clarke.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[464.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Rannee Bednore, 1st July, 1800.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letters, and I am glad to find that everything goes on so well in your part of the country. It is most desirable that everything should be completely settled there, and that every tannah of Dhoondiah's should be driven out, as I expect that the people about Shikarpoor will continue to bring forward supplies, which they have already commenced to give us. For this reason I should wish you to remain either at Massoor, or somewhere on the frontier, for a few days longer, and act as you may think best to insure the settlement of the country, and the expulsion of every man belonging to Dhoondiah.

Write a letter to the officer commanding the 1st battalion 4th Bombay regiment, to desire him to join you either from Ondagunny or Shikarpoor. I do not yet know that he has marched from Hullihall, and he may, therefore, not arrive at either of those places till after you will have accomplished the objects above held out to you, and will have marched to join me. If that should be the case, you will order him to follow you by the route of Massoor, &c.

I am sorry that you have not got a sufficiency of provisions for your party of Europeans. It is probable that you will have no further occasion for Captain Weston's company, and I therefore beg that you will send them back alone by the route of Coopayloor. Keep all the provisions for the artillerymen and other Europeans that will remain with you. Provisions for to-morrow, the 2nd, will be sent to Coopayloor to meet Captain Weston's company, and the next day they will receive their provisions in this camp.

I am not quite certain that I shall not march towards Havery before I am joined again by you : it will depend much upon the state of our supplies, which I am happy to tell you are coming in fast.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

[465.]

To Major Walker.

SIR,

Camp at Rannce Bednore, 1st July, 1800.

I have had the honour to receive your letter, and I am concerned to find that there is any probability that the tranquillity of Malabar will be disturbed during the rains.

I may safely venture to say that Dhoondiah Waugh will not have it in his power to give any assistance whatever to the Pyche Rajah; that he will be too hard pushed to think of any thing but his own safety; but still, the Pyche Rajah may think the period at which the troops in Mysore are employed in this part of the country a fair opportunity to endeavour to make an impression on Cotiote.

The means of defence and resistance must be looked to in such an event, whatever may be the consequences. The Company's troops having been established in certain posts in the centre of the Cotiote country, and measures having been taken to secure a communication with those posts from the rear, as well as one between each of them, I never can submit either to suffer them to be insulted, or to withdraw them.

Each post is, I understand, now sufficiently garrisoned for its own defence at least; the town of Tellicherry will afford good cover for a body of troops, which it may be expedient to collect immediately, for the purpose of giving assistance to any post that may be attacked, and I write this day to Colonel Sartorius to desire him to have a watchful eye upon the Pyche Rajah, and to measures for their support the moment that he finds that there is any chance that he will make an attempt upon any of our posts in the Cotiote country. By your letter it would appear that the gentlemen of the Commission are disposed not to have a contest with the Pyche Rajah about the revenue, if he should wish to collect it from Cotiote. I don't know the amount of the revenue, or whether it is worth a contest; but surely it cannot be intended to give up all those who have assisted us in establishing ourselves as we have in Cotiote, and whose existence, in all probability, depends upon that of our power in that country. There can be no doubt of our ability to collect the revenue, at least in the western parts of the district; and I imagine that if it be seen that we are not willing to give up a point without contesting it, and that if we proclaim that if any man pay revenue to the Pyche Rajah, he will be obliged, at one time or other, to pay

it likewise to the Company, we shall have, at least, as good a chance as the Pyche Rajah of getting the revenue of the eastern part of the district. I offer you this my opinion, with due deference to your superior information; at the same time I must inform you that I never shall suffer the posts in Cotiote to be withdrawn or insulted as long as there is a man in Malabar who can be sent to their support.

My operations in this part of the country are going on to my satisfaction. On the 27th of June I marched here, and I found this place in possession of Dhoondiah's garrison, consisting of 500 men. I attacked the fort with my advanced guard, and carried it by escalade, without the loss of a man on our side, and the greatest part of the garrison were killed. My detachments have cleared the whole country on this side of the Werdah of Dhoondiah's people; and my communication with the Rajah of Mysore's territories, on both sides of the Toombuddra, is perfectly free. I propose to march forward to-morrow or next day, and I will take care to keep the gentlemen of the Commission informed of whatever may happen.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[466.]

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Rannee Bednore, 1st July, 1800.

I have received a letter from Major Walker, by which I perceive that there is some chance that the posts in Cotiote will be attacked by the Pyche Rajah. He doubts whether his information be founded; but whether it is or not, I judge that the gentlemen of the Commission are rather inclined to temporize, and that rather than have a contest, they will resign to the Pyche Rajah all the revenue of Cotiote. I have nothing to do with the revenue, but I have with the honour and safety of the troops; and although they are given in a private letter, you will understand what follows to be my positive orders.

As soon as you will find from Captain Moncrieff, who will, of course, have the best intelligence of the Pyche Rajah's intentions and movements, that he means to make an attack upon Cotiote, or if you should have intelligence upon which you can rely of

such a design from any other quarter, you will immediately take measures for assembling, at Tellicherry, such a body of troops as you may think can be spared from the other parts of Malabar in order to oppose him; and you are to support the posts in Cotiote at all events.

I understand that you have plenty of provisions at Cota-paramba for any number of troops that can be collected in Malabar; that the posts in advance are well supplied; and I therefore foresee no possible inconvenience from a contest with the Pyche Rajah in Cotiote at the present moment, which we should not feel from a contest with him at any other that he might prefer.

I carried this fort by escalade on the 27th of June, without any loss on our side, and the greatest part of the garrison, consisting of 500 men, were killed. Nearly all Dhoondiah's people are withdrawn from this side of the Werdah, and my communication, both with Bednore and the countries on the other side of the Toombuddra, is free and secure. Matters are going on as well as I could wish.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[467.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Rannce Bednore, 2nd July, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 28th June, and I am glad to find that Bowser was likely to march on the 18th. I heard from government upon the same subject. The stronger Bowser is the better; the other battalion, therefore, will be an acquisition of importance. It is reported that Goklah has been beat somewhere near Kittoor; his vakeel, however, Lingo Punt, says that it is not true, and that he is in a position so strong that Dhoondiah cannot approach him. I thought it extraordinary that, being safe on the other side of the Malpoorba,* he should have thought of crossing that river until we should have crossed the Werdah, and should be near enough to assist him in case he

* *The Malpoorba* rises on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, flows easterly for 100 miles, traverses part of the Southern Mahratta country, and falls into the Kistna in lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.—ED.

should be attacked. To this Lingo Punt says, that Kittoor and the neighbourhood are Goklah's jaghire; that when Dhoondiah went to Hoobly he was fearful that they would be plundered, and that he crossed the river for their preservation. He was well aware when he did so of the probability that Dhoondiah would come down upon him, but he knew also that he could place himself in security in Kittoor.

Whatever may be the true state of the case regarding his position at Kittoor, I suspect that he crossed the Malpóorba because he heard that the Kolapoor Rajah had sent a body of troops to the assistance of Dhoondiah, which probably gave him some anxiety for his rear, and that he thought that our advancing would keep Dhoondiah about Savanore, and that he would not move towards him.

We get up some few brinjarries, and I propose to move forward towards Havery to-morrow. Matters are settled in our rear towards Shikarpoor, and we have even received some supplies from thence. I do not believe that there is now a horseman on this side of the Werdah. No account yet of the Bombay battalion.

I return Munro's letter, which I think a very curious production. His idea of Gordon is very correct: I have been obliged to send back many of his letters for want of one specific proposition upon any subject. I have heard from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan regarding the proposal to store grain, and he is of opinion that it is not necessary in any part of Canara. I have a report from Nuggur that Jemalabad is in our possession again, the garrison (excepting four men) having contrived to get over the rock in the night on the side which was not blockaded. This is not very glorious, but it is fortunate, and I propose immediately to order into Soonda the flank companies of the corps which is there, and into this country those of the corps now with this detachment. By a letter from Major Walker it appears that the Pyche Rajah has thoughts of coming into Cotiote. We must look to the support of our posts in that country; and if Canara remain quiet, it may probably be necessary to bring to Telli-cherry one of the four battalions which are in that province. This arrangement, however, is in contemplation only in case it should be absolutely necessary. I have had a letter from Major Munro about the Ghauts, and making arrangements for the settlement of the country in our rear. This is certainly very neces-

sary, but it is nearly accomplished by the Bhow's people ; and I am afraid that the assumption of the civil government by Munro would be looked upon as a breach of faith in us. Ball Kishen Bhow has proposed that Ram Rao's peons should be introduced into this country ; and as soon as I can see Ram Rao, and ascertain from him whether a few of them can be spared for a short time, I will decide whether I will call upon him for their assistance, and the stations which they shall occupy.

When all these large bodies of troops are collected in the districts of Savanore and Darwar, I shall tremble for their subsistence. Soonda produces literally nothing, and these countries nothing but dry grain, which our people don't like. Bowser tells me he has no brinjarries ; but I write to Captain Kirkpatrick upon that subject. Upon the whole, however, it is very clear that we must depend on Mysore and the brinjarries from that side.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[468.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Rannee Bednore, 2nd July, 1800.

Since I wrote to you yesterday I have received a report from Nuggur stating that Jemalabad is again in our possession, and I have reason to believe it to be well founded. If it should be so, Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan will be able to afford you some assistance in case the Pyche Rajah should enter Cotiote. I beg that you will immediately open a correspondence with him and ascertain how this matter stands, and if you find that he is of opinion that he can spare you a battalion consistently with the preservation of the peace in Canara, you will call for it if you should find it absolutely necessary. You are not, however, to call for this battalion unless it is perfectly clear to you that the Pyche Rajah intends to enter the Cotiote country during the rains.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan.

[469.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Rannce Bednore, 2nd July, 1800.

I received a report yesterday from Nuggur which I have some reason to believe is well founded, stating that the fort of Jemalabad is again in our possession. If this should be the case, and any of the garrison should have fallen into our hands, I conclude that you will treat them as you have been ordered by Major-General Brathwaite. Under the idea that this report is true, I beg that you will make the following arrangements: The flank companies of the 2nd of the 4th are to join their corps in Soonda as soon as may be practicable, and you will be so kind as to correspond with the commanding officer in that province in order to ascertain which route would be the best for them to take. It appears to me that they might move by Bilghy and Chander-gooty and Soonda to Hullihall, and that they would meet with no impediment excepting that which is the consequence of the season.

I write to the commanding officer in Soonda this day, and I inform him that these companies will take this route, and I desire him to send orders to alter it if he should think any other more convenient. The companies of the 2nd of the 2nd are to join their corps, which is in the field with this detachment. They are to proceed by Jemalabad up the Curdagall Ghaut to Oustara, from thence by Sacrapatam, Turrikerra, Benkypoor, to Hooley Honore, and along the Toombuddra to Hurryhur. At Hurryhur they will receive further orders from me. You will be so kind as to take care that all these troops have a sufficiency of money to last till they reach the place of their destination; and you will caution the officers commanding them not to suffer their followers or others to do any injury to the country of the Company or of the Rajah of Mysore. I have received intelligence which makes it probable that the Pyche Rajah will move into Cotiote and attack our posts in that district. These must be supported.

The re-capture of Jemalabad and the generally peaceable state of Canara may enable you to detach one battalion into Malabar if Colonel Sartorius should find it necessary to call for it. I have desired him to correspond with you upon this subject, and to find out from you whether it will be possible for you to

afford him this assistance consistently with the preservation of the peace in Canara. He has my orders not to make a requisition for a battalion unless he finds it absolutely necessary, and that it should be unattended with inconvenience to the affairs in Canara that you should detach it.

P.S. I am afraid that the march of the companies of the 2nd of the 4th from Mangalore to Bilghy will be scarcely practicable at this season of the year. If that should be the case, they may ascend the Curdagall Ghaut and march with those of the 2nd of the 2nd as far as opposite Hoonelly on the Toombuddra, where they will cross that river and move by Shikarpoor to Chandergooty and thence into Soonda. I have apprised the commanding officer in Soonda that it may be necessary that they should take this route.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[470.]

To the Officer commanding, Hullihall.

SIR,

Camp at Rannee Bednore, 2nd July, 1800.

I am much surprised that I should not have received from you any accounts of the probable time of the march of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, and that you should not even have mentioned them in any of your letters, the last of which, dated the 25th June, I have just received.

I have reason to believe that we have again got possession of Jemalabad, and in expectation that the report which I have received upon this subject is well founded, I have written this day to Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan to desire that the flank companies of the 2nd of the 4th now in Canara may be sent to join their corps in Soonda without delay. They will ascend the Bilghy Ghaut and will march by Chandergooty and Soonda to Hullihall, if it should be practicable to move them through Canara as far as the Bilghy Ghaut at this season of the year. If that should not be practicable, they will ascend the Curdagall ghaut to Oustara, and move through the Mysore country along the Toombuddra to Hoonelly, and from thence by the usual route into Soonda. If you should have reason to think that any

other road into Soonda would be more favourable or convenient, you will be so kind as to apprise Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan thereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

[471.]

SIR,

Camp at Rannee Bednore, 2nd July, 1800.

I have to inform you that I shall move towards the Werdah to-morrow, which river I propose to cross as soon as I shall have been joined by some brinjarries coming up in my rear. You will be so kind as to proceed as pointed out in my letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean of the 6th June. If you should be joined with that officer, there will be no reason for waiting for Saddoolah Khan; your detachment alone will be sufficiently strong, and you will proceed to the frontier and allow that sirdar to follow you. Take the earliest and every opportunity of apprising me of your situation.

It is very desirable that you should bring with you a supply of rice, as the Savanore country produces only dry grain; and as large armies have been in that country for some time, it is probable that even the dry grain is scarce.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[472.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Rannee Bednore, 2nd July, 1800.

I have received your letter of yesterday, and I propose to march to-morrow morning towards Havery. When you will find that everything towards the frontier is settled and in possession of the Bhow's people, I shall be obliged to you if you will join me at Havery. I have heard nothing of the Bombay battalion, although I have received letters from Hullihall as late as the 25th June. If you should be able to march for Havery before they join you, leave orders for them at Shikarpoor to follow you there by the shortest road.

It is reported here that Dhoondiah has beat Goklah. Goklah's

vakeel denies it; but it does not appear to me to be quite certain that the report is not founded.

I think we had better allow the tappall to run as usual. That at Shikarpoor is managed by a Native writer, who is rather young in the business; and I am afraid that he will be puzzled by an increase of lines on which letters are sent.

I have a report from Nuggur, which I believe to be founded, that we have regained possession of Jemalabad.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[473.]

*

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Rannee Bednore, 2nd July, 1800.

I have received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Close, by which I perceive that Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean had laid before you a copy of my letter to him of the 6th June; and that, on the 18th June, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser had marched from Hyderabad towards the Kistna, with the 3rd regiment of cavalry and the flank companies, and that it was your intention that they should be followed by a battalion of sepoys, if I thought it necessary. I am very much obliged to you for these reinforcements; and I certainly think it very desirable that Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser should be joined by the battalion, which you propose should follow him.

I have heard from Saddoolah Khan, who was still on the right bank of the Toombuddra on the 20th June. He was making his arrangements, however, to cross it immediately, and promised to join himself to Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean as soon as he possibly could.

I hope all these troops, and the detachment from Mysore, will be collected in the province of Savanore. I shall have some apprehensions that they will want subsistence, unless it should be in your power to send after Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser a body of brinjarries with loaded bullocks. The Savanore country produces only dry grain, and that must be scarce at present, considering that large bodies of troops have been stationed in it for a considerable length of time. The province of Soonda produces but little grain, and that which I

shall be able to draw from Mysore, by means of the brinjarries, will be scarcely sufficient for the body of troops now under me. It is, therefore, very necessary that some of the subsistence of the troops, which you send to my assistance, should be drawn from the territories of his Highness the Nizam, by means of brinjarries to be employed from that side. I have written to Saddoolah Khan and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser upon this subject.

Since the capture of Rannee Bednore, Dhoondiah's troops have been withdrawn from this side of the Werdah. He is now near Darwar, with the greatest part of his army; and there are reports that he has beat Goklah, who has crossed the Malpoorba.

I enclose you an extract of my letter to the Adjutant-General, which gives an account of the capture of Rannee Bednore. I propose to move towards the Werdah to-morrow.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp three miles south of Havery,
3rd July, 1800..

I am sorry to inform you that I have every reason to believe that Goklah has been beat. It appears that he was about to retire from his position near Kittoor, that he had sent off his baggage, and remained himself to cover the rear with about 250 horse. Dhoondiah attacked this body, cut it to pieces, and it is said that Goklah was killed. The main body was then pursued, and it is said that all the guns, &c., fell into the hands of Dhoondiah. The horse escaped, some to Darwar, where they are now in the service of Bappojee Scindia, and others to Hullihall in Soonda, with Chintomeny Rao, where they are now supposed to be. Dhoondiah pursued this last party to Hullihall, and left them when he found they were there in safety. This is a bad business, and entirely unaccountable. I am at a loss to find a reason why Goklah crossed the Malpoorba till he was certain that I was within reach to give him assistance. I believe that he must have passed that river before I passed the Toombuddra; certainly he did so long before he could have heard that I was in

this country and prepared to move forward. Your accounts of the conspiracies in Mysore, &c., are very extraordinary; the people must be mad. Nothing will answer effectually but to put this Dhoondiah down, and severity with his adherents who may be caught.

I don't think that the loss of Goklah's army will make much difference in my plan of operations. I shall seize Savanore if I can, and unless I see a fair opportunity of getting at Dhoondiah without the possibility of his escaping, I propose to wait till Bowser's corps can be brought to co-operate. I have no doubt that I am fully strong enough, but there is no use in giving him a fruitless pursuit.

The brinjarries come on by degrees, and I get supplies (but of dry grain) from the country. This has enabled me to strike off much of the consumption of rice, and I have now reduced it to little more than half a seer per day for every fighting man. It is impossible to expect to supply an army with rice in this part of the country. It must all be drawn from the distant parts of Mysore, and that cannot be done without a larger number of cattle than, I am afraid, the brinjarries have at this moment. For warfare in the Mahratta country we ought to have a post at Hurryhur, with granaries, &c. &c.

I should like much to have Bistnapah Pundit. He is an intelligent fellow, who knows much of this country, and he is well known and respected in it. He might join me without his troops, and his absence from them would not, probably, be attended with any bad consequences.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[475.] G. O.

Camp at Havery, Friday, 4th July, 1800.

* Frequent complaints are made that the horse-keepers and grass-cutters of the cavalry, who are sent for straw, do not pay for it.

Whenever it is necessary that straw should be given to the horses of the cavalry, a person, on whom the commanding officers of troops can depend that the straw will be paid for, must be sent with them. That person will be responsible that the straw is paid for. It is, however, not intended by govern-

ment, is not necessary, and is exceedingly inconvenient to the army, that the horses of the cavalry, or that any horses, should be fed with straw. No country, however well supplied with dry forage, can afford the consumption of such a body of troops as this, if the cavalry horses eat straw; and Colonel Wellesley is therefore hopeful that the commanding officers of brigades and regiments of cavalry, seeing the inconveniences which the whole will feel from the continuance of a custom not necessary for the horses, will prevent it as much as is possible, and will take measures to force the grass-cutters to bring in the quantity of green forage which will be sufficient.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp near Deogherry, Sunday, 6th July, 1800. [476.]

In the absence of Colonel Stevenson, Colonel Pater, as senior officer of the cavalry in camp, is to conduct the general duties of that corps.

A working-party of 200 Europeans from the 1st brigade, and 200 Natives from the 2nd brigade, to be employed tomorrow under Lieutenant Moncrieff. Lieutenant Moncrieff will receive from the park, on his indent, such of the intrenching tools as are with the detachment, and he will distribute them to the men of the working-party in such proportions as he thinks proper. He will give them to the officers who will be sent with the working-parties, and they will take care to note the men to whom they deliver each tool.

When the day's work is finished, the intrenching tools are to be returned to Lieutenant Moncrieff, and, as it is impossible to replace them if they are lost, in case any are missing, the men who lose them will have to pay for them at the usual rates. Lieutenant Moncrieff will report any deficiency of the intrenching tools, and to the men of what corps they had been delivered, as soon as possible after the deficiency shall have been discovered.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. A. O.

Camp near Deogherry, Monday, 7th July, 1800. - [477.]

The 77th regiment will pass the river at daylight by the bridge. Captain Mackay will take care that the elephants are

sent to the 77th regiment to carry the tents down to the river, and the commanding officer of the regiment will make an arrangement of lascars that the tents may be carried by them over the bridge.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[478.]

To the Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Camp right of the Werdah, 7th July, 1800.

After I had got possession of Rannee Bednore, on the 27th June, I thought it desirable to settle the country towards the frontier of Bednore, and to drive Dhoondiah's people out of the forts of which they had got possession. I sent Colonel Stevenson with a sufficient detachment on this service, which has been performed to my satisfaction. The whole country on this side of the Werdah is cleared of the enemy, and my communication with Hurryhur and with the countries on this side of the Toombuddra is uninterrupted. It is very clear, however, that the people are very averse to the government of the Bhow's family, whether from a recollection of former oppressions, or from a sense of their inability to give them adequate protection, I can't say; but it is certain that they are desirous of a change.

During the time that Colonel Stevenson was employed towards the Rajah's frontier, I advanced first to Havery and then to this river; and I am now making my arrangements to pass it. I hope to be able to throw a bridge across; and I propose to construct a redoubt on this side, and to establish here a post for the care of the bridge and of my boats, and as a point to which all supplies from the Mysore country can be forwarded, and from which they will be advanced to the detachment as it may be convenient. I have determined to use this line of communication rather than that by Oollul, which I before preferred, because it is better known, and because there are many more large towns and places of security on that road than on the other. All the arrangements for the passage of the river at Hurryhur are so complete, that it is now crossed without difficulty or much delay, and I hope that there will be none at this place: whereas there is no large town below the junction of the Werdah and the Toombuddra; I should be obliged to form an establishment of boats, &c., there, which would take a considerable time; and I am

informed that the river is so broad, that there would be much delay and inconvenience in passing it.

I am concerned to have to inform you that Goklah's army has been beat, and it is said that he was killed. In the first communication which I had with his vakeel, I recommended that he should remain north of the Malpoorba until he heard that I had passed the Werdah, and had advanced to Savanore. Unfortunately, he crossed the Malpoorba and went into the Kittoor district. Dhoondiah immediately moved towards him. Goklah was about to retire into the jungly country north-west of Kittoor, when Dhoondiah attacked a rear guard commanded by himself on the 30th June. He was killed, his army fled, and four guns which he had fell into the hands of Dhoondiah. I understand that a part of his cavalry are gone to Hullihall in Soonda, with Chintomeny Rao and Goklah's son, who are both wounded, and that another part is gone to Darwar, at which place they have been entertained by Bappojee Scindia, the killadar. I have written to these chiefs to recommend to them to keep the troops together and in safety until I could approach them; and I hope that I shall still derive some assistance from them. The conduct of Goklah is very unaccountable, and from circumstances which I am about to mention I am induced to believe that he crossed the Malpoorba with an intention of making his peace with Dhoondiah. After Dhoondiah had been driven into the Mahratta territory in the last year, Goklah attacked him, and Dhoondiah's family and effects fell into his hands. Within this month he sent back the family and everything he had belonging to him, and the negotiation regarding their restoration was conducted by Lingo Punt, Goklah's vakeel in this camp. I am, besides, informed that Lingo Punt was in Dhoondiah's camp immediately before he came to mine. It is not, therefore, improbable that he had endeavoured to make his peace with Dhoondiah; that he had hopes that he should succeed in that object; but that Dhoondiah, finding that he had sent a vakeel to me, had determined to destroy him before I could give him the smallest assistance.

Dhoondiah is, I am informed, now in the Kittoor country, and I believe he has but few troops about Savanore. I propose to take possession of Savanore immediately; and as I am still in want of brinjarries, I do not propose to move from thence until Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment approaches so near the Nizam's frontier as to enable them to co-operate in a combined

plan to attack Dhoondiah, unless it should be necessary in order to prevent him from carrying into execution any enterprise which will give him more stability in the country, or to drive from the frontiers of Soonda the people who have been in that province for the last month.

This country produces nothing but dry grain, of which I receive an abundance from it; but as the sepoys and followers of the Company's armies are accustomed to rice, and unwillingly use any other grain, it is difficult to supply their consumption in a country so far removed as this is from those in Mysore which produce rice. The brinjarries, however, are coming on by degrees; I draw some rice from the Bednore country, and I hope to draw some from Soonda as soon as the frontier will have been cleared. I have heard from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan that the hill fort of Jemalabad is in our possession, the holders of it having found means to make their escape over the rock. They left in the fort four sepoys of the 2nd of the 3rd Bombay regiment, whom they had taken prisoners there. About fifty of them, I understand, have since been taken by a party of sepoys, who had been detached in pursuit of them, aided by the people of the country; and I hear from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan that there are hopes of taking the ringleader.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[479.] G. M. O.

Camp near Deogherry, Tuesday, 8th July, 1800.

No cattle whatever are to be allowed to pass the bridge until a second row of hurdles has been laid upon it, and permission granted.

As the price of rice has increased considerably in the bazaars, and it has been found that, notwithstanding all the regulations, the sepoys and fighting men do not get any, but that it goes to the followers, it is necessary to make a new arrangement, and what follows is to be observed until further orders.

Each fighting-man, in which description gun-lascars and pioneers are included, is to receive *gratis* half a seer of rice daily, till further orders, upon indent on the commissary of grain. The indents for this grain are to be made out according

to the usual form, pointed out in the regulations and in the orders of government of December, 1798, and are to be signed and countersigned by the officers as therein ordered.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Adjutant-General, Bombay.

[480.]

SIR,

Camp left of the Werdah, 10th July, 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that Jemalabad is again in our possession. The banditti who were in it contrived to make their escape, on the night of the 24th or 25th June, over a part of the rock which was supposed impracticable, and they left in the fort four men of the 2nd of the 3rd Bombay regiment, whom they had taken in it. The officer in command of the blockade despatched parties in pursuit of them, who, I understand, have, with the assistance of the people of the country, taken about fifty. Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan informs me that he has hopes that he will be able to take Jerim Naik, the leader. He proposed to try all that were taken, who were in general deserters from the Company's service, and to put in execution the sentences which should be passed upon them, in different parts of the province of Canara.

Having regained possession of Jemalabad, I have ordered the companies detached into Canara from the 2nd of the 2nd, and 2nd of the 4th, to be sent to join their respective corps without delay, in obedience to the orders of Major-General Bowles. The companies of the 2nd of the 4th will, I am afraid, find some difficulty in reaching their corps. Dhoondiah beat Goklah's army and killed Goklah near Darwar, on the 29th or 30th of last month, and the beaten army fled and was pursued to the ground under the walls of Hullihall in Soonda. This has prevented the 1st of the 4th from marching to join me in the field; and the two battalions of the 4th regiment are now in Hullihall, and the whole of Goklah's army under its walls. The number of cavalry which must be in the neighbourhood of Hullihall will, for some time at least, render it difficult for so small a body as two companies to march thither. These two companies shall, however, join their corps as soon as possible.

I have taken advantage of the fall of Jemalabad, from which I expect as a consequence that the province of Canara will be in

complete tranquillity, to desire that Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan will, if possible, reinforce Colonel Sartorius with one battalion. To this I have been induced from hearing that the Pyche Rajah has manifested designs against our posts in Cotiote, which every principle of honour and policy determines me to support at all events. This battalion, however, is to be called for only in case of absolute necessity, and is to be given only in case it should be perfectly convenient.

The soubahdar, about whose conduct I enclosed a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, in my letter of the 17th June, is called Ibrahim Khan, and he bears an excellent character in the service.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[481.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

SIR,

Camp five miles south of Savanore, 11th July, 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 28th June, and the packets from Bombay sent by the bearer. Before you receive this, you will have heard that Dhoondiah Waugh has fought and defeated Goklah's force between Darwar and Hullihall in Soonda; that the latter was killed, and that his troops had fled to Hullihall, under the walls of which place they are now in safety. Dhoondiah pursued them till his advance was fired upon from Hullihall. I have written to some of the chiefs who are in Hullihall, and wounded, to desire that they will keep the troops together, and to inform them of my intention to move towards them as soon as possible. I had requested Goklah not to cross the Malpoorba till he was certain that I had crossed the Werdah, and was sufficiently near to give him assistance if he should be attacked. Unfortunately, he crossed that before he could have known that I was across the Toombuddra, and you are acquainted with the consequence. From his having sent to Dhoondiah his mother, his family, and effects, which he had taken last year, and from his vakeel, Lingo Punt, having been in Dhoondiah's camp (as I am informed) immediately before he came to mine, I am induced to believe that he crossed the Malpoorba upon some assurances that he would not be attacked.

I have hitherto regularly given over to Ball Kishen Bhow the

forts and country which have fallen into my hands. He is the dewan of Appah Saheb ; and from what you state in your letter of the 28th June, I am afraid that this may not please the Peshwah. I have been induced to adopt this plan as well because it proved the moderation of our views, and showed clearly the real object of our armament, as because it was necessary that the country should be settled by some person, in order that I might have the benefit of its resources. This I have enjoyed hitherto ; but if the Peshwah should be desirous that the country should be given over to any other person, there will be no difficulty in making the transfer as soon as Dhoondiah will have been subdued. Till that event takes place, it is better that no steps should be taken, or indeed much said upon the subject ; as, in fact, in no other case will this country belong to anybody.

The troops are all across the Werdah. It is said that Dhoondiah is now at Hoobly, and that he is coming this way.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Malacutty, Friday, 11th July, 1800. [482.]

A drummer from each battalion to be sent to the provost-serjeant at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to assist in flogging some people taken up plundering a village in front of the camp.

Piquets in waiting, to mount in future, and to consist, until further orders, of a squadron from each regiment of cavalry, European and Native, and of the same details of infantry as already directed for the outlying piquet. They are to be under the immediate orders of the field-officer of the day ; and are to be held in readiness to fall in at a moment's warning.

The outlying piquets are not to turn out as a compliment to any officer ; and when they are seen to turn or fire a shot, the inlying piquets are immediately to fall in on their respective parades.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Savanore, Saturday, 12th July, 1800. [483.]

Small union flags have been given to the parties of horse and peons, belonging to the Rajah of Mysore and Ball Kishen

Bhow, which accompany the detachment, to be carried by them, in order to distinguish them from the enemy; but when they approach a guard, piquet, or any part of the line, they are also to observe the rules laid down on the 24th June.

The officers commanding corps will take care that they are supplied with the regulated quantity of ammunition, an addition to which will be made when necessary. All that they have now above that quantity will be returned to the park. They will likewise give their men a particular caution regarding the care of their ammunition, and their reporting it to their officers when damaged. All spare balls are to be sent to the commissary of stores, as soon as it shall be discovered that the cartridges belonging to them are become unserviceable.

The Native corps are to draw for two days' rice, and receive it this afternoon, which will complete them to the 16th inst. inclusive.

No soldiers are to be allowed to go into the fort; and all followers, who may have occasion to go in to purchase grain or straw, are to go in and come out at the gate in the rear of head-quarters, where they will be examined by a guard.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[484.] G. O.

Camp at Luckmaisir, Tuesday, 15th July, 1800.

Colonel Wellesley's thanks are due to Colonel Stevenson for the disposition which he made of the cavalry yesterday round the fort of Koondgul;* and to the officers and troops who attacked and carried that place: viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Tolfrey, Major Powis, Captain Balfour of the artillery, and to Captain Todd and the grenadiers of the 73rd regiment, who escalated it in the most spirited manner. His thanks are also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Torin for the assistance received from him. Colonel Wellesley will not fail to report to the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of all these officers and troops.

The detachment will march to-morrow in the same order as on this morning; whether by the right or left will be stated hereafter.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* *Koondgul*, in the southern Mahratta country, 63 miles S.E. of Belgaum and 112 miles W. of Bellary.—ED.

G. O.

Camp at Luckmaisir, Thursday, 17th July, 1800. [485.]
*

Colonel Wellesley requests that commanding-officers of Europeans will not allow their men to go out of their lines, without being dressed in their uniforms, except for any duty of fatigue, when they will, of course, have commissioned or non-commissioned officers with them, according to circumstances; or to play at long bullets, or any other game.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of Government.[486.]
*

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 18th July, 1800.

On the 11th instant I heard that Dhoondiah Waugh had advanced to Koondgul, with an intention of giving me battle. At this time my detachment and all their baggage and stores had crossed the Werdah; and it appeared to me to be an object of consequence to get possession of Savanore, as a place into which I could put those articles in safety during the time that I might be engaged with Dhoondiah. I accordingly marched to Savanore on the 12th. On the 13th, in the evening, I learnt that Dhoondiah had come from Koondgul to within two coss of my camp on that morning, and that he had returned towards Koondgul. Dhoondiah went off in the night of the 13th to Carwah, about 18 miles from thence, as soon as he heard of my intention to march; so that between the morning of the 13th and that of the 14th he must have marched above 18 coss, or 54 miles. He left a garrison of 600 men in Koondgul, which place was stormed by my troops and carried, with but small loss, on the evening of the 14th. Upon this occasion I had much reason to be satisfied with the conduct of, and the assistance I received from Colonel Stevenson, Lieutenant-Colonel Torin, Lieutenant-Colonel Tolfrey, Major Powis, Captain Balfour of the artillery, and Captain Todd and the grenadiers of the 73rd.

On the 15th I marched to Luckmaisir, which place was evacuated, and on the 16th to Sirhitty. This last had been invested for the last three weeks, and the siege was raised upon my approach. Dhoondiah went from Carwah on the 15th to the jungles behind Dummul, and from thence to Unigurry, between Dummul and Darwar, at which place he was yesterday morning. I returned to Luckmaisir yesterday, and to this place this day,

in order to get my baggage and a supply of provisions. Everything here has remained in safety during my absence. A large number of brinjarries have come to the redoubt on the Werdah, and will join me this evening, and, if necessary, I could advance again to-morrow. I took advantage of Dhoondiah's marches to the eastward to desire the chiefs of the remnant of Goklah's army to march from Hullihall in Soonda through the jungles to this place. They have not attended to the advice I have given them ever since they have been beat, as they quitted Hullihall, where they were in safety, and went to Darwar on the 15th instant. I have hopes, however, that they will have marched from Darwar on the 16th at night, and if they followed the route which I pointed out to them, they will join me to-morrow.

When I found upon my arrival at Koondgul on the 14th that Dhoondiah avoided an action, I issued a proclamation, in which, in the name of the Company, I offered a reward of 30,000 rupees for his person, as I was authorised by the orders of government of the 25th May. From this measure I expect the best effects, as his people had begun to abandon him, even on the day he fled from Koondgul, and the desertion has increased ever since. It is not impossible but that some of those who will leave him may be desirous to earn the reward, the offer of which, at all events, will increase his fears and suspicions, their discontents, and the confusion of his camp.

Although from the sudden flight of Dhoondiah I did not attain the object which induced me to march from hence on the 14th instant, some advantages have resulted from it. An opinion of our superiority has been given to our own people, to his, and to the country in general. One of his garrisons has been cut off, we have got possession of Luckmaisir, which is a large and rich place, and have raised the siege of Sirhitty; and if Goklah's sirdars comply with my request, I shall be joined by a body of cavalry which will enable me to commence the pursuit of him in such a manner as that I may hope soon to see the greatest part of his force dispersed. I have heard that Lieutenant-Colonel Brown was not likely to march from Raichore before the 10th instant, and I have no doubt of being able to bring him forward with security, even if he should not be joined by Saddoolah Khan, which I observe is more than probable.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Adjutant-General.[487.]
*

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 18th July, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have written to the Secretary of Government, in which I give an account of the proceedings of this detachment since the 7th instant. The troops attacked Koondgul after a march of above twenty-two miles, and that they had been under arms above twelve hours. The cavalry surrounded the place; the gateway was attacked by the 1st of the 12th, and an endeavour was made to blow it open, while the grenadiers of the 73rd regiment, under Captain Todd, supported by those of the 1st of the 8th, escalated the curtain on the opposite side with a spirit which overcame every obstacle. I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the attack of Koondgul: the wounds which were received are in general trifling.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Officer commanding in Soonda.[488.]
*

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 19th July, 1800.

I hear from Major Munro that the aumildar, with his peons, has been able to retake Bonawassi. I have written to desire him to increase his number of peons as far as possible, and to endeavour to drive the banditti entirely out of the Company's territory. It is very desirable that you should assist him, and probably you will be able to get Budnaghur, by another attempt made in concert with him, and with the assistance of his peons, by the garrison of Mundragoor. If it cannot be got in that way, I must endeavour to stretch out to that quarter myself; and Budnaghur must be watched by the peons, in order that the people in it may do no mischief till I can approach them.

It is very desirable that some means should be adopted immediately for clearing out that part of Soonda from which I expect hereafter to draw some supplies.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[489.]

*

To Major Isaacke.

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 19th July, 1800.

Lieutenant-Colonel Close will deliver to you a prisoner, by name Beem Rao, who is charged with having endeavoured to seduce from the service of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore a russalahdar of horse, in order that he might enter into that of Dhoondiah Waugh. Having been authorised by government to try by military process, and to punish with death, if necessary, persons who might be concerned in intrigues and endeavours to foment disturbances in the territories of the Honourable Company and of the Rajah of Mysore, I desire that you will forthwith assemble a Court of Inquiry, which is to consist of as large a number of officers as can be conveniently assembled, of which Court you are to be president; and that you will inquire into the circumstances stated against Beem Rao, by the examination of evidences against him and of such as he may have to produce in his own favour. You will transmit to me the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry and its report.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY. -

[490.]

*

To Colonel Sartorius.

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 19th July, 1800.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 8th and its enclosures. My letters to you of the 1st and 2nd instant, in which I anticipated the event which has since occurred, will have pointed out to you the measures which I wished you to take; and I am happy to find by yours of the 8th that you were about to collect a force at Tellicherry.

I have no apprehension whatever for any of the posts in Cotiote, as I find that they are supplied with provisions, and that you are about to take measures for their support. I should imagine that the triangle of which Cotaparamba, Montana, and Canote are the angles, will soon be too hot for the Pyche Rajah, and I do not well see in what other part of Cotiote he will remain. He must then either move into some other district, or he must go up the Ghauts: if he does the one, the gentlemen of the Commission will probably be able to oust him by means of

the Native agency which you mention; if he does the other, you must, if you think yourself sufficiently strong, push on your roads to the foot of the Ghauts, connect them well with your posts, and have everything in readiness for the time when government will have troops in Mysore at leisure to make an attack on Wynaad from this side, and will give you orders to prepare to take the field. If you are not sufficiently strong to push on your roads, you must content yourself with keeping that portion of country of which we have already got possession by means of our posts. Mananderry must be got from Kydree Amboo if possible, without offending him. I have received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan, in which he says that he will be able to give you some assistance.

I marched 22 miles to engage Dhoondiah on the 14th; he fled, and I stormed the fort of Koondgul, in which he had a garrison of 600 men. I then proceeded to Luckmaisir, which was evacuated, and thence to Sirhitty, the siege of which place was raised upon my approach.

Dhoondiah retired to the jungles behind Dummul, and his people have already begun to leave him. I have retired here to get my baggage, &c., which I left in Savanore, and I intend to move forward again in a day or two. It is very evident, from what has passed, not only that I am superior to him, but that he knows it.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Savanore, Saturday, 19th July, 1800. [491.]

The great deficiencies of the carriage cattle, particularly in the camp equipage department, and the inconveniences to which gentlemen are put in consequence, as well as the sense of the convenience which the public service will derive from getting rid of this burthen, induce Colonel Wellesley to request that such gentlemen as have the means of carrying their own tents will signify the same to Captain Mackay. An approbation has been given, by authority, to a plan already adopted in some instances, for the carriage of tents of officers, which Captain Mackay will communicate to such officers as are able, and

may be inclined, to relieve the public service upon the present occasion.

Parts of some of the tents are now carried upon camels, which will still be supplied for them, if officers should wish it. This plan goes only to procure good and convenient carriage for the parts of the tents now carried by bullocks, and to relieve the service from a burthen which weighs upon it at the present moment. Such gentlemen as are desirous still to have the use of camels, although they may carry parts of their tents, will signify the same to Captain Mackay.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[492.] G. O.
*

Camp at Savanore, Sunday, 20th July, 1800.

Colonel Wellesley has great pleasure in communicating to the Native troops the subjoined orders, as an additional proof of the attention of the government which they serve to their wants and comforts.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[493.] G. A. O.
*

20th July, 1800.

A party of friendly Mahratta horse is expected to arrive in the vicinity of camp in the course of the night. Quarter guards of all corps are to be particular in observing the approach of horse, and to prevent them, whosoever they may be, from entering the camp before daylight to-morrow morning.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[494.]
*

To the Officer commanding in Soenda.

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 20th July, 1800.

Since I wrote to you yesterday I have been joined by the cavalry which was heretofore under the command of Goklah, and I expect to be joined this evening by that under Chintomeny Rao, which I understand has also marched from Darwar. This has materially altered the circumstances of this army as they relate to forming a junction with the 1st battalion 4th regiment. It is not necessary now that I should go towards

Darwar, and the 1st of the 4th must therefore act as hereafter pointed out. This corps is to march immediately upon the receipt of this letter with artillerymen and without guns from Hullihall to Mundragoor: the officer commanding it is to communicate with the aumildar Mungush Rao, and in conjunction with him will form a plan for driving out the banditti from the neighbourhood of Budnaghur, Sercey, and Bonawassi. He will most probably find himself sufficiently strong to make an attempt upon Budnaghur without guns; but if he should not be so, he will detach 2 companies and the artillerymen from Budnaghur, by the route of Hangal and Bancapoor, to a redoubt on the other side of the Werdah, about seven miles from the latter place, and he will make a requisition upon Captain Doolan, who commands there, for two 6-pounder field-pieces, with the assistance of which he will be able undoubtedly to possess himself of Budnaghur. After having performed this service, he will march to the Werdah, return his guns to Captain Doolan if he should have found it necessary to call for them, and remain encamped opposite the redoubt until he receives further orders from me.

You will observe that it will be necessary that the 1st of the 4th should be well supplied with ammunition, and with rice for six or seven days; and it will also be necessary that this corps should receive their pay for July, for which, if I am not misinformed, there are funds at Hullihall. If there are not, you will give my most positive orders to the aumildar to furnish them to you; but in case that should not be practicable, I am inclined to hope that the want of money will not stop this corps a second time. Let me hear from you when the corps marches. I have no fear whatever for your garrison, provided you keep up your stock of provisions, to which I trust you pay attention, and upon which subject I beg to hear from you as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of Government.

[495.]

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 20th July, 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I was joined last night by the cavalry which had been under the orders of

Goklah, and that I expect to be joined this day by that under Chintomeny Rao. My whole attention will now be given to bringing forward Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser; and although it has rained heavily for the last twenty-four hours, which in this country renders the roads impracticable for troops with guns, I hope to be able to march on the day after to-morrow, if it should clear up. I have received accounts from Cotiote that a body of troops belonging to the Pyche Rajah had come down the Ghauts; a few followers had been cut off upon the roads, and a feeble attempt had been made upon the advanced posts. These, I am informed, are well supplied with provisions and every necessary article to enable them to defend themselves; and on the 1st of this month, in expectation of the attack which has since been made, I desired Colonel Sartorius to collect in Tellicherry as large a body of troops as could be spared from other stations in Malabar, and he will have no difficulty in marching them to the support of any of the advanced posts, or even, in my opinion, in driving the Pyche Rajah from the western part of the Cotiote district. In what manner he is to be entirely subdued is a question which will be decided hereafter, when there will be less occupation for the troops. Besides the troops which Colonel Sartorius will be able to collect from the stations in Malabar, he will be further reinforced from Canara, should he require it.

I have the honour to enclose a letter which I have received from Major Blaquiere of the 25th light dragoons. Government have already decided upon a similar application made by the officers commanding troops in the 25th dragoons; but as Major Blaquiere has written to me upon the subject, it is proper that I should inform you that, from what I have seen of the 25th dragoons and their horses, I am persuaded that the latter would be unfit for service in a short time if the saddle-bags were added to the weight which they at present carry. The dragoons will not pay the expense of their carriage, as they have a right to expect that they should be carried for them, if not upon their horses, by some other means; and under these circumstances, if it be really an advantage, or indeed necessary, that the saddle-bags should not be on the horses, his Lordship will probably think it proper that the expense should be defrayed by the public rather than by the captains of troops.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a letter from Captain

Scott. His zeal and abilities are well known, and it is not necessary that I should say more than that I have had every reason to be satisfied with him, in order to recommend that he may have the allowances which he had heretofore in situations similar to that which he now fills.

I likewise enclose a letter from Captain Ogg. He has acted as Mahratta as well as Persian interpreter, and on every occasion I have derived the greatest assistance from him.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

[496.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Savanore, 20th July, 1800.

After I had written to you on the 11th inst., having heard that Dhoondiah Waugh was moving this way, and conceiving that Savanore might be a convenient situation for my baggage, &c., in case he should approach me, I marched here on the 12th. On the 13th, in the evening, I heard that he had come to within six miles of my camp, and had returned to Koondgul. I threw my baggage into Savanore on the morning of the 14th, and marched to Koondgul, but he had fled in the night to Carwah as soon as he heard of my intention to march: and in fact, between the morning of the 13th and that of the 14th he must have marched about fifty-four miles. He left a garrison of 600 men in Koondgul, which place my troops stormed on the evening of the 14th. On the 15th I marched to Luckmaisir, which was evacuated, and the 16th to Sirhitty, the siege of which was raised. On the 17th and 18th I returned here for my baggage, provisions, &c. I took advantage of the flight of Dhoondiah from Koondgul to bring forward the remnant of Goklah's army which had still remained at Hullihall, and I have the pleasure to inform you that they joined me last night. Although the flight of Dhoondiah prevented me from attaining the object for which I undertook the expedition, it has not been unattended with advantages, particularly as it has established our superiority in the eyes of our own troops, those of our

enemies, and those of the whole country. I march towards Kalasa on the 22nd.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[497.]

*

To the Adjutant-General, Bombay.

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 20th July, 1800.

I have to inform you that I have received intelligence from Colonel Sartorius, stating that the Pyche Rajah had sent a large body of troops down the Ghauts, that some followers on the road near Cotaparamba had been cut off, and that a feeble attempt had been made upon one of our advanced posts. These are reported to be well supplied with provisions and every necessary for their defence, and I have no apprehension for the safety of any of them. In expectation of the event, which it appears has now taken place, I desired Colonel Sartorius on the 1st inst. to collect at Tellicherry all the troops that could be spared from the other stations in Malabar; and I wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan on the same day, being that on which I heard of the fall of Jemalabad, to desire that he would send assistance to Colonel Sartorius if he should find it practicable. I have heard from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan that he will have it in his power to assist him. With a corps collected at Tellicherry which can certainly move in safety along the great roads to any of the posts which may be attacked, not only they will be in perfect safety, but it will not be easy or safe for the Pyche Rajah to remain below the Ghauts, at least not in the western part of the Cotiote district. I have therefore strong hopes that this warfare will not be serious or of long continuance.

As it appeared that Dhoondiah Waugh was inclined to give me battle, I threw my baggage into Savanore on the 14th inst. and moved from hence to Koondgul, where he had been encamped. He fled as soon as he heard of my intention to march towards him, and I have reason to believe that he marched fifty-four miles in less than twenty-four hours. He left a garrison of 600 meh in Koondgul, which place my troops stormed on the evening that I marched there. On the 15th I went to

Luckmaisir, which place was evacuated, and on the 16th to Sirhitty, the siege of which place was raised. I returned here on the 17th and 18th, in order to get my baggage, provisions, &c. I took advantage of the flight of Dhoondiah Waugh to bring forward the remnant of Goklah's beaten army, which had remained at Hullihall from the day of their defeat. They joined me in this camp last night, and I propose to move forward to form a junction with Colonel Bowser, who is coming from the Dooab in a day or two.

The general result of the last expedition has been very satisfactory to me, although from the flight of the enemy I failed in the original object for which I undertook it; particularly so as it has established our superiority in the eyes of our own troops, in those of the enemy, and of the whole country. I am informed that Dhoondiah's people began to leave him on the day he fled from Koondgul, and the desertion has continued ever since.

It is to be hoped that the prospect of an early termination of the warfare in this country may have some effect in preserving tranquillity in Malabar.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Kalasa, Tuesday, 22nd July, 1800. [498.]

The distress which the detachment suffers from a waste, and consequent want, of forage, makes it necessary that some arrangement should be made respecting the forage of the country.

It may frequently happen that it will be convenient, or may be necessary, to halt three or four days on the same ground. If the forage be wasted, the same distress may be expected again, for which there will be no remedy. The cavalry have grass cutters; and Colonel Wellesley calls upon the commanding officers of corps of cavalry to make them do their duty and furnish the horses with grass. It is positively forbidden to give straw to the horses of cavalry, excepting in a case of evident necessity, which must be stated in writing to Colonel Stevenson, and which he will forward to Colonel Wellesley, who will give orders that they may have the quantity of straw required. Commanding officers of regiments of cavalry will be responsible if,

notwithstanding this order, their horse-keepers and grass-cutters are sent into the villages.

In addition to the troops for the duties of the piquets, a detachment of 1 havildar and 12 men is to be warned daily, and is to parade on the marching flank of the line on marching days, and in front of the park on others. This detachment is to be under the orders of Captain Mackay, who will post it as a safeguard in such village as may be most convenient to the encampment, to preserve the forage for the public cattle. If there should be but one village with forage in the neighbourhood of the camp, Captain Mackay will post his guard over such parts of the forage as he shall think sufficient for the public cattle. No person whatever is to take from the forage, over which Captain Mackay will place his guard, excepting the bullock people belonging to the gun bullocks and those belonging to the store, grain, and provision departments.

The heads of the store, grain, and provision departments will be so kind as to take care that the bullock people belonging to them go regularly for forage; and they will send with them trusty persons to see that they pay for what they take, and that they commit no depredations in the villages.

It is a subject of common and daily complaint from the inhabitants of the country, that not only their straw is taken, but that their houses are pulled down for firewood. It is impossible, from this detachment, to place safeguards in every village; and Colonel Wellesley must, therefore, request the assistance of the officers of the detachment to put a stop to a practice so injurious to the country, and eventually to the troops.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[499.]

To Joseph Uthoff, Esq.

SIR,

Camp near Luckmaisir, 23rd July, 1800.

I understand from a letter from Major Munro that a vakeel from the Kolapoor Rajah, charged with offers of co-operation against Dhoondiah, left Goa for my camp some days ago. He has not yet reached it, and I am therefore under the necessity of troubling you upon a subject relating to this chief.

Dhoondiah has lately manifested an intention of crossing the Malpoorba into the territories of the Rajah of Kolapoor,

whereby he will certainly for a time avoid my pursuit. It will not be difficult for the Rajah of Kolapoor, if he be serious in his desire of opposing him, to stop him at the Malpoorba; and I beg that you will do me the favour to inform him of this intention, to desire him to take the earliest measures to frustrate it, and to let him know that if he does not do so, he will be the cause of the injury which his country must suffer from my entering it with the British army, that of the Nizam, and that of Goklah; and that it is not improbable but that his conduct, in giving an asylum to Dhoondiah Waugh, may be reckoned an act of hostility which may have consequences still more disagreeable to him than those I have above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[500.]

SIR,

Camp at Luckmaisir, 23rd July, 1800.

There is some difficulty respecting the settlement of an account for a sum amounting to about two thousand rupees, which Mr. Gordon paid to the 77th regiment for provisions when they were on their march from Malabar into the Mysore country. Mr. Corsellis says that the 77th regiment were no longer on the Bombay establishment, and that he had closed his accounts, as far as regarded that regiment, as soon as they quitted Malabar. I beg that you will do me the favour to inform Mr. Corsellis, and all the gentlemen at the head of the different departments in Malabar, that the 77th regiment remained on the Bombay establishment till the end of March; that they were paid by the paymaster in Mysore, whose accounts, disbursements to that regiment, will go before the Military Auditor General at Bombay, in the same manner as those for the Native corps belonging to Bombay, but serving in the Mysore country. In these accounts Mr. Corsellis is charged with the above sum, which was paid to a man acting as his deputy with the 77th. This man must have kept the account of the disbursements, and it is proper that he should give them to Mr. Corsellis, who must either open his old account or a new

one on account of the 77th regiment, in order that they may be brought forward in proper form.

Mr. Corsellis will do well to correspond with Mr. Gordon upon this subject, and to send him a receipt for the money; and Mr. Gordon will then return the different receipts which he has in his possession from the person who acted as Mr. Corsellis's deputy with the 77th.

I enclose the copy of a letter from the Secretary of Government at Bombay regarding certain appointments made by you for the proposed field-service in Malabar in March last, in answer to letters which I wrote on the 23rd May and 1st June.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[501.]

To the Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Camp at Luckmaisir, 24th July, 1800.

The bad weather, mentioned in my letter of the 20th, continued to the night of the 21st, and destroyed at that time nearly one-half of the public hired carriage cattle of the detachment; but it was evident that I could remain no longer at Savanore, and I moved on the morning of the 22nd, which proved fair, about ten miles towards Luckmaisir, and encamped in the midst of large and populous villages. These contained abundance of cattle; and Ball Kishen Bhow having besides supplied me with some, I have been enabled to move forward again.

It is evident that upon the present bullock system a similar inconvenience is always to be expected. The detachment left Mysore with the finest bullocks that I have yet seen with troops. There has been at no time a want of forage, and the few bullocks and the cattle in the service of individuals are in high condition; but there is a want among the public hired cattle of the presence of the real owners, those who might feel for their loss, and who would take pains for their preservation. The real owners are dubashes at Seringapatam or at Madras, who employ servants as fictitious owners in camp; and it is often necessary to force them out to bring forage for the cattle to eat. The consequence is they are starved, and hard work or bad

weather (of the former of which, it is to be observed, upon this occasion they have had none, and of the latter only two days) destroys them all, reduces the best troops to a critical situation, and puts an end to every intended operation.

It is impossible to alter the system at present, or probably at any time; but it would be a considerable relief to it if the tents of the officers were carried by themselves. Whenever there is a difficulty the camp equipage department suffers most, and to relieve it is attended with most inconvenience. In fact, a bullock which is not taken care of is very unequal to carry an officer's tent, which at this season of the year is generally wet. Besides, although under the regulations a larger hire is paid for bullocks which carry tents than for others, it is by no means so profitable an employment for cattle as if they were in any other department. When cattle carry tents, it is necessary that they should all be produced every day, and that the drivers should be complete, or the officers complain. When they are employed in the carriage of grain or of stores, all, or, at least, a large proportion of the spare bullocks are employed in carrying goods for the bazaar people or individuals, from which a profit is derived. The number of drivers for these bullocks is not necessary, and is never complete. Thus, then, the employment of cattle in the camp equipage department, although highest paid by the public, is not the most lucrative to the bullock-owners; and in consequence the camp-equipage, instead of having the best, generally have the worst bullocks, and is most difficult to move. If the public bullocks of other departments should fail, it is always possible to find other means of carriage in an army; but tents require the cattle in the service of the public; and if these fail, it is not at all times possible to replace them. For all these reasons I take the liberty of again recommending that the officers may be put on tent allowance.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter, which I have written to Captain Mackay, which will point out the arrangements which have been made upon this occasion. It is but justice to the Mahrattas to mention that I have received from them all the greatest assistance, and most cordially given, to relieve our distresses.

By the last accounts of Dhoondiah, it appears that he wishes to cross the Malpoorba; but he has no boats, and the river has overflowed its banks.

I have heard that the Rajah of Kolapoor has despatched a vakeel to my camp, who is now on his way with offers of co-operation. I have written to this chief to desire him not to suffer Dhoondiah to cross the Malpoorba; and I have besides written to Baba Saheb, the younger brother of Appah Saheb, who has a force between the Gutpurba* and Malpoorba, to desire him to exert himself for the same purpose. Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser ought to be by this time at Copaul, and I have written to him to join me at Dummul on the day after to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[502.] G. O.

Camp at Sirhitty, Tuesday, 25th July, 1800.

A salute of thirteen guns to be held in readiness to be fired on Goklah alighting at Colonel Wellesley's tent this afternoon. A salute of thirteen guns to be prepared immediately, to be fired on Chintomeny Rao alighting at Colonel Wellesley's tent.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[503.] G. O.

Camp at Dummul, Saturday, 26th July, 1800.

Colonel Wellesley cannot sufficiently express his satisfaction at the conduct of the troops engaged in the assault of Dummul this morning. The success, in so short a space of time, against a fort of such strength, which held out against the enemy for several weeks, will add to the reputation which the troops have already acquired in this country. Colonel Wellesley will not fail to report their conduct to the Commander-in-Chief. His thanks are particularly due to Colonel Stevenson for his dispo-
sition of the cavalry; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, Major Desse, and Captain Macpherson, of the 77th regiment, who led the three attacks; also to Ensign Hooper, of the 73rd regiment, who headed the party which entered the fort near the gate, and of whose conduct Major Desse reports most favourably; and to Captain Heitland and his corps of pioneers. Returns of the

* The *Gutpurba* (*Gatapurva*) has its source in the Western Ghauts, in lat. 15° 50', long. 74° 3', flows for 160 miles in a N.E. direction through the Belgaum district, and falls into the Kistna in lat. 16° 20', long. 75° 52'.—ED.

killed, wounded, and missing to be sent to the Deputy-Adjutant-General this evening.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Adjutant-General:

[504.]

SIR,

Camp at Dummul, 26th July, 1800.

The supplies of cattle received from the Mahrattas having been sufficient to enable me to move forward, I marched yesterday to Sirhitty, at which place I was joined by Chintomeny Rao with about 1500 horse, and on this day to Dummul. There were in the fort about 1000 men, to whom I offered cowle; and I gave them an hour to consider of the offer, till the line could come up. They declined to accept it, and the place was attacked and carried by escalade by a part of the troops under my command.

The fort was surrounded by the cavalry under Colonel Stevenson, and by the Mahrattas under Goklah. It was attacked in three places: at the gateway, by Major Desse, with the piquets, supported by two companies of the 2nd of the 2nd; on one face by Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the 73rd and the 2nd of the 4th; and on the other by Captain Macpherson, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the 77th, and the remainder of the 2nd of the 2nd Bombay regiment. It was impossible to force the gateway; and the party, on that attack, entered the fort by escalade; and the other two attacks likewise succeeded nearly at the same time.

The fort is strong and well built, the wall about 30 feet high, with a dry ditch, in some places of considerable depth. It held out against Dhoondiah for several weeks. I cannot say too much in favour of the troops, who, by this exploit, have added to the reputation which they have already gained in this country. I must particularly mention to the Commander-in-Chief, however, Colonel Stevenson, from whom I receive the greatest assistance upon all occasions, Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, Major Desse, and Captain Macpherson, of the 77th, who led the three attacks, Lieutenant Hooper of the 73rd, respecting whose conduct Major Desse has reported most favourably, and Captain Heitland and

his corps of pioneers. I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[505.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

SIR,

Camp at Gudduck, 27th July, 1800.

I have just received your letter of the 26th, 6 P.M., and I am much disappointed to find that my letters of the 24th were so long on the road; there is no remedy now, but that you should get on as fast as you can. You will march by the road as follows, and make your marches on the days hereafter mentioned. On the 28th you will be at Dummul, on the 29th at Gudduck, on the 30th at Selowty, on the 31st at Nargoond, on the 1st August at Hoogurgoor, about two coss from the Manowly Ghaut, where I understand that Dhoondiah intends to cross the Malpoorba. You will receive on your road constant instructions from me, and I beg to hear from you constantly. This is the route which I shall follow, and the distance which I shall be from you on each day. On the 28th to Kittoor Madenoor, distance from Dummul ten coss; on the 29th to Noolgoond, distance from Gudduck ten coss; on the 30th to Habal, distance from Selowty seven coss; on the 31st to Soondootty, distance from Nargoond six coss. Of course this must be altered according to the motions of the enemy; but I will give you timely notice of any alteration, either in your movements or my own.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[506.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Gudduck, 27th July, 1800.

As there is a probability that some days will elapse before I am joined by you, and it appears by the state of your supplies, which I have received from you, that it is probable that you will be in want, I beg that you will keep with your camp the brin-

jarries which I informed you, in my letter of yesterday, were on the road to join me. In case you should want rice, and there should be none in your bazaars, I authorise you to purchase it from the brinjarries, and to issue it to the fighting men of your detachment, at the rate of half a seer each *per diem*, which you will inform them they are to receive gratis. You will be so good as to keep the account of your purchases, and have the rice issued upon the regular indents; and, the commissary of grain of this detachment will settle the account with you when you will join. You will observe particularly that the rice is not to be issued in this manner if it can be purchased at all in your bazaars; and that, excepting to give it in this manner to the fighting men (Company's troops) of your detachment, the brinjarries belonging to me must not be suffered to open their bags, although they will remain with your camp.

I have sent orders to the brinjarries to come direct from Sirhitty to Gudduck, and I shall leave orders for them to wait here for you, if they should reach this place before you arrive.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Commissioners in Malabar.

[507.]

GENTLEMEN,

Camp at Gudduck, 27th July, 1800.

As I conceive that our success in this country may have some influence in preserving the peace in Malabar, I have the pleasure to inform you that I yesterday took Dummul by storm, with the loss of very few men wounded. I enclose a copy of a letter which I wrote to the Adjutant-General at Fort St. George, in which the details of the affair are given.

Dhoondiah is on the Malpoorba, which river he is desirous of crossing. This place was evacuated yesterday after the accounts arrived of the fall of Dummul, and he has now no stronghold whatever in the Savanore or Darwar countries. If the weather continue fair, I shall reach the Malpoorba before he can cross it.

I am concerned to hear that the adherents of the Pyche Rajah have attacked our advanced posts in Cotiote, and have cut off the communication between them and Cotaparamba. In expecta-

tion of this event, I wrote to Colonel Sartorius on the 1st July, to desire him to collect at Tellicherry the largest body of troops that could be spared from the other stations in Malabar; and when he will have done so, he will have no difficulty in relieving the posts which may be attacked, or probably in keeping the Pyche Rajah's adherents entirely out of the western part of Cotiote.

I am glad to see that Kydree Amboo is faithful to his engagements.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[508.]

To the Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Camp at Gudduck, 27th July, 1800.

My letter of yesterday to the Adjutant-General, in which I gave an account of the capture of Dummul, will have made his Lordship acquainted with the events which have occurred since the 24th instant. I marched here this morning, and found that the place had been evacuated as soon as the accounts arrived of the fall of Dummul. Dhoondiah has now no stronghold in this country, and it is evident that his object is to fly across the Malpoorba. If the weather continue fair, however, and the roads are not rendered impracticable for troops, I shall reach that river before he can get across it. At all events, his party must break up, and his troops must disperse. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to consider what steps shall be taken to secure us against their assembling again under Dhoondiah if he should escape me, or, if he should fall into my hands, under another chief equally daring and probably with more ability. It is clear that Dhoondiah's power and success are to be attributed to the quarrels between the chiefs on the frontier, principally between the family of Pursheram Bhow and the Kolapoor Rajah, and to their extreme weakness in consequence of these contests. I propose then to endeavour to reconcile the Rajah of Kolapoor, whose vakeel is on his way to my camp, with Appah Saheb; and I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer to request that as the Bhow's family have a kind of possession of the Savanore and Darwar countries, they may be given over to them entirely as the sole jaghiredars and jemidars

under the government of Poonah. I hope to succeed in these objects with the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, if his Lordship should approve of them, without pledging his government to any thing; and if they be attained, we may hope that such a force as Dhoondiah has will not again be assembled in this country.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

[509.]
*

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Gudduck, 27th July, 1800.

The badness of the weather and the want of forage at Savanore having destroyed a large proportion of the carriage cattle with this army, I was under the necessity of requesting the assistance of Ball Kishen Bhow and of Goklah to procure me some. I have the pleasure to inform you that they supplied my wants, and have enabled me to move forward again.

I marched from Savanore on the 22nd, was joined at Sirhitty by Chintomeny Rao and his party of horse, and went yesterday to Dummul, which place was stormed by my troops. I enclose a copy of the letter which I have written to the Adjutant-General, in which I gave an account of this affair. I marched here this morning, and found that the fort had been evacuated when the accounts arrived of the fall of Dummul.

I beg that you will do me the favour to inform the Peshwah that I found in irons in Dummul the man who had been his killadar, and had defended the fort for many weeks against Dhoondiah Waugh. His name is Jewajee Punt, and I have given over to him the charge of that place and of this, in which I understand the Peshwah had likewise a garrison. Dhoondiah Waugh is on the Malpoorba, which river it is obvious that he is desirous of crossing. If, however, the weather continue fair, and the roads are not rendered impracticable by a heavy fall of rain, I shall also be upon the Malpoorba before he can cross it. The fall of Dummul is a severe blow upon him, and as he has now no fort or stronghold whatever in the Savanore or Darwar countries, I think it probable that his followers will daily decrease in numbers. Whatever may be the result of the operations of which I have had the direction, it is necessary that we should

turn our minds to the future arrangements for this country. It appears to me very clear that Dhoondiah's power and former success are to be attributed originally to the weakness of the government at Poonah, but immediately to the contests between the different jaghiredars and chiefs upon the frontier, and their consequent weakness. It is almost certain that Dhoondiah's force will be dispersed, and it is possible that his person may be in my power; but in the one case there is no security that his force will not assemble again the instant I retire to the Mysore country, under the same leader; or, in the other case, under another, perhaps equally daring and with more ability. Under these circumstances, in order to insure the tranquillity of our own territories, it will be necessary that we should take some steps to remedy the deficiency in the government of our neighbours which has endangered it, and has been the cause of the expense which has been incurred in the assembling of the troops under my command.

It will perhaps be scarcely practicable to remedy the first great cause, viz., the weakness of the government at Poonah, but it may be practicable in some degree to remedy the second.

The history of Dhoondiah's progress is as follows. Appah Saheb, who, as the representative of Pursheram Bhow, I understand to be the jaghiredar of Savanore, was involved in a war with the Rajah of Kolapoor. Dhoondiah entered into the service of the latter, but soon became too strong for him, quarrelled with him, set up for himself, collected about him the disaffected and discontented of all parts of India, and took advantage of the absence of Appah Saheb and of Goklah (who I understand to have been a jaghiredar under Pursheram Bhow and his son) at the siege of Kolapoor, to seize the strong places in this country, and to establish himself in it in such manner that no force which they could bring could ever drive him from it. The quarrel, then, of the Rajah of Kolapoor and Appah Saheb, and their weakness, have brought forward Dhoondiah, and we must get the better of him, and of such as he is, by reconciling these two chiefs, and by establishing one strong government on this frontier. To do the former may not perhaps be a matter of much difficulty, as, from all the inquiries which I have made, I find that the quarrel, originating in the confusion at Poonah, in which Pursheram Bhow unfortunately took part, has been continued for various bad reasons, and particularly because

Pursheram Bhow was killed in a battle which was fought in consequence of it. The Rajah of Kolapoor has sent a vakeel to my camp, and when he arrives I shall endeavour to make peace between the Rajah and Appah Saheb, of course without pledging our government to any thing. In this probably you may be able to give some assistance at Poonah. I certainly disapprove much of the government of Appah Saheb, and if it were possible to give over the country to another without a further convulsion and consequent weakness, I should be glad to do so; but as that is impracticable, I should propose that Appah Saheb should become the sole jaghiredar or jemidar of the Savanore and Darwar countries, that all the strong places should be given over to him, and that all the other jaghiredars and officers of the Mahratta government should be under him.

I write to you upon this subject as the proper person to settle it, and I state the result of my inquiries and reflections upon it. Of course, when the object for which I was sent into this country is accomplished, I shall return to Mysore, unless otherwise ordered by government; but still I hope that through your means such a system will be established as will render us certain that our tranquillity will be undisturbed in future. I imagine that this will be a favourable opportunity to establish a tappall between Poonah and Mysore, and I shall be glad to hear from you on that subject.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

[510.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Gudduck, 27th July, 1800.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 18th inst. The success of the expedition against Dhoondiah, of which I gave you an account in my letter of the 16th, has had such good effects in the country, has brought forward so many of our Mahratta friends, and, if it has not decreased the numbers, has so considerably damped the spirits, of Dhoondiah's party, that I do not think it necessary to call upon you for the battalion which you were so kind as to say you would send me.

I purpose to supply Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's troops as I do my own, by an issue of half a seer of rice *per diem gratis* :

I have now in camp rice for my own detachment to the 25th August; and before Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser joins me, I shall have an equal quantity for the troops under his orders. This country produces dry grain only, and it is not possible to feed the numerous followers of these large detachments with rice, which must be brought from the Mysore country, about one month's march, and across two rivers.

I yesterday took Dummul by storm, and I enclose you a copy of the account of the affair which I sent to the Adjutant-General. This place was evacuated as soon as the account of the fall of Dummul reached it. Dhoondiah has now no stronghold in this country, and his object is evidently to cross the Malpoorba: if the weather continue fair, and the roads should not be rendered impracticable for guns, I shall be at the river before he can cross it.

I shall take every opportunity of apprising you of the state of affairs in this quarter.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[511.] G. A. O.

Camp at Moondenoor, Monday, 28th July, 1800.

Working money due to the troops to be paid immediately; and, in future, when any working parties are ordered, the money is to be paid, as soon as the proper bills are presented to the Paymaster. The acting engineer is to certify on the backs of the bills any occurrence that may have arisen in the course of the work, or loss of intrenching tools, for which stoppages are to be made by the Paymaster, and carried to the Company's credit.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[512.]

To the Adjutant-General.

SIR, Camp on the Malpoorba, opposite Manowly, 31st July, 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have had it in my power to strike another blow against Dhoondiah. After I had got possession of Gudduck, having heard that he was encamped near Soondootty, and that he was endeavouring to cross his

baggage over the river Malpoorba at Manowly, I formed a plan of attacking him and his baggage at the same time, by the co-operation of the detachment upder Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser. He did not arrive at Dummul till the 28th, and was, therefore, two marches in my rear, but it was possible that Dhoondiah might wait at Soondootty, to cover the passage of his baggage, till Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser should come within reach; and as it was important that I should be near the enemy to take advantage of any movements he might make, I marched on, and, on the 29th, reached Allagawaddy, which is about 15 miles from Soondootty, and 26 from this place: at Allagawaddy I proposed to halt till the 31st, on which day I expected Colonel Bowser to be at Nargoond.

As soon, however, as Dhoondiah heard of my arrival at Allagawaddy he broke up from Soondootty; one part of his army went to Doodwar, another to the eastward, towards Jellahall, and a third towards this place with the baggage; and I am informed that, upon this occasion, he was deserted by a large proportion of his troops. I marched yesterday morning, the 30th, to Hoogurgoor, to the eastward of the Pursghur hill, as a central situation, at which I was most likely to procure good intelligence, and there I heard that Dhoondiah had come here with his baggage. I determined then to move on and attack him. I arrived here with the cavalry at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and found the camp standing, and that we had surprised the enemy. I instantly attacked his camp with the cavalry only.

Lieutenant-Colonel Torin attacked their left with the 1st and 4th regiments, and Colonel Stevenson and Colonel Pater their front and right with the 25th dragoons and 2nd regiment of cavalry. The camp was strong, with its rear to the Malpoorba, covered by the fort of Manowly on the other side of it, and a deep nullah along its front and left. The 2nd regiment of cavalry, under these circumstances, was the only corps which got into it; but every person there was either killed or driven into the river. All the baggage, two elephants, many camels, horses, bullocks, &c. &c., fell into our hands. Numbers of people were drowned or shot in attempting to cross the river, and many prisoners, women and children, &c. &c., were taken.

Major Blaquiere, with four troops of the 25th dragoons, pur-

sued to the eastward a party which appear to have been outside of the camp, and drove them into the river.,.

Upon the whole, the disposition of the attack of this camp was most ably made by Colonel Stevenson, and well executed by Colonel Pater and Lieutenant-Colonel Torin, and the troops under their orders, who conducted themselves much to my satisfaction. Dhoondiah's guns had been passed over the river before we reached the camp, and when the infantry came up we made an endeavour to dismount them; but night coming on, and the troops having undergone great fatigue, I withdrew my guns to my camp.

It is not certain whether Dhoondiah was with this part of his army or not: if he were, he went off with the party which was pursued to the eastward, and was driven into the river by Major Blaquiere.

I have this morning received messages from the brinjarries to ask for cowle, which I have granted. Among other families which have fallen into my hands, I have got that of the head brinjarry, and I hope soon to have the whole of that class of people on my side.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S. I have the pleasure to inform you that, since writing the above, I have got possession of Dhoondiah's guns, six in number.

There was a boat immediately under the fort, which Lieutenant Fitchet and Lieutenant Jackson, and some men of the 73rd and 77th regiments, swam over the river to seize. The fort was evacuated, and I have brought away and have given over the guns to the Mahrattas.

[513.] G. O.

*

Camp on the bank of the Malpoorba,
Thursday, 31st July, 1800.

The attack upon the enemy's camp yesterday is a subject which reflects great credit upon Colonel Stevenson, who made the disposition of the cavalry, and Colonel Pater and Lieutenant-Colonel Torin, and the officers and troops under their command, who executed it. Neither the strength of the

enemy's position, his numbers, nor the great stake for which he had to contend, could induce him to stand against the rapid and regular attacks which were made upon him; and from the success upon this occasion the most important consequences are to be expected.

Colonel Wellesley requests the officers and men above mentioned will accept his thanks. He will not fail to represent to the Commander-in-Chief their conduct as it deserves, as well as the activity, and patience under fatigue and necessary want of all comforts, of the whole detachment.

Colonel Wellesley is concerned to observe the length to which the soldiers have carried plunder. Under the pretence of taking plunder from the followers, they have committed acts of which every good soldier is to be ashamed, and which, if continued, will tend to the ruin of the army. They have plundered the sepoys, the servants, followers, and baggage of their officers. The bazaar people and hircarrahs, and messengers coming with letters to Colonel Wellesley, and even their own servants and followers, have not escaped them. Under these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that this plunder should be stopped; and Colonel Wellesley accordingly declares his determination to punish, in the most exemplary manner, any man who may be found plundering.

The commanding officers of regiments, and all officers and non-commissioned officers, are requested to take measures to prevent the men from going out of their lines, unless they are dressed as soldiers ought to be, and to put a stop to this species of plunder.

.ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[514.]

SIR,

Camp at Soondootty, 1st Aug., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have written to the Adjutant-General at Fort St. George, which will make you acquainted with the circumstances of a success which has been gained over Dhoondiah Waugh by the troops under my command: I beg that you will communicate it to the Commissioners in Malabar.

By the tenor of a letter from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Smee, which

I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Close, I am happy to find that the adherents of the Pyche Rajah do not think they have a very good chance of getting possession of our advanced posts in Cotiote. Let me know the names of the gentlemen who have defeated them, and the corps who composed the garrisons, that I may report them favourably to government.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[515.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Soondootty, 1st Aug., 1800.

I have not had time to write to you lately, but my public letters to Fort St. George will have made you acquainted with every thing that has been going on. I write now because I find that a tappall is laid to Hyderabad from Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's camp, and I think you will receive this letter before the accounts from Madras will reach you. You will have heard of our storming Dummul. I moved on, and on the 30th attacked one of Dhoondiah's camps on the Malpoorba, after a march of twenty-six miles. We drove every thing that was in it into the Malpoorba, where a multitude of people were drowned. I have got his guns, elephants, camels, gun-bullocks, &c., and everything he had has fallen into my hands. His people are leaving him fast, and another blow of the same kind, which I am meditating on some brinjarries and an army with them, who I see are bent upon escaping through the Kittoor country, will, I hope, bring the war to a close. My troops are in high health and spirits, and rich with the produce of the plunder of Dhoondiah's camp.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[516.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

SIR,

Camp at Soondootty, 1st Aug., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have written to the Adjutant-General, which gives a detail of my operations since the fall of Dummul and Gudduck. After

I had taken the guns mentioned in the postscript, I found the Mahratta chiefs so slow in taking possession of them that I destroyed them, as otherwise they would infallibly have fallen into the hands of the enemy again after I marched this morning.

I am concerned to have to mention to you (and I request that you will take an opportunity of stating it to the Peshwah) that excepting from Ball Kishen Bhow, I do not receive any assistance whatever from any of the Mahratta chiefs. I cannot prevail upon them to obey my orders, and as they plunder the country, and consume quantities of forage, they are so much worse than useless that I have been under the necessity of desiring them to encamp at a distance from me. From Ball Kishen Bhow I receive assistance in supplies, and although he has not great abilities, I must say for him that he is a true friend to the English, and is willing to do every thing in his power to forward the common cause. I suspect that Dhoondiah will go into the Kolapoor country, and I have written to the Rajah to apprise him that if he does so I shall follow him; and shall treat his friends, and those who give him an asylum, as the enemies of the Company, the Peshwah, and the Nizam.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Adjutant-General.

[517.]

SIR,

Camp at Soondooty, 2nd Aug., 1800.

After I wrote the postscript to my letter of the 31st July, the Mahrattas were so slow in taking possession of the fort of Manowly that the enemy re-occupied it after nightfall. I had, however, brought to our side Dhoondiah's guns, and, as I found the Mahrattas had no means of bringing them away, and were unwilling to remain to guard them opposite to Manowly,* I destroyed them before I marched yesterday morning.

I cannot say too much in favour of the party who, under Lieutenant Fitchet and Lieutenant Jackson of the 73rd, swam the river to seize the boat which was lying under the fort of

* *Manowly*, on the W. bank of the Malpoorba, is 30 miles to the N.E. of Darwar.—ED.

Manowly. I must, however, inform you that I had several offers from different officers to perform the same service; and it was, in fact, attempted by a party of the 25th dragoons, about half an hour after the camp was attacked and carried, and failed only because the stream was so rapid that the men were carried far below the place at which the boat was stationed.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded from the 30th July to the 1st August.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[518.]

To the Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Camp at Soondooty, 2nd Aug., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose a letter from Mr. Anderson respecting certain exactions from the dooly maistries and bearers in the pay-office at Fort St. George.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a letter and enclosure from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan, regarding the fort of Jemalabad, and I beg leave to recommend that it may be destroyed. The fort of Mirzan, in Canara, was lately taken possession of by a banditti which went down the Ghauts, and it will require a detachment of the Honourable Company's troops to retake it. There are other forts in Canara unoccupied as Mirzan was, and they are all liable to be taken in the same manner. For this reason it is very desirable that they should be destroyed as soon as they can be surveyed and their probable utility can be determined.

My letter to the Adjutant-General of the 31st July and of this day will have made his Lordship acquainted with the circumstances of the defeat of part of Dhoondiah's army on the Malpoorba on the 30th, and of the loss of his guns. That part of his army which he had sent to the eastward has returned, and is gone towards Kittoor, and I shall follow him to-morrow. It is obvious that he is going into the territory of the Rajah of Kolapoor. The vakeel of this Rajah arrived in my camp this morning. I have desired him to inform his master that if Dhoondiah crossed the Malpoorba I should follow him; that the killadar at Manowly had allowed Dhoondiah's army to en-

camp and cross the Malpoorba under the guns of his fort, and that the fort had fired upon the Company's troops. This must have been done either by the orders of the Rajah, or it must have been contrary to them. If it were done in consequence of the Rajah's orders, I must consider him as an enemy, and should act accordingly when I should enter his country in pursuit of Dhoondiah; if it were contrary to his orders, he must seize and send to my camp the killadar of Manowly. It is certainly an object of great consequence that I should not be obliged to cross the Malpoorba, although I have already made all the arrangements for bringing forward boats for that purpose; and I therefore thought it proper to inform the Rajah of Kolapoor that I was aware of his connexion with Dhoondiah, and to give him reason to dread the consequences of my entering his country as an enemy. It will not be difficult for him to stop Dhoondiah if he pleases, and I hope that the fear of those consequences will induce him to exert himself for that purpose.

The vakeel said, that he had no doubt but that his master would collect a body of troops to oppose Dhoondiah immediately.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Paterson.

[519.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Soondooty, 2nd Aug., 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your different letters, for which I am much obliged to you. I had too much to do to reply to them, and I therefore desired Captain Barclay to write to you.

You will have heard of our success, and of the distinguished part which your friends of the 25th dragoons have had in obtaining it. I wish you had been with us.

I beg that, as soon as you receive this letter, you will begin your march by the route enclosed towards Darwar; and, as the weather is cool, you may probably be able to make longer marches than you have hitherto. You will bring with you the arrack, all the rice that may be at the redoubt, whether the brinjarry rice or the Company's property, all the sheep, and whatever else there may be for this army. It is probable that

Lieutenant M'Lean may have arrived with some recovered Europeans, and two guns for the 4th regiment; let him come with you.

I ordered a battalion of Bombay sepoy's to the redoubt, after they should have performed a service on which I sent them into Soonda. They are likewise to come with you, if they should have arrived at the redoubt; otherwise you are not to wait for them.

This corps of sepoy's was authorised to call upon the redoubt for two field-pieces. If they should have done so, the field-pieces are to be returned to the redoubt before they march with you.

I enclose you a letter for the killadar at Darwar, by name Bappojee Scindia, and another for a man by name Ram Rao, who resides at Darwar as our vakeel. They will, I am sure, assist you with everything you want, and I hope you will keep your followers in good order. I beg that you will keep to yourself the direction of your march; and don't send forward their letters till you approach Darwar. At Darwar you will receive further orders from me.

I do not apprehend that you will see an enemy upon your road; excepting at Hoobly, the whole country is in our possession, or in that of our allies: at Hoobly there is a garrison of the enemy's.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[520.]

To Major Munro.

MY DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Soondootty, 2nd Aug., 1800.

One of your aumildars has come into the countries on the right of the Werdah, has assumed the government of them and of the country about Savanore in the name of Major Thomas Munro, has ordered the heads of villages, &c., to attend his Cutchery at Deogherry, to pay no revenue, and he has created a confusion in my rear, to allay which it may probably be necessary that I should go back immediately. One of the consequences of his administration is, that the heads of villages refuse to pay the amount of the orders upon them for the subsistence of the sebundies left in the country, and these last have

confined their havildars, and now plunder the country for subsistence. Your man appears to have gone on a system of liberty and equality of which I should not have suspected him, as he has ordered the people to pay no revenue to anybody whatever, to which order, as may be well supposed, strict obedience has been paid.

I have taken the liberty of sending him an order to proceed forthwith to the Presence; and I have proclaimed in the country that he has no authority from me, and that I don't know of anybody else who has the power to give him any.

My friend at Hangal also has not confined his duties to military operations; he, also, has taken upon himself the administration of the revenue, and has dipped deep into every concern in the country, although he was positively ordered to leave the country under the management of the Bhow's people. I have sent him another order either to confine his attention to military matters, or to withdraw entirely.

I shall be obliged to you if you will enforce these orders. We have hitherto had the greatest advantage which any body of troops can have, viz. a quiet rear, and a secure communication with our own country. We have not lost a bag of rice, or a cooly load of anything, and the tappall comes in as regularly as it does at Madras. Any interruption to this tranquillity is a misfortune which I am very anxious to avoid.

Another reason for wishing this liberty and equality man at the devil is, that his conduct would appear like a breach of promise and deceit on my part, as I have uniformly given over the country to the Bhow, and have refrained from anything like interference in any concern but the operation with which I was particularly charged.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Soondootty, Saturday, 2nd Aug., 1800. [521.]

The carriage bullocks, to be mustered to-morrow morning at 6, are to be assembled at the following places: Those belonging to the park, in front of the park; those of the grain department, at the grain moodee; those of the provision department, at the provision moodee; those belonging to the camp equipage depart-

ment, in the rear of the head quarter line ; and those belonging to the grain departments of each regiment of cavalry, in the rear of the regiment to which they belong.

The bullocks are to remain in the station now pointed out to them until they shall receive directions from the muster master, through the heads of their departments, to move away. Gentlemen and the heads of the different departments will take care that the bullocks are not removed from the station now pointed out for them till ordered by the muster master ; and Captain Mackay will make arrangements of the same kind for those belonging to the camp equipage.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[522.] G. O.

Camp at Soondootty, Sunday, 3rd Aug., 1800.

As much valuable baggage has lately been lost on marching days, Colonel Wellesley requests that the officer commanding the rear guard will allow a reasonable time for the baggage to get off the ground and in front of him before he marches ; and that he will see that none of it drops behind, and will wait a reasonable time upon the road to allow it to get into camp before him.

It is particularly recommended to all corps and departments to brand their public carriage cattle with the number or mark of the corps or department, besides the Company's mark.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[523.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Bedkaira, 4th Aug., 1800.

I arrived here this morning. The intelligence I have received is that Dhoondiah is himself opposite Konapoor,* and his baggage is gone to the sources of the Malpoorba, where it is passing ; and I conclude that Dhoondiah will follow the baggage when we press him.

You must follow his track, but I doubt whether I ought to go farther than Kittoor, and whether I shall not lose time by so doing.

* *Konapoor*, 34 miles W.N.W. of Darwar.—Ed.

I have got in camp rice to the 22nd instant for my own detachment: if I divide with Colonel Bowser (which I must do), I am provided only to about the 17th. Rice in large quantities is coming in, and some can be got in the country; but still I don't think I can depend so far upon the latter as to go across the Malpoorba and place that river between me and the former. Besides, if I follow Dhoondiah's track, and go by the sources of the river, my supplies must take the same road; they would be involved in difficulties which will occasion additional delays, and I may at last be obliged to halt in the middle of the jungle and the rains.

My opinion then is, that, if Dhoondiah is really going across the Malpoorba by the sources of that river, I ought instantly to make preparations to cross it also, not by the road which he will take, but at Cadnully over to Turmooree. Near Kittoor are extensive jungles in which I could get bamboos to construct boats, and before these could be prepared my supplies will be up.

Let me know what you think upon this subject. I shall have further information to-morrow, which will better enable me to form a decision; but I now think that the baggage having crossed the river, and there being a probability that Dhoondiah will follow it, I ought to halt and make my preparations for crossing by the shortest and best road; and that if he has passed, which is reported, you ought to halt also somewhere near Cadnully till some boats to pass your corps over can be got together.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[524.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 7th Aug., 1800.

I was at Hullihall yesterday when your letter regarding rice arrived.

Captain Kirkpatrick wrote me word that Colonel Bowser was provided with a good bazaar, and I understood from the Colonel that he was in no want of carriage. It must be a sad, useless bazaar, and the detachment must be miserably in want of carriage, if it can't take up five days' rice for the sepoy, which,

after all, is only 100 loads. I certainly never calculated upon having to supply Colonel Bowser's detachment, but they are the Company's troops, and however inconvenient it may be to the arrangements to be made for the supply of the troops more immediately under my orders, they shall have whatever I can give them. Accordingly I have sent off this morning 500 bullocks to take up the rice which is said to be in the Eytegal district: part of them will be with you before the 10th, the day on which the rice already given to Colonel Bowser's detachment will have been consumed, and the remainder will join you afterwards.

I refer you upon this subject to the letter which I wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser on the 27th July; and particularly to that part of it in which I desire that, if rice can be procured in the bazaar at all, no issue may be made to the troops. I believe that I shall not find it necessary to make any issue to the troops composing this detachment as long as I remain in this part of the country.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 6th from Konapoor. As Dhoondiah crossed so lately, I am still in hopes that you will fall upon some part of his rear.

The only question about your passing the river is the state of your supplies. You are undoubtedly strong enough for Dhoondiah, particularly when you are joined by Saddoolah Khan, who is now encamped here, and will march after you, I believe, to-morrow.

When you are joined by the 500 bags of rice, I see no objection whatever to your crossing, and moving to Sungoly, or such other place as you may think most convenient.

The country on the other side of the Malpoorba, between that river and the Gutpurba, belongs to the Peshwah for some distance. Manowly and Jullingur belong to the Kolapoor Rajah; and farther to the eastward the country towards Bhaugulcotta* belongs to Rustan.

The territories of the Kolapoor Rajah are on the other side of the Gutpurba, and the vakeel who is in my camp swears that the Rajah will not permit Dhoondiah to approach them. Under these circumstances it is imagined that Dhoondiah will go first to Manowly, where, in fact, the tannah belongs to himself,

* *Bhaugulcotta* or *Bagulkota* town is situated on the route from Belgaum to Moodgul, 50 miles west of the latter.—ED.

and then towards Bhaugulcotta, which country is rich and fertile, and will afford plunder and food for his troops.

My opinion is that he will take this route, and his final object is to get across the Kistna, among the Polygars on the Nizam's frontier.

Your position at Sungoly will be very convenient: first, I shall be able to communicate with you with ease; secondly, you will be able to strike a blow upon his rear, should he fly towards Bhaugulcotta in a hurry. I would, therefore, recommend it to you to cross the river by all means, if you are certain of your supplies, and this of course you will be when you will be joined by the 500 loads, for which bullocks were sent from hence this morning.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[525.]

SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 7th Aug., 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received accounts from Colonel Sartorius, stating that the post at Canote has been relieved, and that he intended to relieve that at Montana as soon as the weather would permit. One soldier was killed upon this occasion, and Lieutenant Cartwright of the Bombay European regiment, one serjeant, and two sepoys were wounded. Colonel Sartorius mentions in high terms the conduct of Captain Ward, who commanded the expedition, and of Captain Moncrieff, of the Bombay Pioneers. He also mentions the assistance received from the Nair Kydree Amboo. I have the honour to enclose a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel M., enclosing one from the paymaster of the 27th regiment.

My letter of the 2nd instant will have informed you that Dhoondiah had gone off towards Kittoor. He continued his march through the jungles, even to the sources of the Malpoorba, which he turned, and I understand that he is now at Shawpoor. I marched from Soondootty on the 3rd, and arrived here on the 5th. Colonel Stevenson, with Colonel Bowser's detachment and the 4th regiment of cavalry, went along the Malpoorba on the same days, and I have desired him to follow Dhoondiah's track, in hopes that he will fall in with, and cut off,

some of his baggage, which, I understand, could not keep up. I have halted here in order to make all the arrangements for crossing the Malpoorba.

The vakeel of the Rajah of Kolapoor promises that if Dhoondiah approaches his master's territories, he will oppose him; and I am inclined to believe that he will do so. It appears now that Dhoondiah points to the eastward, towards Bhraugulcotta, and I think it probable that he will endeavour to cross the Gutpurba and the Kistna, and join himself with the Soorapoor* Rajah and the Polygars on the Nizam's frontier, dependent upon his Highness and the Mahrattas. His force is already much diminished, and I received accounts last night of a mutiny in his camp, on account of the long and difficult marches which he had forced his troops to make, and because he had given them no pay. If this be true, the pursuit of the detachment under Colonel Stevenson will increase the distress and confusion, and we may hope that if he does escape across the Gutpurba, he will be accompanied by a very small force. Till there is some government in this country, however, it is still possible that the force may assemble again, if not under Dhoondiah, under another chief equally daring.

I have had some conversation with the chiefs of the family of Pursheram Bhow regarding a reconciliation with the Kolapoor Rajah. It appears that the quarrel originated in the confusion at Poonah, in which Pursheram Bhow took a part; that the warfare consequent thereto has been continued for various bad reasons ever since, and particularly latterly, because Pursheram Bhow was killed in battle by the Kolapoor Rajah. The Bhow's family, however, appear impressed with a sense of the evils which this country has suffered from this quarrel, and disposed to put an end to it. I have written to the Kolapoor Rajah upon the subject, and I hope to find him equally disposed to make peace.

If the government of Poonah had any influence over its dependents, or understood its own interests, there would be no difficulty at present in providing a security for the territories of the Company or of the Rajah of Mysore bordering upon the Mahrattas; but in the present state of that government, and under the system of policy which now guides it, it is neces-

* *Soorapoor* or *Shorapore* is a small subordinate state situated in the S.W. angle of the Nizam's territory, and bounded on the S. by the Kistna.—Ed.

sary to treat the jaghiredars as independent chiefs, which they really are, and to provide a security against a danger similar to that which has lately threatened the Company's territories by a combination of their interests, and by an union of their power.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[526.]

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Kittoor, 8th Aug., 1800, 12 o'clock.

I have just received your letter of this day, and am glad to find that there is some prospect that you will be able to cross at Konapoor. You may depend upon it that you will have the 500 loads of rice; but, as grain is selling in your bazaar, I hope you will not find it necessary to make any issue, and you will, in that case, keep the 500 loads by you, and it will last you, when an issue may be necessary, for twenty days.

Before I can give you any positive instructions for your future direction, I must have some notion of the route which Dhoondiah has taken. I shall have this, I hope, before you will have got your detachment across. To push Dhoondiah is the main object, but, as he is already so far from you, I am afraid you will find it difficult to do so to any great degree.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

[527.]

SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 9th Aug., 1800.

Since I wrote to you last, Dhoondiah has reached the left bank of the Malpoorba, by an extraordinary march through the jungles to the sources of that river, which he turned. He has been deserted by a large proportion of his followers. I have assurances from the Rajah of Kolapoor, and his minister, that an army is assembled in the territories of the Rajah, and prepared to co-operate with me. It is, therefore, probable that Dhoondiah will not attempt to escape that way; and my opinion is that he will endeavour to pass the rivers with as many followers as pos-

sible, with a view to reach the country of the Soorapoor Rajah. I shall, of course, press him, and I hope that, if he escape, it will be with but few people.

I have written to the Rajah of Kolapoor, to desire him to send to my camp a person authorised to conclude a peace with Appah Saheb. I have already had some conversations with the chiefs of the Bhow's family upon the subject, and although I found them at first very unwilling to listen to any proposition, I think them now rather inclined to attend to me, as I have repeatedly assured them that, unless Dhoondiah took refuge, and obtained an asylum, with the Kolapoor Rajah, I should certainly not enter his country.

If I should have it in my power to effect a reconciliation between these chiefs, and if at the same time you should find it possible to strengthen the hands of Appah Saheb, who is the principal jaghiredar on our frontier, we may hope that our tranquillity will not be again threatened by the assembly of the same or another body of troops, even if Dhoondiah should escape me.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[528.]

To Jonathan Duncan, Esq., Governor of Bombay.

SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 9th Aug., 1800.

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 16th June, and I congratulate you upon the success of your negotiation at Surat.

I have not troubled you with particular accounts of our operations, as I have transmitted them regularly to Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer; and, before I crossed the Toombuddra, I requested him to communicate to you such information as it would be desirable to you to have. Although I have not been able to catch Dhoondiah, I have driven him so hard that I understand he has been deserted by a large proportion of his people. He is on the left bank of the Malpoorba; a detachment is now employed in crossing that river, and I am here constructing boats for the same purpose, which I propose to use at Sungoly. He escaped from me by the jungles, and he went by a most extraordinary march quite to the sources of the Malpoorba, which he

turned. My troops pursued his track, and he has left behind him quantities of cattle, camels, &c., which died in the jungles. I hope that this warfare will soon be at an end, and I shall not have occasion to call for the assistance which was offered by you.

I have good accounts of the affairs in Cotiote. Canote has been relieved, and I have no doubt but that Montana will be so likewise. I was always certain that as soon as troops could be collected at Tellicherry to march to those posts, they would find no difficulty whatever in relieving them; as, in fact, the roads made to them are so wide and so open, that the Nairs will not venture to remain on them, to wait for the attack of our troops.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

[529.]

SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 9th Aug., 1800.

Since my last, Dhoondiah has got on the other side of the Malpoorba, by a march through the jungles to the sources of that river, which he has turned. He has been deserted by many of his followers. Colonel Stevenson, with the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser and the 4th regiment of cavalry, is now employed in crossing the Malpoorba at Konapoor; and I have halted here to construct boats, which I propose to use at Sungoly. Saddoolah Khan, with about 1000 horse and one battalion and two guns, arrived here on the 6th, and marched yesterday morning to join Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser at Konapoor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser will probably send you a letter which I received last night from Noor Khan, the commander of the Hindustanee horse in the service of the Nizam, in which he desires that I will advance him money on account of pay for the month of Suffer. Considering the service upon which this body of horse is now employed, I should probably have been inclined to assist Noor Khan, if there had appeared any ground of complaint of a want of pay; but as that was not the case, as 15,000 rupees only were due, of which he had already received 2000 from Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, by desire of Colonel Stevenson, I

could not think myself justified in giving any money upon this occasion.

It appears, however, by Noor Khan's letter, that no measures have been adopted to provide for the future payment of this corps as long as it may be employed in this quarter. There is no buckshee with it, and I understand from Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser that he has not received any directions from you upon the subject. As it is very desirable that the people should be satisfied on this head, I shall be obliged to you if you will take it into consideration, and urge the minister to provide means for the payment of his Highness the Nizam's troops during the time they may be employed on this service.

It will certainly be desirable, and indeed it may become necessary, that money should be sent from his Highness's territories for the purpose; but if it should be thought proper to authorise Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser to advance the money, and he should feel distress in consequence, I have no doubt but that I shall be able to pay his corps in September for this month, and probably in October for the month of September.

It is impossible to say at present which way Dhoondiah will go. I have in my camp a vakeel from the Rajah of Kolapoor, and this morning I received a letter from the Rajah, and another from his minister; by both of which I am assured that an army has been assembled by the Rajah, and that he is ready to move it to any place which I may point out, in order to co-operate with me. I therefore don't think it probable that he will move towards the territories of that Rajah. My opinion is that he will endeavour to go, with as many followers as he can bring with him, across the rivers to the Soorapoor Polygar, and the others on the Nizam's frontier dependent upon his Highness and the Mahrattas.

You may depend upon it that I shall endeavour to push him so hard as that the number of followers he shall take with him shall be as small as possible.

If I should find Dhoondiah determined upon the plan I have above mentioned, I shall send off Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser to cross the Kistna without delay.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[530.]

SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 9th Aug., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose copies of orders which I have issued to the troops under my command, and which require the confirmation of government.

The dooly maistries, mentioned in the order of the 26th of June, have been in the Mysore country since the army under Lieutenant-General Harris entered it in March, 1799; and I was induced to grant them this indulgence from a consideration of their services, as well as of the injury which the troops would suffer if, in consequence of their pay as maistries being discontinued, the few bearers under them should have left the detachment.

The letter from Mr. Anderson, which I enclosed in mine of the 2nd instant, will show the reason why the number of bearers under each dooly maistry was not complete. As it appeared that they had some reason to complain, and as the few bearers under them would certainly have deserted if their pay as maistries had been discontinued, although they were not complete, I issued the order of the 1st of July.

The Savanore country produces only dry grain, and in consequence the troops depended upon the supplies of rice brought from Mysore and Bednore. Rice, of course, increased considerably in price, and there was still not a sufficiency to supply the consumption of the troops and their followers. The former, when on duty, or employed at work, got none, notwithstanding many endeavours made that they should be first supplied. I therefore determined to stop entirely the sale of the rice brought by the brinjarries, and to issue it to the Native troops through the grain department.

I need not enter into the reasoning which proves that it is more advantageous to government to issue half a seer of rice gratis, than a seer for the stoppage from the pay of the troops, as that is sufficiently known. But in this instance it would have been impossible to give more than half a seer, as the quantity of rice in camp would not have been sufficient to last the time which it was probable it would take to bring up additional supplies, if a larger quantity had been issued. I therefore gave the order of the 8th of July, and as Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment joined me without any supply

whatever of provisions, I was under the necessity of extending this issue to the Company's troops under his orders.

As we are now in a rice country, I have been enabled to stop the issue of rice from this day. I gave the orders of the 19th July, as the corps in the field were very weak in officers and men, and the drafts from them would have reduced them almost to nothing. I hope, however, that I shall be able to allow them to march in a short time.

I appointed Lieutenant Read, of the 33rd regiment, to take charge of Bangalore, as it is necessary that an officer should be at that station in order to forward on to the detachment, and to the stations in the Mysore country, whatever might be sent from the Carnatic. This duty has lately been performed by Captain Brown, much to my satisfaction; and as his other duties were likely to call him away from Bangalore, I appointed Lieutenant Read to take charge of the place, as an officer who has been for some time in the country, understands the language, and in whose discretion I can confide.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Anderson regarding certain dooly bearers hired in the Mysore country. As more of these men than of those hired in the Carnatic are employed to carry each dooly, each of them, of course, receives a smaller proportion of pay. They have served, however, without complaint, have followed the troops wherever they have gone, and have been wounded in the service. At the recommendation of Mr. Anderson, therefore, I authorised him to draw one star pagoda for each man as a present for their extraordinary services. Of this I hope his Lordship will approve.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Captain Lock, who commands the 2nd battalion 2nd Bombay regiment; and another from Captain M'Pherson of the 77th regiment.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[531.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 10th Aug., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 30th July and its enclosures, being a letter from Major ———, and a

representation regarding certain orders given by you to officers under your command.

I regret exceedingly that, in times like these, your attention and mine should be taken up by circumstances of so trifling a nature; but, as a reference has been made to me, it is necessary that I should decide upon them.

It appears that you had determined to detach a party from the garrison of Cannanore, in order to relieve the post at Canote, which had been attacked. The usual and ordinary mode of issuing orders to the troops composing the garrison of Cannanore is undoubtedly through the commanding officer; but for reasons best known to yourself, you thought proper to issue your orders directly to the commanding officers of the corps, detachments from which were to form the party intended to be sent on this service. It appears that you thought that this mode of issuing your orders was most likely to insure secrecy, which, undoubtedly, was essential; but whether that was your motive, or you had any other for this mode of proceeding, is not a matter of inquiry either for Major ——— or for me. It was not necessary to obtain obedience to your orders that they should go through any particular channel, and therefore you had a right to use, and are fully justified in using, any channel for communicating them to the officers under your command which you might prefer.

At the same time, I must observe that in the execution of these orders it was necessary that Major ——— should have a knowledge of them; and it appears that he was made acquainted with them by Major Lawrence. As, however, it was necessary that he should have a knowledge of the detachment made from his garrison, it would have been proper if he had received it directly from you. But that was a matter for your own consideration, and was to be decided upon according to your ideas of what was most likely to insure your object. In regard to the mode Captain —— adopted of acquainting Major —— of the orders he had received, I must say that I disapprove of it entirely. It was his duty to wait upon Major ——, or upon his staff officer, and not to communicate with his commanding officer upon any subject, much less upon one so important as the execution of your secret orders, through a serjeant-major. It ought to be understood, that all staff are given to officers to assist them in conducting their duties, and

in conveying their orders and communications to their inferiors, but in no case whatever are they to communicate anything through their staff to their superiors.

I now come to a part of this subject upon which I must acknowledge I make my observations with regret. You thought it proper to give certain secret orders to the troops under your command, with which Major ——— became necessarily acquainted. He forthwith issued an order to his garrison which made public that a detachment was ordered out; and as you had taken pains to keep your arrangements secret, and as there must have been in consequence a degree of mystery in the whole transaction, the publication of this order must have made it clear to the whole country to what quarter the detachment in question was intended to be sent.

Upon this ground I think you were perfectly justified in using the powers which you may have to remove Major ——— from his command. I beg that you will do me the favour to communicate these my sentiments to Major ———.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[532.]

To Major Munro.

DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Kittoor, 11th Aug., 1800.

I received your letter of the 2nd yesterday, and I believe I have already written to you respecting all the points to which it relates.

I heard from Captain Dickinson yesterday that the southern part of Soonda was entirely cleared of the vagabonds, and he was to march to Hangal on the 7th.

I send orders this day to Colonel Mignan not to spare Vittel Heyada out of respect for me.

Send the two elephants taken from him to Hullihall, and I will order them on to the army.

I have made my boats, and I wait only some leather to cover a few of them. One brigade went to the river this morning to cross it; the remainder, with the boats not yet completed, will follow to-morrow or next day. Dhoondiah is at the Gut-purba, and all the Polygars and rascals on the other side of that

river have taken arms to prevent him from passing it, so that we are in a good way.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan.

[533.]

SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 11th Aug., 1800.

I have heard from Major Munro that you propose to try Vittel Heyada by court-martial. It is certainly of the utmost importance to the peace of society that a chief like him, who has been guilty of so many daring violations of the laws, and has committed such numberless cruelties, should suffer the punishment which his crimes deserve, as soon as possible after he will have been convicted of them. To punish the lower orders of the people, and to withhold the punishment due to those of the higher ranks of society who may have been guilty of the same crimes, and who, by their example and influence, may have induced the lower orders to be guilty of the crimes for which they have so justly suffered, would be the worst kind of tyranny and injustice; and I therefore request that whatever punishment the court-martial may think Vittel Heyada deserves may be inflicted upon him as soon as possible after its sentence will have been given.

It is very desirable that you should reinforce Colonel Sartorius to the utmost degree that you will think consistent with the safety of the province of Canara.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Joseph Uthhoff, Esq.

[534.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Kittoor, 11th Aug., 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your different letters and those of the Rajah of Kolapoor and his minister, which you sent me. These last contain fair promises, and his vakeel in this camp holds out some of a similar tendency. We shall see how he will act.

Dhoondiah is now on the right bank of the Gutpurba, opposite

Chikownie, which place is in the territories of the Rajah of Kolapoor. If the Rajah be in earnest, it will be no difficult matter for him to prevent Dhoondiah from passing the river, which I understand to be broad, deep, and rapid. If he be not in earnest, he will allow Dhoondiah to pass it, will collect his army at a distance, and Dhoondiah will make his escape through his country.

Unless he is very certain that we shall not interfere in his dispute with the Bhow's family, his politics will lead him to favour Dhoondiah's escape, as he has no hope of future safety excepting from his assistance.

But I have written to him, and have urged him strongly to make peace with Appah Saheb, and have desired him to send to my camp the terms on which he is willing to be reconciled with that chief. It is probable that the prospect of this reconciliation will induce him to act against Dhoondiah, particularly as I have apprised him that, if he enter his territories, I shall certainly follow him, and that, if he give him an asylum, or if he do not give up to me the killadar of Manowly, I shall consider and treat his country as that of an enemy.

It is a difficult matter to bring a native of this country to make a determination, but this subject has been pressed upon the Rajah so clearly and forcibly that I have some hopes that he will act as I wish. On the one hand he has been offered peace with his enemy and the friendship of the Company; on the other, he retains a beaten and flying ally, and he incurs the risk of my following that ally into his country, and of my acting offensively, in concert with Appah Saheb, against him. There is an evident advantage on one side, which I hope will lead him to make a speedy decision.

Against his choosing to stop Dhoondiah, and to make peace with Appah Saheb, there is only the chance of his fears that the peace will not be observed by the latter; but upon that I have to say, and he will feel, that the same power which has now saved the Bhow's family from total destruction, will at all times be able to force them to keep an engagement entered into under its auspices, and one so much to the advantage, and so necessary indeed to all the parties concerned.

If I succeed in settling this difference between Appah Saheb and the Kolapoor Rajah, and can, by means of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, strengthen the government of the former on

our frontier, I hope that we shall not again be disturbed by Dhoondiah, if he should now escape, or by such as he is, if he should not. If we don't in some manner strengthen the power on our frontier, we must always expect (at least as long as the Mahratta power remains in its present weak state) that such a force as Dhoondiah has will collect again under some chief, who, having nothing to lose, will dare to attempt everything.

I troubled you some days ago respecting a supply of arrack for my troops. Sir W. Clarke informed me that he thought it probable that you would find some difficulty in procuring small casks to bring it up the Ghauts. If you should find any difficulty of that kind, I beg that you will let me know it, and I will immediately send to Goa all the small casks which I have in camp; of these I have about 100, and I expect more from Mysore.

Pray remember me to Sir W. Clarke and Major Coleman.

I have made my boats, and I propose to march to-morrow to the river to cross it. One brigade of infantry went there this morning.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Greenly

[535.]

SIR,

Camp at the Malpoorba, 15th Aug., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 12th, and the copy of one from Mr. Uhthoff which you sent with it.

It is very desirable, and I may say absolutely necessary to this army, that you should endeavour to prevail on as many merchants to bring forward spirits as possible, and that you should, either by means of the coolies, which Mr. Uhthoff will send from Goa, or by others which you may be able to hire at Hullihall, send forward the arrack which he states belongs to the Company, and is coming up in charge of Lieutenant Macleod.

If you should not be able to prevail upon the merchants who will bring from Goa spirits for sale to come on to the army, you will purchase their spirits and casks from them at a reasonable rate, provided they (the spirits) are of a good quality, and you will keep them in store, and send them forward as occasion may offer. In the same manner, if the coolies who come up with Lieutenant Macleod should be unwilling to come on, and if you

should not find it possible to procure conveyance for the spirits, you will likewise take them in store and send them forward as occasion may offer.

I have this day ordered to Hullihall from Darwar ten carts, with fifty or sixty gallon-casks. You will be so kind as to fill these with the spirits which you may have in store, in consequence of your finding it impossible to send them forward by the merchants or by coolies, and in a day or two I shall send to Hullihall eight or ten carts loaded in the same manner, which you will likewise fill. But I beg that you will understand that if you find it practicable to send on to the army good spirits, either by means of the merchants or by coolies, you will render it an essential service.

I beg that you will give my best thanks to Mr. Uthhoff for the readiness with which he has attended to my requisition; I will write to him to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[536.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

SIR, Camp at the Malpoorba, opposite Hoobly, 15th Aug., 1800.

Mahomed Noor Khan having represented to me the want of his troops of their pay for the last month of Suffer, and Mahomed Saddoolah Khan, and the muttaseddee employed by Rajah Kooshen Rao, and the other principal sirdars in the service of his Highness, having concurred in the necessity of my ordering their arrears to be advanced to them from the Company's treasure, and having made a representation to me accordingly, I request that you will pay to Mahomed Noor Khan the sum of fifteen thousand rupees, being what is due to him for the month of Suffer out of fifty thousand rupees, and Mahomed Noor Khan engages to replace that sum as soon as the treasure intended for the pay of his body of troops shall arrive in camp.

If you should be in want of money in consequence of this disbursement, I shall have no difficulty in supplying what you may want upon your representation of what you will have remaining and of the probable demands upon you.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[537.]

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp opposite Hoobly, 15th Aug., 1800.

I propose to send you another regiment of cavalry, but I cannot spare any infantry, as I imagine that, after all, I shall be obliged to leave a brigade on this side of the river.

I have always thought that eventually Dhoondiah would go to the eastward, and I think that he will cross the Kistna. If he be pressed by us, however, and have not means to cross that river, he must turn back, and get across the Malpoorba, which will be fordable in about three weeks.

Another plan which he may adopt is to go to the westward; but that is rather improbable. His plan then, we will suppose, is to go to the eastward.

I heard this morning that he had gone to a place called Cowdelghee, about six coss to the eastward of Gokauk; and if that be true, his line is determined, and we may act accordingly.

If that be true, as soon as all your corps is across, you may march to Hannoor, where there is a pass through a range of hills which appears to run from the Gutpurba to the Malpoorba; from thence (when I shall be prepared to march likewise to the eastward, which I shall be by the time you arrive at Hannoor) you may follow Dhoondiah's track, leaving Gokauk about four or five coss on your left.

If Dhoondiah still remain at Gokauk, it is evident that he has not yet given over all thoughts of escaping to the westward as he did before. From Gokauk he may do this by Konoor, Padshawpoor, and through the jungles along the Gutpurba. In order to prevent him from putting this plan in execution, it will be necessary that you should go to Padshawpoor, if he should be still at Gokauk, and remain there till I am ready to move on.

It is almost certain, however, that he has moved from Gokauk to Cowdelghee, and therefore the position at Hannoor will answer best.

My intention is, if he should have moved to the eastward, to go first to Moorgoor, then to Manowly, thence to Toorgul, while you keep along the southern bank of the Gutpurba: if Dhoondiah wishes to turn back, he must come between us, which he won't like, as there we shall have the Mahrattas; and if he crosses the Malpoorba, he will meet the brigade which will be down near Badamy and Jellahall.

Lieutenant-Colonel Torin shall march to you either tomorrow or the day after with the 1st regiment of cavalry, and after he will arrive, the sooner you move towards Hannoor the better. Give me notice of the day of your march, and of that on which you will reach Hannoor.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[538.] G. O.

Camp at Daste Cottah, Friday, 15th Aug., 1800.

Colonel Wellesley has great pleasure in communicating to the troops the following letter received from the Adjutant-General, in which he conveys the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief on their conduct, and of the occasions which they gave Colonel Wellesley of reporting it to head quarters.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley.

Fort St. George, 7th Aug., 1800.

I am directed by Major-General Brathwaite to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., conveying the agreeable intelligence of your success at Dummul.

Your report of the conduct of the troops in general has been highly satisfactory to Major-General Brathwaite; and he desires more particularly to express his approbation of the gallant exertions of Colonel Stevenson, Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, Major Desse, Captain M'Pherson, Captain Heitland, and Ensign Hooper, whom you have distinguished in your report; and to request you will communicate to them the favourable impression he has received of their merits.

[539.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

SIR,

• Camp on the Malpoorba, opposite Hoobly, 16th Aug., 1800.

Nothing very important has occurred since I wrote to you on the 9th instant. Dhoondiah is on the right bank of the Gutpurba, which river he cannot cross; he has threatened, and made an attempt upon, Shawpoor and Gokauk, and was repulsed, and he has drawn off to the eastward. A detachment of the troops under my command is at Shawpoor, and I hope that all the troops will be across the Malpoorba and prepared to advance before Dhoondiah will be able to attempt to cross the Gutpurba.

Scindiah's troops are, as I am informed, on this side of the Kistna, having got possession of all the countries belonging to the Bhow's family on the other side of that river. If I should have it in my power to withdraw from these countries, and should be obliged to leave matters in the unsettled state in which they are at present, it is more than probable that Scindiah will possess himself of the provinces of Kittoor, Darwar, and Savanore, and that he will become our neighbour on this frontier. I conceive that this object, or at least that of preventing us from making such an arrangement of the countries which may pass through our hands in consequence of our success in the present warfare as may be consistent with our interests, is the secret motive of the increase of his forces which I am informed has been made, and of their advance towards this country. The objects of our arrangements are avowedly, and our practice has been, to restore the country which we have conquered to the rightful possessor, and to establish for him a government of such strength as that he will be able to prevent his subjects from disturbing the tranquillity of ours or of the subjects of our allies. In order to prevent our carrying into effect these objects, Scindiah brings an army with which, if he do not take the countries to himself, he will give them to one of his dependents. In my opinion the extent of the influence and territory of this one man becomes a matter of anxiety to every friend to the British interests in India. He now embraces the whole extent of our frontier and of that of the Nizam, and in his person we experience that which we learn that all our policy ought to be directed to prevent, viz. one man holding and exercising nearly all, if not all, the power of the Mahratta empire.

It is surely desirable that we should exert ourselves to prevent this ; and there appears to me no method so certain of preventing it as that of urging the Peshwah to establish the Bhow's family in their ancient possessions, and to force the Kolapoor Rajah to make peace with them. They are fully aware of the benefits which they have already derived from our assistance, and we should find in them at all times zealous and probably the most useful allies that we have in India. At the same time, by establishing them upon our frontier, we secure its tranquillity, which is all that we can desire.

If Scindiah is to be allowed to ruin the Bhow's family, to seize their possessions north of the Kistna for his own use, and those

south of that river probably for the same purpose, or, at all events, to deprive the family of them, and to bestow them on one of his dependents, it will become incumbent on us to look for the security of our own frontier, and of that of the Rajah of Mysore, under such an arrangement.

If we suffer it to be made, we may depend upon it that our tranquillity will be disturbed, and that, sooner or later, we shall be forced into a war with the Mahrattas, which will probably be commenced under many circumstances of disadvantage.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[540.]

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

SIR,

Camp on the right bank of the Malpoorba,
opposite Hoobly, 16th Aug., 1800.

Since I wrote to you on the 9th instant Dhoondiah has continued his progress to the eastward, having made an attempt to get possession of Shawpoor, and another to possess himself of Gokauk, in both of which he failed. Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser is at Shawpoor. I hope that all the troops will be across this river and prepared to advance before Dhoondiah can make any arrangements for crossing either the Gutpurba or the Kistna.

Within these few days I have had several interviews with Noor Khan, in all of which he has urged me strongly to advance the money due to his corps for the month of Suffer; and yesterday he came accompanied by Saddoolah Khan, the muttaseddees employed by Rajah Koosheh Rao, and other sirdars in the service of the Nizam, to represent the distresses of his troops, and the absolute necessity which existed that I should take some measures for their relief. I acknowledge that I was strongly inclined to assist Noor Khan, although I was aware of the disinclination of the court of Hyderabad to our interference in any matters relating to the payment of his Highness's troops; but I positively refused to give him any assistance unless all the persons present declared in writing that it was absolutely necessary. This they did in a paper a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

I then sent an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser to pay Noor Khan the sum of fifteen thousand rupees, in which are included two thousand rupees which he had before advanced to him at the request of Colonel Stevenson, and one thousand rupees which I had advanced him, and for which till now I had not sent Colonel Bowser an authority.

I hope that, as this advance was a measure of real necessity, it will not meet with his Highness's disapprobation.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[541.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at the Malpoorba, 17th Aug., 1800.

I received your letter of the 16th this morning at seven o'clock. It appears clearly that Dhoondiah is pointing to the eastward; and my opinion has long been that he would take shelter with the Kolapoor Rajah, on the north side of the Kistna. This Rajah is a Polygar, dependent upon the Nizam and the Mahrattas, and always in rebellion. If we don't intercept him, that will be his object, and he will first cross the Gutpurba, if he should find that he can get over that river sooner than he can cross the Kistna: if we do intercept him, sooner than allow us to catch him among the rivers, he will re-cross the Malpoorba, and return to the Savanore country.

Against this I have provided by ordering 2000 Mahrattas down the river on this side towards Jellahall, opposite Badamy, and Colonel Capper's brigade will follow them as soon as the 1st of the 4th Bombay regiment will join it.

I shall besides move along the north bank of the Malpoorba myself, by the road of Moorgoor, Manowly, Toorgul; while you may move from Hannoor or Vannoor (for it goes by both names), by Cowdelghee, Yadwar, towards Bhaugulcotta.

Goklah, Noor Khan, and Saddoolah Khan might fill the space between your corps and mine, and thus we should sweep the whole space between the Gutpurba and Malpoorba; while Capper's corps on the south bank of the latter would prevent Dhoondiah from recrossing that river.

I can't yet fix the day on which I shall be able to march from Hoobly. It will appear plainly, however, to you, that it

is desirable that unless Dhoondiah has positively made his arrangements, and has commenced to cross either the Gutpurba or the Kistna, he should not be pressed by any one of us until all are ready; if he should be so pressed, he will either turn back to the westward or he will cross the Malpoorba.

I ought to be at Manowly on the day that you ought to be at Cowdelghee. I am three marches from Manowly. As soon as you can move from Shawpoor, place yourself in such a manner as that you can reach Cowdelghee in three marches. I will give you timely notice of the day on which I can move, and if you move on the same day from the place which will be three marches from Cowdelghee, I shall arrive at Manowly and you at Cowdelghee on the same day.

The only difference in the plan pointed out in this letter and in that which I wrote to you on the 15th instant, is, that, according to that, you were to march to Hanoor or Vannoor, and there wait for me; according to this, you are to place yourself at three marches from Cowdelghee, which will not be so forward as Vannoor.

My reason for wishing that you should not be so forward as Vannoor is that I am afraid you will oblige Dhoondiah to take one of the measures I have above supposed he will take to make his escape before either my corps, or Capper's, or the Mahrattas, will be sufficiently advanced to stop him.

Let me hear from you, in answer to this letter, to what place you propose to go.

The 1st regiment of cavalry marched to you this morning.

I have got plenty of brinjarries which I can send you if you will point out where you will have them sent.

I hear, however, that there is no want of rice at Shawpoor.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[542.]

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 18th Aug., 1800.

Dhoondiah still continues his march along the Gutpurba to the eastward, and I think it probable that his design is to cross that river if he can't cross the Kistna, and to take refuge among the Polygars north of the latter. The Rajah of Kolapoor has

certainly refused to admit him into his territories; his passage of the Gutpurba, which he attempted west of Gokauk, has been stopped by a Polygar called Narity Seerjary; his remaining troops are in the greatest distress, as I am informed, and his remaining baggage and brinjarries have been plundered by the inhabitants of the country.

The march of Colonel Stevenson's detachment along the Gutpurba, and of mine along the left bank of the Malpoorba, with the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry between us, will press him considerably; and in order to prevent him from escaping with any large body of troops and followers by the passes over the Malpoorba east of Manowly and near Badamy, which may be expected to be fordable in a few days, I have detached Colonel Capper's brigade with the Mahrattas under Chintomeny Rao and Baba Saheb by the road to the right of that river, to occupy those passes which are most likely to be fordable. We may hope, then, that this operation will disperse the remaining force. Unless Dhoondiah is stopped by his own people or by the Polygars in the country, I am afraid that we shall not get possession of his person. When pressed by our troops he will, either alone or attended by a few horsemen, escape across one of the rivers. This being the case, I wish to receive his Lordship's orders respecting the farther pursuit of him. The Malpoorba and the Werdah are likely to be fordable in the course of ten days or a fortnight, the Gutpurba will be fordable in a month, and the Kistna and the Toombuddra in about six weeks. If Dhoondiah cross the Kistna, I shall send Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser across that river without loss of time; as, in case it should be intended by the Nizam's government to force his Polygars to give him up, the Lieutenant-Colonel will thus be well placed and prepared to give assistance for that purpose.

I shall remain with my detachment in such a situation as I may find most convenient for subsistence and forage till I shall receive his Lordship's farther orders. If he should determine that the Nizam's Polygars shall be attacked, or if he should have any other objects for this detachment, the rivers in my front will be nearly fordable by the time that I shall receive his orders. If he should desire that I should withdraw to our own frontier, I shall have no difficulty in reaching it in a short time. I have the pleasure to inform you that I have ample means of subsistence, not only for the present, but for

any further object which his Lordship may have in view for the detachment.

The history of Dhoondiah's life, the various occasions on which he has collected large armies after others collected in the same manner have been dispersed, will point out that until a government of some strength is established on this frontier, there is no security that the tranquillity of the Company and of the Rajah will not be again threatened. I have already stated the means which appear to me most likely to establish such a government, and have written fully to Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer upon the subject. When this detachment will withdraw, everything will depend upon his arrangements at Poonah.

The chiefs in this part of the country appear now well disposed to reconcile their differences, and to be on the best terms with the Company.

I have the honour to inform you that the post at Montana has been relieved. I have not received the particulars of the action which took place, but I am sorry to enclose so large a return of killed and wounded. The Nairs under Kydree Amboo behaved well, and in proportion to the numbers engaged have suffered considerably. Colonel Sartorius informs me that he has given a small present to each of their chiefs, and he has desired that I would recommend to government that a small pension might be given to the families of those who have fallen.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[543.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAPPER.

18th Aug., 1800.

You are to march to-morrow morning by the route which you have received towards Jellahall.

If the 1st battalion 4th regiment should not be at Doodwar when you will arrive there, you will either halt if you should find that necessary, or will leave for them instructions to follow you.

The object in detaching you is, that, with the aid of two corps of Mahrattas, one under Chintomeny Rao, the other under Baba Saheb, you should stop the enemy, who it is apprehended may endeavour to cross the Malpoorba when he is pressed

between that river and the Gutpurba by the corps under Colonel Stevenson and by me.

There are several fords between Manowly and Tolusghur and the junction of the Malpoorba and the Kistna. The Mah-rattas have been instructed to push on to occupy them, and have been desired to give you the earliest intelligence of any intentions the enemy may manifest.

Below Jellahall at Gunjehall there is a place which I am informed is at all times fordable. As I shall move along the northern bank of the Malpoorba, it will be desirable that you should move on to Gunjehall with all expedition, unless you should receive intelligence which gives you reason to believe that the enemy intends to cross at any place higher up the river.

You will take with you five boats, for the carriage of which coolies will be sent you, and you will pay these coolies for each day's march for each boat ten rupees. You will take measures to prevent the coolies from deserting you.

You have tents for the 1st of the 4th;* pagôdas to pay them, and in case you should want any money; arrack and provisions for your artillery, and 360 loads of brinjarry rice.

In case you should find the consumption of your bazaar to be such as that your rice is likely to run short, you will stop the sale of it; and I authorise you to purchase the rice from the brinjarries from time to time as you may want it, and to issue it to the troops at half a seer each man *per diem*, according to the practice in this detachment.

You will keep an account of your purchase, and give that and the indents for the rice thus issued to Major Robertson.

You will be joined by a serjeant and 12 pioneers, and will have a scaling ladder.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Munro.

[544.]

Camp at Hoobly, left of the Malpoorba,
19th Aug., 1800.

DEAR MUNRO,

I despatched orders to Mungush Rao last night to hang the commanding officer of peons, the chiefs of the tappall, and their myrmidons, guilty of delivering over to the enemy the aumildar of Soonda. To cut off noses and ears is the business of an aumildar, and I shali say nothing upon that subject.

* Blank in manuscript. — Ed.

Ball Kishen Bhow is on the other side of the river. I wrote to him last night about the papers you mention to have been at Hangal; but as our people took Hangal, I think it probable that the papers which you want will have fallen into the hands of Mungush Rao. I also wrote to Ball Kishen Bhow about the pepper; and if his people get it, and he can find out that they have it, I am sure it will be given up to you. He has sent 300 horse to seize the dessays* of the villages which you mention: the cattle will be restored at all events, and if I can lay my hands upon the dessays they will be hanged.

I am about to march upon a new operation against Dhoondiah. Stevenson moves down the Gutpurba, I down the left bank of the Malpoorba to prevent him from crossing that river, which will be fordable in the course of a week or ten days. I think the consequence will be that there will be a good society of nabobs, foudars, and asophs in the Kistna, to which river we shall drive him.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[545.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

DEAR WEBBE,

Camp at Hoobly, 19th Aug., 1800.

I am very sorry to find that you are not going to Poonah, as I see clearly that the consequence will be that, as soon as my troops withdraw to the frontier, Scindiah, or one of his dependents, will have possession of all the countries bordering upon us, and in the course of a short time we shall have to give him a beating.

I forgot to write to you to inform you of a circumstance which came to my knowledge at Manowly, into which it may be of some consequence to make an inquiry.

During the time that the 25th dragoons were last at Arcot, they lost a number of arms, accoutrements, and other articles, which never could be found; one of the men on duty at Vellore

* The *Dessay* or *Desai* is the Mahratta name, derived from the Sanscrit, for the principal revenue officer of a district or village: the office was hereditary, and frequently recompensed by grants of land, so that the holders became petty chiefs.—ED.

lost his arms, and others lost their accoutrements. All these articles, arms belonging to the Scotch brigade, old returns of the garrison of Vellore, and other things, which had evidently been brought from thence, were found in the camp at Manowly.

From this it is very clear that there is some connection between the *Tigers** at Vellore or their followers and Dhoondiah, if there were not a sufficient proof before of such a connection; and it will be deserving Dallas's† attention to prevent this traffic in arms and accoutrements.

I hope to be able to march on the plan stated in my public letter of yesterday on the day after to-morrow.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Sir William Clarke.

[546.]

MY DEAR SIR, Camp at Hoobly, left of the Malpoorba, 19th Aug., 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 11th instant.

I regret much that Mr. Uhthoff should resign his appointment at Goa at the present moment, as I expected to derive from his exertions there, and from his experience and his opinions regarding the neighbouring Mahratta chiefs, the greatest assistance. I am convinced that although Lord Wellesley consents to Mr. Uhthoff's departure, he regrets that he should wish for it at this time.

I have written fully to Mr. Uhthoff respecting my wish to reconcile the Kolapoor Rajah with the family of Pursheram Bhow, as appearing to me the most likely mode of keeping out Dhoondiah Waugh, or such as Dhoondiah Waugh is, in future. He can certainly be of great use to me in effecting this object.

I don't think that it would be consistent with Mr. Uhthoff's character (nor, indeed, would it be proper in the case of any other person) to ask him to go to Kolapoor upon this business. It must be transacted, I imagine, in my camp or at Poonah.

* The Mysore Princes. Tippoo means tiger, and the stripe of the Royal tiger formed a conspicuous part of the Sultaun's insignia.—ED.

† Lieut.-Colonel Dallas, who was in charge of the families of Hyder and Tippoo at Vellore.—ED.

However, he may certainly be of the greatest service to me in transacting it, and I shall be happy to have his assistance.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[547.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 20th Aug., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letters of the 25th of July and the 8th instant, in which you convey the intelligence of the relief of Canote and of Montana.

I have not omitted to represent to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay the services rendered by Captain Ward, Captain Moncrieff, and Major Holmes, and the officers and troops under their orders, upon those occasions ; and I beg that you will do me the favour to assure those officers that I have received the greatest satisfaction from your account of their conduct.

It is very pleasing to find that Kydree Amboo is faithful to his engagements, and that his Nairs have rendered some service. I have stated to government what you have written respecting them ; and I have recommended that an allowance should be made to the family of each Nair who has fallen upon the late occasions.

It appears that you will still have some trouble in Cotiote, and I therefore recommend that you should collect at Tellicherry as soon as possible all the troops which can be spared from the other stations in Malabar, and the further reinforcements which it may be in my power to send to you. The northern coolies must be kept in the service, and you must look forward to the measures which it will be necessary to take in order to carry on the war offensively against the Pyche Rajah.

A very short time will decide whether it will be possible between the close of this and the opening of the next monsoon to take those steps which can alone effectually reduce him, and secure the future tranquillity of Malabar.

I observe that, notwithstanding the breadth of Captain Moncrieff's road, many people were lost in consequence of the fire kept up by those posted in the jungles on each side of it. As in

case of operations in Cotiote everything will depend upon the safety of the communication between Montana and Cotaparamba, I recommend that the pioneers and bigaries* should be employed immediately in cutting the underwood to a considerable distance on each side of the road; unless it should appear to you and to Captain Moncrieff that they can be employed in a manner more beneficial to the service.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Adjutant-General, Bombay.

[548.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, left of the Malpoorba, 20th Aug., 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the post at Canote has been relieved by a detachment under the command of Captain Ward, of whose conduct, and of that of Captain Moncrieff of the Bombay pioneers, Colonel Sartorius writes in high terms. The loss upon this occasion was one soldier killed, Lieutenant Cartwright of the Bombay European regiment, one serjeant, and two sepoys wounded.

The badness of the weather prevented Colonel Sartorius from attempting the relief of Montana till the 2nd instant; on the evening of which day Major Holmes moved forward with a detachment for that purpose. I have the honour to enclose a copy of Major Holmes's report, and a return of the killed and wounded upon this occasion.

It is very satisfactory to find that the Nairs have been so steady to their engagements and have behaved so well, and I beg leave to recommend that a small pension may be given to the family of each man who fell.

I have desired Colonel Sartorius to collect at Tellicherry as many men as can be spared from the other stations in Malabar, and such further reinforcements as I may have it in my power to send to him; and as it appears by the report of Major Holmes that, notwithstanding the breadth of the road made by Captain Moncrieff, many lives were lost by the fire of the enemy on each side of it, and as it is of the utmost consequence to any future military operations which may be intended that the communication between Tellicherry and Montana should be safe, I

* *Bigari* means in the Mahratta language a forced or pressed labourer.—Ed.

have desired Colonel Sartorius to employ the pioneers and bigaries in cutting the underwood of the jungle to a considerable distance on each side of the road, unless it should appear to him and to Captain Moncrieff that their labour can be applied at present in a manner more beneficial to the public service.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[549.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Chevittygoondy, 22nd Aug., 1800.

I have received your letters of yesterday and this morning. I have marched this morning, leaving behind me the 2nd regiment of cavalry, and I hope to be at Manowly on the 24th. You ought to arrive at Cowdelghee on the same day, and then proceed on by Yadwar, &c., on Dhoondiah's track.

I shall march along the Malpoorba ; the exact stages I cannot state at this moment.

You have done quite right in everything. Keep the general plan in view, and any deviation from the particular line pointed out will not signify.

I have great hopes that we shall succeed at least in dispersing the force entirely. I heard from Colonel Capper yesterday. He was getting on well, and would be at Noorgoor * this day, and will be at Jellahall on the 24th.

I shall be to-morrow between Noorgoor and Manowly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Poole left me this morning to join Colonel Bowser, and he took with him the guns for the 4th regiment of cavalry. Their harness is here, as Scott was so busy yesterday and this morning that he could not hand it over to Colonel Poole ; but I shall send it off to you in the course of an hour by some lascars of the store department, and I shall be glad if you will send them back to me.

My brinjarries are not yet come in, but I'll take care that some of them shall follow your camp. There are 4000 of Colonel Bowser's waiting on the Malpoorba for an opportunity to cross it ; and they will be over the river, I think, on the day after to-morrow, and will follow one of us immediately. Inform

* *Noorgoor* or *Noorgool*, a small district situated in the Doobah, or country between the rivers Malpoorba and Gutpurba.—ED.

Colonel Bowser of this, and tell him from me that I thank him for all his intelligence.

I expect that the 2nd regiment of cavalry will be with me at Manowly.

Inform Captain Walker that his man went off with his grain either yesterday or the day before. He will probably have fallen in with Colonel Bowser's camp.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp near Chevittygoondy, Friday, 22nd Aug., 1800. [550.]

The undermentioned liquors, the property of Mr. Humpherson, sutler in camp, confiscated for his selling spirits to the soldiers contrary to orders, viz. 24 dozen of rum shrub, 4 dozen of Jamaica rum, and 7 dozen of English claret, are to be sold by public outcry, for ready money, at the Provost serjeant's tent, at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The proceeds, after paying the Provost serjeant, to be remitted to the Military male asylum at Fort St. George. No natives are to be allowed to purchase, except such as may be authorised by a written order from an officer, or registered sutlers.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[551.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Talloor, 23rd Aug., 1800.

Two hundred brinjarries will leave this for Cowdelghee in the morning. We marched eighteen miles this morning, which is the reason why they do not go to you this night.

In case you should have no rice in your bazaar, you will do well to issue this rice to the troops at half a seer *per diem*.

Instead of going to Manowly I go to Kashole to-morrow. I find that I should be obliged to take that route at all events, as the road by Paudroog is not practicable.

I have heard that Dhoondiah went yesterday to Tolusghur, opposite Jellahall, on the Malpoorba. Colonel Capper will be at Jellahall to-morrow, and it is therefore probable that he will then go off to the other ford on the Malpoorba at Gunjehall.

You will do well to keep on towards Bhaugulcotta, and if he

go to Gunjehall you will be well placed for a dash at him. If he remain about Tolusghur, we must bring you down towards him by Kerroor and Badamy.

I shall proceed from Kashole to Bennoor, from thence to Betchungy, from thence to Kerroor, if I find that he goes to Gunjehall. If he stick to Tolusghur, I shall turn to my right at Betchungy.

I shall be on the 24th at Kashole, the 25th at Bennoor, the 26th at Betchungy, and the 27th at Kerroor.

Bhaugulcotta is, I see by your route, 13 coss from Cowdelghie, and you may, therefore, be there on the 27th.

If Dhoondiah go to Gunjehall, he must do so immediately, otherwise he will find it impossible to get there.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[552.]

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Camp at Kashole, 24th Aug., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose copies of letters which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

By these it appears that all my endeavours to reconcile the Kolapoor Rajah with the sons of Pursheram Bhow will be fruitless, and I shall therefore do no more than recommend peace to the parties.

It is probable that after I retire the confusion will be greater than ever in the Savanore, Darwar, and Kittoor countries; and that eventually Scindiah will get possession of these parts of the jaghire of Pursheram Bhow, as well as of those north of the Kistna.

In regard to the assurance of a co-operation against Dhoondiah, I have to inform you, that within these few days I had occasion to write to the commanding officer of Scindiah's army, which is on the right bank of the Kistna, to request that he would stop Dhoondiah if he crossed the Gutpurba. To this letter I received two answers: one from the Native commanding officer, in which he says that he will attack Dhoondiah if he come near him; another from the European commanding officer, by name Dawes, who says that they have received no

orders to co-operate with me, or to interfere in any manner in the present warfare.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S. I enclose a letter, just received, from Mr. Uhthoff, which throws further light upon the intended co-operation of Scindiah against Dhoondiah Waugh, in concert with the Kolapoor Rajah.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Capper.

[553.]

SIR,

Camp at Daryban, 26th Aug., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter, in which you give me the details of the attacks of the forts of Hooley and Syringhy under Captains Lock and Dickinson, from which I have received great satisfaction; particularly from the very spirited conduct of Sir John Sinclair and his artillerymen in forcing the gate of the latter. I shall not fail to represent to the Commander-in-Chief my sense of their conduct.

I enclose a copy of an order which I have published, which I beg you will publish to the troops under your command.

The difficulties of the road along the left bank of the Malpoorba have prevented my marching that way, as I intended. Goklah is, however, at Ramdroog, while I am only three coss from the river, and shall not be at a greater distance from it.

I march to-morrow to Kerroor, which is five coss from Badamy. Dhoondiah is at present at*, about four coss from the junction of the Malpoorba and from that of the Gutpurba with the Kistna. I hope that you will be at Gunjehall before you will receive this, and take care that the Mahrattas watch all the fords higher up, in case he should be able to get round my right and escape to one of them. I will endeavour to give you the earliest intelligence of his motions, and of course when you hear of them you will move to the place where he will attempt to cross without loss of time.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* Blank in manuscript.—ED.

[554.]

To the Adjutant-General.

SIR,

Camp at Daryban, 26th Aug., 1800.

It is with pleasure that I report to you the farther success of the troops under my command, and additional instances of their spirited conduct.

In the valley of Pursghur there is a fort called Hooley, to which I gave cowle after the affair at Manowly on the 30th of July. Notwithstanding the cowle, the holders of it plundered the baggage of the dragoons as it passed the fort on the march to Soondooty on the 1st of August. The objects which I had in view at that time prevented my taking possession of that fort; but as Lieutenant-Colonel Capper passed through the valley of Pursghur he attacked it on the 22nd instant with detachments from the 2nd of the 4th Madras regiment, the 2nd of the 2nd and 1st of the 4th Bombay regiments, under Captains Lock and Dickinson, and carried it by escalade. He then proceeded on the same day to Syringhy, a fort about eight miles to the eastward of Hooley. This he likewise attacked, and the fire of the enemy was so heavy that the pioneers could not place the ladder against the wall.

It was carried thither, however, by the officers, and was found to be too short. The gateway was then attacked, and the outer gate carried; but it was too narrow to admit the gun upon its carriage. This was taken off the carriage, and was carried to the inner gate, under a very heavy fire from the fort, by Sir John Sinclair and his detachment of Coast and Bombay artillerymen, and the gate was burst open.

The fort of Syringhy is represented as very strong, and upon the whole the officers and troops who made these attacks have conducted themselves much to my satisfaction, particularly Sir John Sinclair and his artillerymen.

I imagine that these forts of Hooley and Syringhy must have been taken possession of by some of the fugitives from Manowly, who have kept them ever since. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded received from Lieutenant-Colonel Capper.

Upon my arrival at Talloor I heard that the Polygar of that place had in his possession, and under his care, some guns, stores, and ammunition belonging to Dhoondiah. On the 24th I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor with a detachment to seize and destroy them; which service he performed much to my

satisfaction. He found one iron and four brass guns with excellent carriages, some tumbrils, a quantity of ammunition, some (Company's) muskets, ammunition for them, &c., &c.; all of which he destroyed. The hill fort of Catar Ghur was abandoned on his approach.

Dhoondiah is encamped with all his baggage at about four coss from the junction of the Malpoorba and from that of the Gutpurba with the Kistna. He made two marches towards Badamy, with an intention of crossing the Malpoorba near Tolusghur, but, hearing of Lieutenant-Colonel Capper's march, he returned to the northward and eastward.

Colonel Stevenson is on the Gutpurba, about the same distance from him that I am.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O. * Camp at Dadabavee [? Daryban], Tuesday, 26th Aug., 1800. [555.]

Colonel Wellesley has received from Lieutenant-Colonel Capper a detailed account of the successful attack by storm of the forts of Hooley and Syringhy on the same day, in which it appears that the troops under the command of Captain Lock and Captain Dickinson have behaved with the same spirit which he has had so frequently the satisfaction of observing and reporting to the Commander-in-Chief, and which has received his applause. Upon this occasion it appears that the officers above mentioned, and Captain Sir John Sinclair, and the Coast and Bombay artillerymen under his orders, particularly distinguished themselves. Colonel Wellesley requests that they will accept his thanks, and he will not fail to report their conduct to the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[556.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Awala Good, three coss west of Kerroor,
27th Aug., 1800.

I was in hopes that I should have reached Kerroor this morning, but I find there is no water there, nor nearer to the eastward than two coss beyond that place; I therefore thought it best to halt here after a march of twelve miles, and I was the

further induced to take this step by the receipt of your letter of yesterday evening, whereby I learn that you will be this day at Bhaugulcotta.

There is no doubt but that Dhoondiah has crossed the Malpoorba; it is said with his whole army, but most probably with a large part of it. Whether he has crossed or not, you must march in the morning to Comtee, and attack him if he be there; if he be not, and has crossed the river, you must cross it likewise if possible, and communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, who will certainly be to-morrow at no great distance from the spot at which Dhoondiah is said to have crossed.

When you will have crossed the river I have only one object to recommend to you, which is that you should prevent the enemy from turning to the southward or the westward, as he will thereby fall upon our communication with, and supplies from, the Mysore country. If you have it in your power to strike a blow against him, do so; but you must recollect that all our supplies are behind us two or three marches, and therefore you cannot go a great distance from the river.

I have been sadly distressed for water, and I am afraid that I shall be still more so before I reach the river.

I hear that Dhoondiah's object is Kanagherry, which I believe to be more than probable. I shall be to-morrow two coss east of Kerroor.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[557.]

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

Camp at Kattikerra, ten miles north of Badamy,
28th Aug., 1800.

SIR,

I have to inform you that the river Malpoorba fell so considerably on the 24th instant, as that Dhoondiah was enabled to cross it near Boodeyhaul on that night. It is said that many of his bazaar people, brinjarries, and other followers, have been left behind, but I have no certainty of the truth of this report.

Dhoondiah is gone towards the Nizam's country. Colonel Stevenson is at Boodeyhaul this day, and if the river be sufficiently low will cross it, and I hope to be able to cross to-morrow at Tolusghur.

I have already given orders, and have made all the arrangements, for altering the line of communication for my supplies, and I shall not lose a moment in following him.

As soon as I found that Dhoondiah was determined to go to the eastward, I apprised Meer Allum, who is at Copaul, of the possibility that he might escape across the Malpoorba, notwithstanding the measures I took to stop him; and I requested him to be prepared for such an event. It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will not be able to do any great mischief before I can reach him.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.**

[558.]

SIR,

Camp ten miles north of Badamy, 28th Aug., 1800.

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 4th and 11th instant.

I had, some time ago, occasion to write to Captain Dawes, who, I understand, commands Scindiah's army on the right bank of the Kistna, to request that, in case Dhoondiah attempted to cross the Gutpurba, he would stop him. To this letter I received two answers: one from the Native commanding officer, in which he says that he will attack Dhoondiah if he approach him; the other from Captain Dawes, in which he says that he has no orders to co-operate with me, or to interfere at all in the present warfare.

In order to throw more light upon Scindiah's assurances made to you upon this subject, I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Uthhoff, in which are stated the suppositions of the Rajah of Kolapoor respecting the line which Scindiah will adopt towards Dhoondiah. From this letter it is clear that whatever Scindiah may propose to do, he has not yet adopted any plan of co-operation with me in concert with the Kolapoor Rajah; nor can he yet have opened the subject to the Rajah. But from a Mahratta letter, which I have the honour to enclose, you will perceive that not only he does not co-operate with me, but by taking advantage of the absence of those who do co-operate with me in order to attack and

* British Resident at Poonah.—Ed.

deprive them of their strong places, he, in fact, assists the enemy.

The writer of this letter is a Polygar, who, at my request, placed himself upon the left bank of the Gutpurba, and prevented Dhoondiah from crossing that river. While he was employed upon this service Scindiah's army attacked and deprived him of Raibaug. I hope that through your interference this will be prevented in future, and that Scindiah will return the places which his troops will have taken from those who have been employed in giving me assistance.

In consequence of your letter I shall not interfere further between the Kolapoor Rajah and the sons of Pursheram Bhow than to recommend peace. Dhoondiah has crossed the Malpoorba, which fell considerably on the 24th instant, and he is gone towards the Nizam's country. I hope to be able to follow him before he can do any material injury to it. Since I wrote to you last my troops have taken five guns, tumbrils, and ammunition, and muskets and ammunition, which Dhoondiah had left under the care of the Polygar of Talloor. These were completely destroyed. A detachment of my troops likewise took by storm the two forts of Hooley and Syrhingy in one day, the 22nd instant.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[559.]

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

Camp at Kattikerra, ten miles north of Badamy,
28th Aug., 1800.

SIR,

I conclude that Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser has kept you regularly acquainted with everything that has passed since we have crossed the Malpoorba; but I shall now relate the principal events which have taken place, and have led to the present situation of affairs.

On the 17th instant it was clear that Dhoondiah could not cross the Gutpurba to the westward of Gokauk, and that he must therefore cross that river to the eastward, or the Kistna, or the Malpoorba, or fall into our hands. I was in hopes that if he had attempted to cross either the Gutpurba or the Kistna, either Colonel Stevenson, who marched down the right bank of the former river, or I, should have come up with him before he

could have effected this object; and in order to prevent him from crossing the Malpoorba I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Capper with three battalions of sepoy, and about 3000 Mah-ratta cavalry, to occupy those places which were most likely to be first fordable, and to stop Dhoondiah. Lieutenant-Colonel Capper marched on the 18th, and arrived near Jellahall on the 24th.

Unfortunately, on that day the river fell considerably, and in the night Dhoondiah crossed it with his army at Boodeyhaul, about twenty miles below the place where Colonel Capper was at the time, and he has since gone towards the Nizam's country.

Colonel Stevenson will be at Boodeyhaul this day, and will cross the river immediately, and I hope to cross it to-morrow at Tolusghur. I have already made all the arrangements, and have given orders for turning my supplies to the eastward, and I shall not lose a moment in following Dhoondiah in such manner as to prevent him from doing any mischief to his Highness's country.

Although, from the execution of the plan of operations of which I have above stated the outline, I had every reason to believe that Dhoondiah would not have been able to escape across the Malpoorba, it was still possible that he might do so in consequence of an unusually early fall of the river which has happened. I accordingly wrote to Meer Allum, who is at Copaul, to apprise him of this possibility; and I requested him to take measures to prevent his Highness's country from suffering in consequence of it.

Although Dhoondiah has escaped me for the present, the late operations have not been unattended with advantages. I have taken five more guns, with tumbrils and ammunition; muskets, with ammunition, &c. &c., which he had left in charge of the Polygar of Talloor. Lieutenant-Colonel Capper's detachment took the forts of Hooley and Syringhy by storm on the same day, the 22nd instant, and in consequence of the pressure upon him, Dhoondiah has been deserted by many of his followers, brinjarries, and bazaar people.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[560.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Jellahall, 30th Aug., 1800.

I crossed the river yesterday at the deepest, but in other respects the best ford I have ever seen, and encamped here. I am glad to find that you have boats. Your letter to Colonel Capper about boats was directed to me, but I have sent it to him, and have desired him to send you the boats. Their exposure to the sun will most probably have done them some injury, but the chucklers will soon repair the damage. The rice went to you yesterday morning.

In my opinion our last operations against Dhoondiah had this fault: we pushed him from the westward before we were prepared to the eastward to stop him; and we must take care to avoid the same error in future. It is impossible to expect to catch him or to distress him so as to reduce his force by any direct movement upon his rear, because, in truth, he can march as far in one day without distress, as we can in two days by making the greatest efforts; he lives upon the grain which is the produce of the country, we upon that which comes from a distance, and for supplies of which we must occasionally halt; and therefore the best mode of proceeding with him is, to place ourselves so that some of us may be enabled to stop him, while the others pursue him. We never had so good a chance as we have now that the rivers Toombuddra and Kistna are full, and likely to remain so for a month longer.

I come now to consider the plan which you have proposed for renewing the pursuit. In the first place, it is absolutely necessary that we should all halt to give time to supplies of grain and rice to come up. The last of Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's brinjarries left Hooley on the 25th; and if they make the same marches as I did, they must be with us on the 1st of September, and with Colonel Bowser on the 2nd.

The supplies which I have with me were calculated as sufficient for an operation to which the rivers were likely to put an end; and I trusted that its success in some degree would have given us a halt of a few days, which would have brought up the remainder of the supplies.

But even if we had supplies to enable you to move forward immediately, your doing so would only drive Dhoondiah to a greater distance, and he would certainly then be able to adopt,

and carry into effect, some plan for his escape, before it would be possible for any of the other parts of the detachment to come up with him. My idea is to march by Kanagherry or Hunmunsagar into the Dooab; if Dhoondiah goes that road, to keep farther to the southward. When I shall have got well forward on my march you may begin yours, and push him towards Raichore, and the fork of the Toombuddra and the Kistna. If he attempt to cross the latter you will have him, and he will not like to go between you and me, or to push for the former.

There is another reason why we ought to have a force to the southward of him before we push him from the northward and westward. The Toombuddra empties earlier than the Kistna. His object certainly is to go to the Soorapoor Polygar; but there are other polygars south of the Toombuddra, bordering upon Gurrumconda, and Nundydroog, who have already commenced a war with Colonel Cuppage, in correspondence and connection with Dhoondiah, who would readily give him an asylum, and receive from him great assistance. It is, therefore, necessary that we should be prepared to follow him if he should attempt to go that way. In order to be able to carry on the operations which I propose with effect, it is necessary that I should have it in my power to send out another detachment; this I cannot do without another regiment of cavalry, and I shall be obliged to you if you will send me back the 1st regiment.

You may keep Lieutenant-Colonel Torin, if you wish it.

The five sets of harness for the 4th regiment went to the 2nd regiment, although one of your hircarrahs was with the lascars who carried over the stores; but they shall go to your camp opposite Boodeyhaul to-morrow morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser proposes that we should have one corps north of the Kistna, and another south of the Toombuddra. This would certainly be very desirable, but the truth is, that there are no means of supplying large detachments at such a distance. Hitherto I have fed the Colonel with some difficulty, on account of a short distance between us; hereafter he will be able to feed himself, but he will not be able to feed a detachment from his corps, which will be moving north of the Kistna, any more than I shall one from mine, moving south of the Toombuddra. I write to Colonel Bowser this day respecting turning his supplies to the northward from Copaul.

Send back to me the bullocks and bags which carried to you

the grain yesterday morning, as they belong to the grain department.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[561.]

To Major-General Brathwaite.

DEAR SIR,

Camp at Jellahall, 30th Aug., 1800.

I am much gratified by your approbation of the endeavours I have made to render service to the public, and I hope that I shall retain it.* The failure of the plan formed to catch Dhoon-

* The approbation alluded to is conveyed in the following General Order.
—Ed.

G. O. by Major-General Brathwaite.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, 10th Aug., 1800.

The series of active and most gallant services performed by the army under the command of the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, employed in suppressing the rebellion of that ungrateful miscreant Dhoondiah, who has excited insurrections against the power to which he stood indebted for life and liberty; the rapid capture by successive assaults of all the forts of which he had possessed himself between the rivers Toombuddra and Malpoorba, and the defeat and dispersion of his army on the banks of the latter by a bold and decisive attack on his surprised camp with the cavalry alone, have given the most perfect satisfaction to Major-General Brathwaite, who now offers to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley this public testimony of it, and requests him to communicate this his approbation, with his thanks, to the meritorious officers and soldiers under his command, who have, upon all occasions, under his auspices and conduct, executed with so much alacrity and valour the measures which he has so ably planned; in the course of which Colonel Stevenson, in the command of the cavalry, in particular, and the officers heading the corps of cavalry in general, stand in a distinguished point of view, from the cavalry having been so generally brought forward, but in the course of which also the officers commanding brigades and corps of artillery, infantry, and pioneers have equally distinguished themselves as often as the circumstances of the service admitted of their so doing, which has been particularly evinced in the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny in escalading the fort of Rannee Bednore; Lieutenant-Colonel Tolfrey, Major Powis, Captain Balfour, and Captain Todd, in the assault of the fortress of Koondgul; of Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, Major Desse, Captains M'Pherson and Heitland, and Ensign Sloper, who led the separate columns of attack on the fort of Dummul, which they successfully entered by escalade; and it is with much pleasure that the Commander of the Army in Chief discovers a succession of such bold leaders in the conduct of officers of inferior rank on the late services, and, in particular, in the enterprise of Lieutenants Fitchet and Jackson, of his Majesty's 73rd and 77th regiments, who, with some men of those regiments, swam the river Malpoorba, and brought away, from under the fort of Manowly, a boat, which insured the capture of the enemy's artillery, which had already passed that river.

diah between the rivers Gutpurba and Malpoorba is to be attributed, in a great degree, to the Mahrattas, who could not be prevailed upon to quit Colonel Capper's camp. If they had gone in advance as I desired, he would not have dared to cross, having them in his front, supported by Colonel Capper, at the distance of one forced march, and he could not have returned to any of the upper fords on the river without falling into my hands.

I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor after the brinjarries and baggage still on the left bank of the river, and I received a letter from him this morning, in which he says that he was last night close to the place at which I was informed they were encamped; that they were still there, and he expected to catch them all. We shall have gained so much by our operations.

I crossed the Malpoorba yesterday at the deepest and most rapid ford that I have ever seen; but I am now encamped on the right bank of the river. It would be of considerable advantage to warfare in these countries if the army were provided with pontoons. If you approve of the idea, I could easily get some made at Seringapatam, where they might be tried. If I had had pontoons on the Malpoorba, Dhoondiah could not have escaped; and it is inconceivable the advantage they would give us over all the Native armies.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[562.]

SIR,

Camp at Jellahall, 31st Aug., 1800.

I sent out Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor with a detachment after some brinjarries, left behind by the enemy on the north side of the river, to whom I desired him to give cowle, if he could possibly do so. He approached their camp on the evening of the 29th, gave them cowle, and is now bringing them to join me.

This tandah [body or troop] consists of about 1500 people, and 10,000 head of cattle.

I crossed the Malpoorba at a deep and rapid ford on the 29th,

and I shall march towards the Nizam's country, which Dhoondiah has entered, as soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor joins.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[563.]

To Colonel Bowser.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Jellahall, 1st Sept., 1800.

The principle on which I have gone, in regard to the issue of rice to the troops, is as follows:

When it has not been possible to procure rice from the country, when my stock of brinjarries in camp has been small, or when the price of rice has been very high, I have issued it to the troops at the rate of half a seer each man *per diem* gratis. When I have thus issued rice to the troops I have not allowed any of the brinjarry rice to go into the bazaar, but I have bought it through the grain department as I have wanted it.

I authorize you to issue it to the troops in the same manner upon the same principle, provided the rice is higher than seven seers for a rupee; or if your stock of brinjarries in camp is so small as to give you reason to believe that you will want. But if your stock of brinjarries is sufficient to enable you to allow them to sell generally in the bazaar, you ought not to issue rice at that rate, even if it should be at a high price; but you ought to buy it, and, according to the regulations, have it issued to the sepoys at the rate of twelve seers for a rupee.

In regard to the rice at Konapoor and Shawpoor, I imagine that from the price which rice bore there, it must stand on account of the sepoys. It is perfectly proper, however, that they should be rewarded for the trouble they had with the boats, and I therefore recommend that they should have working money.

Carry as many boats as you can, and I authorize you to pay ten rupees a stage for each boat, which is the price I have always paid.

Show this letter to Colonel Stevenson.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[564.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Jellahall, 1st Sept., 1800.

I have done everything in my power to provide carriage for the tents, and have not been able to succeed. It is not difficult to find bullocks, but they must be delivered over to maistries, who are to find people to take care of and drive them, and saddles.

The maistries don't choose to take any but the best bullocks at the lowest prices; and the moment they are handed over to them they sell them in the bazaar at their full value, ten or twelve pagodas each: they then come upon the agent again for a fresh supply. This is a common trade in camp, and is the reason why, notwithstanding many hundreds of bullocks have been procured from the country for the camp equipage, as many more are wanting at this moment.

I will try, however, if I can get some of the brinjarry bullocks coming in, and, if I can, they shall be sent to Captain Walker; if I cannot, he must carry his tents upon his empty grain-bullocks until we can supply him.

I hope that you have sent back the bullocks (200) which carried the last grain, and their bags, as they belong to the grain department.

As Captain Walker's harness must have reached him, and he will not now want the draught bullocks, I am desired by Mackay to request that they may be sent to him.

It appears by all accounts that Dhoondiah's family and his baggage are gone towards Goodygonta and Deodroog, at the last of which places they are to cross the Kistna into the country of the Soorapoor Polygar. Dhoondiah himself, it is said, is at Moodgul, and he will either keep near his baggage or he will turn to the southward and endeavour to cross the Toombudra, and get among the polygars on the Mysore frontier. We must make a run at his baggage; and we must, by all means, prevent him from approaching Mysore; and what follows is the plan.

I shall march the day after to-morrow with my whole force by the route which is enclosed No. 1; and my object will be to keep to the southward of the enemy, if possible, until I find a convenient opportunity of striking a blow at him. If I find he

strikes up to the northward I shall not proceed farther east, and I shall follow him or not, according as I may find it may be advantageous, in order to prevent him from getting to the southward, or to distress him.

I beg that you will march upon the baggage and the detachment that is with it, as soon as you will have got what you may think sufficient supplies by the route enclosed (No. 2) towards Goodygonta and Deodroog; but, of course, if an opportunity should offer of striking a blow, which you may think of more importance at the time it offers than that of seizing and routing the baggage, you will deviate from this route; and you will also deviate from it if you can hear of a shorter or better road to Goodygonta, or if you find that the baggage is gone by any other road.

As soon as you have got possession of the baggage, or if you should find it impossible to get it, I then wish you to move directly upon Dhoondiah, wherever he may be. Let me have constant intelligence of your motions.

I have ordered Noor Khan and Saddoolah Khan to come here to cross the Malpoorba, and those sirdars shall follow you.

I don't mean that the Mahrattas should pass their own frontier, but they shall be collected in one body, and I hope will be strong enough to prevent the enemy from returning to the Savanore country. At all events, if he does return, I shall be so far to the southward, that, by a movement to my left, I shall be able to cover the supplies from Mysore before he can reach them to do any mischief.

It is clear to me that we can never do anything by a direct movement upon his army; we may catch his baggage as we did before at Manowly, and thus distress him; and afterwards, by pushing him from opposite sides, his numbers may decrease; so that if he does escape to this country, which, until the Kistna and Toombuddra fall, is his only resource, our allies may think themselves sufficiently strong to dash at him.

I have written to Colonel Bowser about rice for the troops, a letter which I have desired him to show you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

(No. 2.) *Road from opposite Boodeyhail to Goodygonta and Deodroog.*

Hoorigoenda	4	coss		Nullah with water.
Yelloor Tomba	3	„		Nullah and wells.
Nundiverdigy	3	„		Nullah and wells.
Cardigal Lickzur*	6	„		Nullah.
Goodygonta	6	„		Nullah.
Deodroog	3	„		Kistna River.

* At Cardigal Lickzur you cross the Moosky.

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

[565.]

SIR,

Camp, 2nd Sept., 1800.

I enclose an indent for certain articles wanted at Seringapatam. Nothing is included in that indent which can be procured in the Mysore country, excepting platform and arrack carts, and as they may serve to bring up the stores indented for, they likewise are included in the indent.

If the Board should approve of it, however, the number wanted can be made at Seringapatam.

I have likewise the honour to enclose an indent for intrenching, particularly cutting, tools, which may be much wanted.

I likewise enclose a letter received from Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon regarding the captured powder, which I beg that you will lay before the Military Board.

It is very desirable that the tools should be forwarded as soon as convenient.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[566.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Jellahall, 2nd Sept., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 18th of August. No orders have yet reached me, either from the government of Bombay or from that of Madras, regarding the alterations in the establishments on the coast of Malabar. I am afraid therefore that it will be useless to apply to the government of Fort St. George till I receive some official authority of that alteration which you mention having taken place.

It besides appears to me that you have as many draught cattle as you could well make use of at the present moment: those at Cannanore are sufficient for six field-pieces with their tumbrils; and I am afraid that you have not troops with which you could think of sending a larger field-train.

I am about to send to Malabar five companies of the 12th regiment and a battalion of Madras Native infantry, and I shall give you official information of their march. In the mean time keep it to yourself. They shall take with them four field-pieces and their tumbrils, and a complete equipment of everything they can want for service excepting provisions, which you will have to provide for them.

It will be desirable that as soon as possible the road from the Koorg country should be repaired for guns, and I shall be obliged to you if you will make arrangements accordingly with Moncrieff.

I will write to you officially regarding the march of this detachment in a day or two.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[567.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Disney.

SIR,

Camp at Hunmunsagur, 4th Sept., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letters, for which I return you my thanks. I am glad to find that you are so much recovered, and I hope that the state of your health will allow you to remain in India.

The important subjects upon which you have written have deservedly had much of my attention, and I agree with you generally respecting them all.

My opinion regarding the propriety of disarming the inhabitants of Malabar is just this: that, until they are disarmed generally, not only the Company's government cannot be said to exist in that country, but no regular authority whatever exists. Society is in the worst of all possible states: it is not the will of the strongest which rules it, but it is that of the most daring and most violent; of those, in short, who will commit most crimes to obtain their ends. This being the case, the order of things in Malabar cannot be too soon changed; and I know no

mode of changing them for the better, but that of disarming the lower orders of the people. The question is, in what manner shall this be effected? The people are not conquered; how is it possible to disarm them?

I agree entirely in your opinions upon this point. Before we begin to attack a whole people, we must break their strength; and we must break that of the people of Malabar by subduing the Pyche Rajah, not in Cotiote exactly, but in Wynaad. This can be done only by time, and the expense which always attends the operations of a large army; but if the object is sufficiently great, which, for many reasons, it appears to be, I put the expense out of the question, and consider only the means of bringing such a body of troops upon that point as will insure our object.

Upon this it is to be said, that, from the known correspondence between Dhoondiah Waugh and the Pyche Rajah, we have already taken the first steps towards subduing the latter; and as soon as the campaign is over in this country, I see no reason why we should not all be employed to settle Malabar as it ought to be. To do this we must begin in Wynaad; and I have still hopes that I shall be there before the close of the year.

I am obliged to you for your sentiments upon the different points connected with this subject. I shall recommend Captain Hunt to Colonel Sartorius and to Colonel Beresford,* who, I hear, will succeed to him in the command of the province of Malabar.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[568.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Dooteeall, 5th Sept., 1800.

Dhoondiah is still at Moosky: however, I move to the southward towards Kanagherry to-morrow, leaving here Saddoolah Khan, Noor Khan (who joined me this morning), and all the Mahrattas who have followed me thus far; that is to say, I will leave them here if I can. Look well to the northward before you advance east, and take care that the enemy does not

* Marshal Viscount Beresford, then commanding the 88th regiment.

get round by your left flank, between you and the Kistna. My accounts still are, that the whole of the byer or baggage is in the jungles of Deodroog. However, you must know more upon that subject when you will approach Moodgul and Moosky; and I rely upon you not to pass it by if it be there.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to give detailed instructions regarding the pursuit of a flying enemy, as what may be perfectly proper this day may be otherwise to-morrow by a change in the situation of the enemy.

You are acquainted with the line of my march; all the cavalry of the Allies shall certainly remain here till you pass on; and if I can prevail upon them to do so, they shall then fall back upon their own frontier, and remain in some central situation to pick up the enemy if he should escape us.

That which would be most desirable would be to push him to the fork of the Kistna and the Toombuddra, but that I am afraid he will avoid. We must look, then, to obtaining possession of his baggage, and to getting him between us in such manner as that we may have some chance that one of us will fall upon him.

I can say nothing more at present; but as his movements come to my knowledge you shall hear further from me.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[569.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

SIR,

Camp at Kanagherry, 7th Sept., 1800.

I have received your letter written at Perambaucum, and had long before sent orders to meet you at Bangalore, which I conclude you received on your arrival there. You will then have reached Seringapatam before this letter arrives; and I hope that, in consequence of the orders I sent there, you will have found the departments prepared to supply all your wants. As soon as you will have been supplied with all that you will want you will march with the detachment under your command, consisting of five companies of the 12th regiment, and the 2nd battalion 5th regiment, four field-pieces with their tumbrils, and a detachment of artillery from the garrison of Seringapatam, through the Koorg country into Malabar, where you

will put yourself under the orders of the commanding officer in that province.

Orders are sent to Seringapatam to add to your detachment the field-pieces, &c., above mentioned. Enclosed I send you a letter for the Rajah of Koorg, to whom and his country I am convinced you will be inclined to pay every attention.

I have already apprised the commanding officer in Malabar of your march, and I have desired him to prepare the road for you between the Koorg country and Camanore, which I think it probable may have been much injured by the late rains.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Munro.

[570.]

MY DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Kanagherry, 7th Sept., 1800.

The brinjarries who were taken on the other side of the Malpoorba, 10,000 in number, received cowle, and I have lent them 6000 rupees, and have sent them with 6000 bullocks into Canara to load with rice: they will go by Hullihall and the Seedasheeghur river. I shall be obliged to you if you will assist them as far as lies in your power.

I wrote by them to your aumildar at Hullihall, and desired him to watch their progress through Soonda, as they may not yet have lost their habits of plundering.

I have not time at present to write you any news.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Brownrigg.

[571.]

SIR,

Camp at Kanagherry, 7th Sept., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, in which you enclose one from Colonel Sutherland.

It gives me pleasure to find in you and in that gentleman an inclination to render a service to the British nation in India, of which I shall certainly avail myself should I find it will aid the common cause to call for your assistance. At present the enemy is in the Dooab, the Nizam's territory, into which I have

followed him. If he should return to the Mahratta territory I will have the honour of stating to you in what manner the troops under your orders may be most usefully employed against him.

I take the liberty of enclosing a letter for Colonel Sutherland, which I request you will forward to him.*

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[572.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

SIR,

Camp at Kanagherry, 7th Sept., 1800.

I have the honour to inform you that I have ordered to the province of Malabar a detachment, consisting of five companies of the 12th regiment, the 2nd of the 5th, four field-pieces and their tumbrils, and artillerymen and gun Lascars. They will march from Seringapatam at about the time you will receive this letter, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, who has received directions to put himself under your command.

It will be necessary that you should have the road repaired between the Koorg country and Cannanore as soon as possible, and that you should apprise the gentlemen in the public departments in Malabar of the arrival of this detachment, in order that they may be prepared to supply them with provisions. They will take with them from Seringapatam provisions for twenty days.

You will be so kind as to desire the paymaster in Malabar to supply this detachment with money on account of their abstracts. These they are to send monthly to Mr. Gordon, the paymaster in Mysore, who in his accounts will give credit to the paymaster in Malabar for the sums of money which he will advance to these troops.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* Colonel Sutherland and Captain Brownrigg were English gentlemen who held high military commands in the service of Scindiah.—Ed.

To Colonel Sutherland.

[573.]

SIR,

Camp at Kanagherry, 7th Sept., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 28th August, and I am happy to find in you, and the gentlemen under your orders, so strong an inclination to render service to the British nation in India. Of this I shall certainly avail myself if the enemy should return into the Mahratta territory; and I shall take the liberty of stating to Captain Brownrigg my opinion of the manner in which the troops under his orders can be employed, in order to render most service to the common cause. At present the enemy is in the Dooab, the Nizam's territory, into which I have followed him.

I have sent copies of your letters, and of that from Captain Brownrigg, to the government of Fort St. George, and I have no doubt but that the Governor in Council will derive the greatest satisfaction from a perusal of the sentiments which they contain.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

[574.]

SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 10th Sept., 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I this day met with Dhoondiah's army, and had an action with it, in which it was entirely defeated and dispersed, and Dhoondiah Waugh was killed. I have the honour to enclose you the copy of a letter which I have written to the Adjutant-General at Fort St. George, which will best give the details of the action, and of the circumstances which led to it. It is necessary, however, that I should lay before you certain circumstances with which it appears to me proper that the Nizam's government should be made acquainted. Upon my arrival at Chinnoor yesterday (Monday) uncommon pains were taken to detain me at that place. First, false intelligence of the enemy was given me; next I was told that there was no road to Yepulpurvy, and that there was no water at that place; and lastly, a guide was given to me, who, till threatened, would not show the road. On my arrival at Yepulpurvy I found that every information

which I had received at Chinnoor was false, and that the cause of the great anxiety and exertion used to detain me at Chinnoor was, that the killadar of that place had, on the 8th, informed Dhoondiah, by a regular tappall posted for the purpose of giving him intelligence, that I was to halt on the 8th at Nowly, and on the 9th at Chinnoor. I think it probable that the enemy was misled by this information, and that in consequence I fell in with him when he least expected me; but that is no reason why the killadar who gave the intelligence, certainly not with the intention to deceive, should not be punished. He is now in confinement in my camp, and I shall send him over to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, to be treated as you may think proper. He is confined not for his treachery, but because he attacked a convy bringing on sheep for the use of the British dragoons, which had been bought and paid for.

This country is in a sad state; there appears to be no regular authority even in those parts which are inhabited; but the largest part is entirely deserted. Some of the dealers attending my camp were plundered near Kanagherry.

I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know your wishes regarding Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment: I propose to withdraw gradually towards Savanore, and shall leave him in the Dooab, in case there should be anything for him to do.

I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, and have forwarded my letter by messengers; but as the news may reach him sooner from Hyderabad, I shall be much obliged to you if you will make him acquainted with it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[575.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 10th Sept., 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I met Dhoondiah's army, consisting of 5000 horse, at Conahgull, about six miles from hence, this morning; that an action ensued, in which Dhoondiah Waugh was killed, his army defeated and dispersed, and his baggage, some elephants and camels, were taken. I enclose the copy of a letter which I have written to the Adjutant-

General at Fort St. George, in which are given the details of the action, and of the circumstances which led to it.

I have this instant received your letter of the 7th of August. The person mentioned therein, Gunput Rao, was ordered to co-operate with me at the commencement of the campaign, and hitherto has not attended to the orders he received. Not only I have not heard of him as an ally, but his exertions as an enemy have come to my knowledge. By his orders means of crossing the Malpoorba were procured for Dhoondiah Waugh; and if he had not found them, the falling of the waters in that river would not have saved him from my pursuit.

As the enemy, in search of whom I entered the Mahratta territory, has been destroyed, I propose to withdraw into the territories of the Rajah of Mysore as soon as I can with convenience.

I enclose copies of letters which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland and Captain Brownrigg.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Yepulpurvy, Wednesday, 10th Sept., 1800. [576.]

In the course of the present campaign Colonel Wellesley has had frequent occasions to return his thanks to the troops under his command, and to report their conduct in the field to the Commander-in-Chief; but upon no occasion have his thanks been better deserved, nor has the conduct of the troops been more meritorious, than on this day in the attack and defeat of the enemy's army by the 19th and 25th dragoons and 1st and 2nd regiments of cavalry. The effect of their exertions has fully proved what determined valour and discipline can do against a superiority of numbers.

Colonel Wellesley now requests that Colonel Pater, the officers commanding the regiments above mentioned, Major Paterson, Major Blaquiere, Captain Doveton, and Captain Price, will accept his thanks, and will communicate them to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under their orders, for their conduct on this day. He will not fail to represent their conduct as it deserves to the Commander-in-Chief.

As the success of this day will most probably put an end to

the service on which the troops have been employed, for some time, Colonel Wellesley takes this opportunity of returning to all of them his thanks for the patience and perseverance with which they have gone through the successive fatigues to which they have been exposed. He has repeatedly reported his sense of their conduct to the Commander-in-Chief, and he will not fail to do so again. Returns of killed, wounded, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[577.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 10th Sept., 1800.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I fell in with the enemy this morning at seven o'clock, gained a complete victory, killed Dhoondiah and found his body, and took all his baggage that remained in his camp.

About eight o'clock yesterday evening I received intelligence that he had marched from Mudgherry in the morning towards the Kistna; that he had seen your camp and had immediately turned back, and had encamped on this side of Bunnoo, about four coss from hence. The night was so bad, and the horses and men so knocked up from the day's march, that I was obliged to halt till morning; and I did so with less reluctance as it was clear, from his coming so near me, that he did not know that I was here.

I met him on his march at seven o'clock, at Conahgull. The body of horse he had with him was numerous, apparently 5000. The troops behaved as you would wish them, and the business was completed. I only regret that you were not with me. We have some horses, one man of the 25th killed, and a few wounded. A large number of the enemy were killed, and the whole force dispersed over the face of the country.

Halt wherever you please, and rest yourself and your men. I have come here for the sake of forage and water, and shall remain here for a day or two, and have sent out the allies to pick up everything.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

[578.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 11th Sept., 1800.

Colonel Stevenson will have informed you of my success of yesterday.

I send with this letter the man to whose accurate intelligence and diligence it is to be attributed. He came into my camp on the night of the 9th, at eight o'clock, and gave me the information where Dhoondiah was : I sent him back immediately, and desired him to give me the earliest intelligence of any movements he might make. He met me yesterday morning on the march, and told me where he was posted. I have rewarded him with 200 pagodas ; and I beg leave to recommend him to you for his honesty, fidelity, and diligence. He tells me that he is a sepoy in your battalion.

I cannot avoid returning you my thanks for the assistance I have uniformly received from you. You have had much fatigue, and have not been so fortunate as to fall in with the enemy ; but I assure you that your exertions have nevertheless been sensibly felt, and will always be acknowledged by me.

I will send you your brinjaries as soon as I am certain at what place you are.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

[579.]

SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 12th Sept., 1800.

The letter which accompanies this has been detained here till this day, as the light troops are out in pursuit of Dhoondiah's adherents ; and I did not think it safe to trust it on the road between this and Raichore.

In consequence of a letter from the government of Fort St. George, in the Secret Department, received this day, I do not propose to withdraw from the Mahratta territory till I receive the further orders of government. I shall leave Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser and Saddoolah Khan and Noor Khan in the Nizam's territories.

I send a letter for Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, which I shall be obliged to you if you will forward.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[580.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 12th Sept., 1800.

I have just received your letter of the 27th of August. I don't conceive that the death of Dhoondiah makes any alteration in the orders contained in your despatch, in the Secret Department, of the same day. I shall, therefore, draw into Savanore, gradually get towards the frontier of Soonda, in order to eat rice without drawing upon my brinjaries, and there wait for further instructions.

I took all Dhoondiah's papers in his camp, which I will send to government as soon as they shall have been examined, and their importance ascertained.

I shall leave in the Nizam's territories the detachment from the subsidiary force.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[581.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 13th Sept., 1800.

I wrote to you from hence on the 9th in the evening, and again on the 10th, after the action of that day. I congratulate you on your success, which gives the finishing stroke to the whole business.

I propose to draw off towards Savanore with my whole force, and I shall leave Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser with his own detachment, Noor Khan, and Saddoolah Khan, to settle everything in the Nizam's territories. I shall be glad if you will join me at Kanagherry, and bring with you the 4th regiment of cavalry, the pioneers, and whatever else Colonel Bowser may have belonging to us. I am not desirous that you should hurry yourself. If I should find it necessary, for want of forage, to

leave Kanagherry before you arrive, you shall receive there a letter stating where you will find me. I write to Colonel Bowser respecting his future proceedings a letter which he will show you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

[582.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 13th Sept., 1800.

I am about to draw off towards the Savanore country; I have desired Colonel Stevenson to join me with the 4th regiment of cavalry, my pioneers, and whatever else you may have of mine; and you must remain in the Dooab with your detachment, Saddoolah Khan's, and Noor Khan's, until you hear further from the Resident. The object in leaving you here is, that you should prevent any collection of the fugitives from the battle of the 10th, and to give countenance to the detachments under Saddoolah Khan and Noor Khan in the pursuit and search for them, which I have desired those chiefs to make. With this view it will be proper that you should take up a position in some central situation well provided with water and forage. If the neighbourhood of Deodroog answer in those respects, your being there will have this further effect, that it cuts off from all the straggled remains of Dhoondiah's force the hope of returning to the Soorapoor country, and from the Polygar that of recruiting his forces from them. You will be the best judge upon this point, keeping in view the object in leaving you in the Dooab, viz. to prevent the re-assembling of the force in any shape, and to give countenance and support to the detachments employed in the pursuit of, and search for, the fugitives.

I have issued a proclamation, and have desired the village people to bring every person belonging to Dhoondiah to the officer commanding the British troops, to Saddoolah Khan or Noor Khan, to assist those chiefs and the Mahratta chiefs in finding them out, and by no means to give them an asylum.

I enclose you a letter from Captain Kirkpatrick, which I opened in consequence of what was written on the cover. It

came by one of several tappalls arrived this morning, all of which go to you by this occasion.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[583.]

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 13th Sept., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 9th instant, which I have forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

Since I addressed you yesterday I have received from Colonel Stevenson a report of his proceedings on the 10th, and I have the pleasure to inform you that he came up with, near Deodroog, the only two remaining pieces of cannon which the enemy had, a large quantity of baggage, camels, bullocks, brinjarries, &c. &c., a great part of which he took, and threw into confusion and dispersed the remainder. The guns belonged to the Soorapoor Polygar, and were destroyed in his country; and it was intended by the enemy that they and the baggage should be sent across the Kistna to his fort at Soorapoor. Colonel Stevenson found some of the Polygar's people employed in passing them over the river.

Thus the service upon which the troops have been employed has been completely performed, and I have taken this opportunity of issuing an order, a copy of which I take the liberty of enclosing to you, as it concerns a part of the subsidiary force.

I propose to-morrow to draw off towards the Savanore country, and I have desired Colonel Stevenson to join me at Kanagherry with the 4th regiment of cavalry and the pioneers belonging to my detachment. I have requested Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser to remain in the Dooab till he shall hear further from you; and I have pointed out to him the following objects for his attention: to prevent the re-assembling of any of the fugitives from the action of the 10th in any part of the Nizam's territories, and to give countenance and support to the detachments under Saddoolah Khan and Noor Khan, to which chiefs I have given directions to seek for and pursue them wherever they may hear of them. With this view I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser to take up a central position in the

Dooab, well supplied with water and forage ; but if his present position at Deodroog should answer in those respects, to remain there, as it would cut off from the stragglers all hopes of reaching their friend the Soorapoor Polygar, and from him that of being able to reunite his forces with them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

[584.]

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 13th Sept., 1800.

Since I wrote to you yesterday I have received from Hyderabad an intimation of the nature of the articles of the new treaty, and I find that the subsidiary force is to be increased by one regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry.

As I have been obliged to order into Malabar one of the battalions which it was intended should go to Hyderabad at the time when the last treaty was agreed upon, I conclude that the two battalions will be to be taken from this force. I will now state to you of what it consists, and you will judge whether it is capable of performing the services required from it if 2000 men are to be taken from it. I say 2000 men, because these treaties with the Nizam have always stipulated that the battalions should consist each of 1000 men.

I have 1892 Coast sepoys in three battalions, and four companies detached from the battalion doing duty in the Nundydroog district, and I have 1200 Bombay sepoys in two battalions ; these last belong properly to Goa. If I am to detach 2000 to Hyderabad, and to make another detachment into the districts to be ceded to the Company, I am afraid that the remainder will not be sufficient to have any effect upon Scindiah, and I don't see from whence I can draw another man.

If there are hopes of coming to an arrangement at Poonah, it will perhaps be possible to prevail upon the Nizam to allow the corps which may hereafter form a part of his subsidiary force, to remain with me until it is decided that that arrangement is to be made, and until Scindiah is removed to a distance.

You will see by my letter of this day to the Adjutant General that we completed Dhoondiah's destruction on the 10th.

Believe me, &c., .

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[585.]

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 13th Sept., 1800.

As I am to quit the territories of his Highness the Nizam, and to relinquish the command of his troops, it is but justice to Noor Mahomed Khan to inform you that I have always found in him the utmost readiness to forward the service on which he has been employed, and to obey the orders he might receive. He looks up to you for a favourable representation of his services to the Nizam's government, and I shall be obliged to you if you will make it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[583.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 13th Sept., 1800.

Captain Dickson, who will deliver you this letter, has charge of three prisoners, whom he will deliver to you. Two of them, by name Moideen Khan and Geeriah, are confined for having been concerned with the killadar of Chinnoor in giving information to the enemy, and, in order that their information might be true, for having endeavoured to mislead me on the road between Chinnoor and this place. The other, by name Ameér Saib, is killadar of Chinnoor. He is confined for having attacked a convoy of the Mysore cavalry following me to Yepulpurvy with sheep for the British dragoons. I besides found out that he was in the habit of giving intelligence to the enemy by means of a regular tappall laid upon the road; that on the 8th instant he wrote to him that I was to be that day at Nowly, and on the 9th at Chinnoor; and it is inconceivable the pains he took to prevent me from coming farther on that day than that place. Among other measures taken to detain me was that of giving me guides who, at the end of two miles, swore that they did not know

the road, and would not show it, till they were threatened that they should be hanged.

I believe that the battle at Conahgull was the consequence of the information given to the enemy by the killadar of Chinnoor, as it turned out to be false, and clearly misled him; but the killadar has no merit in that, and deserves punishment for having had any communication with the enemy of his sovereign.

I have written to Captain Kirkpatrick, from whom you will hear upon this subject, and I request that till then you will keep these persons as prisoners.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Camp at Yepulpurvy, Saturday, 13th Sept., 1800. [587.]

Colonel Wellesley has received from Colonel Stevenson a report of the proceedings of the detachment under his orders on the 10th instant, by which it appears that he got possession on that day of the only two remaining pieces of cannon which the enemy had, and of baggage, bullocks, camels, brinjaries, &c. &c., and that the whole were thrown into confusion and dispersed. Thus the service upon which the troops have been employed has been completely performed.

In no part of the army has there been more exertion or more fatiguing service, nor has it been more patiently borne, than by the detachment under Colonel Stevenson; and to their movements is to be attributed the opportunity which was seized on the 10th instant of destroying the enemy's army.

Upon this occasion, Colonel Wellesley requests Colonel Stevenson will accept his thanks, and that he will communicate them to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser and the officers and troops under his orders; and Colonel Wellesley will not fail to represent their conduct and services to the Commander-in-Chief as they deserve.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Munro.

[588.]

MY DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 14th Sept., 1800.

I wrote to you on the 1st from Jellahall, and informed you that I had sent off 800 brinjarry bullocks to load with rice in Canara; that I had desired them to proceed thither by Hulihall, and had given them a letter to your aumildar there; and

I requested that you would write to him, and point out the place at which you might wish them to receive their loads in Canara. I wrote to you again on the 7th from Kanagherry, and I informed you that I had sent off 6000 brinjarry bullocks for the same purpose, with the same directions, provided with a letter to the aumildar at Hullihall.

I conclude that upon the receipt of my letter of the 1st instant you will have written to the aumildar at Hullihall to desire that he would send the brinjarries by Yellapoor and the Arbeyl Ghaut to Goondibulla; but, lest you should not have done so, I write to him this day by express, and I have given directions that orders to the same tendency may be sent to the heads of the tandahs of brinjarries gone to Canara. The brinjarries will pay for all the rice they receive, and a receipt may not, therefore, be necessary. I see plainly, from your letter of the 7th instant, that I shall have annoyed you by sending down so many as 6800 bullocks, when you will have ready for them only 2000 loads; but it cannot be helped. Let me have as many as you can, and the sooner the better.

Since I wrote to you on the 11th, I have received Colonel Stevenson's report of his proceedings on the 10th. He fell in with the only two remaining guns the King of the World* had, brinjarries, camels, bullocks, baggage, &c. &c.; took, destroyed, and dispersed the whole of it.

My Mahratta light troops are murdering and plundering in all parts of this country; and I don't believe there is now even a party of five collected in one place.

We must, however, have the brinjarries; and I hope that before now the first party of 800 is well advanced into Soonda.

I have been detained here for the last two days by very bad weather, but I turn towards Savanore to-morrow.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[589.]

To Colonel Kirkpatrick.

SIR,

Camp at Yepulpurvy, 14th Sept., 1800.

I am concerned to be obliged to trouble you with another complaint of one of the officers of the government of his Highness the Nizam.

* Title assumed by Dhoondiah Waugh.

The killadar of Moodgul has seized some of my bazaar people who had gone to Moodgul to purchase rice; has taken from them what they had purchased, all their bullocks, and 500 rupees in money; he beat the people to force them to promise they would not complain, and detained four of them as hostages to be further ill-treated in case he found that they broke this engagement thus forced from them.

I should not have to trouble you if I could have prevailed upon any of the aumildars to send me a vakeel who would know, and through whom I could communicate with the officers of his Highness's government upon these trifling points, which arise daily; but they have kept at a distance themselves, and have sent nobody near me.

I have been detained here this day by a heavy fall of rain last night, which rendered the roads impracticable; but I hope to be able to march to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Kirkpatrick.

[590.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Chinnoor, 15th Sept., 1800.

I have just received your letter of the 23rd August. Our complete success against Dhoondiah Waugh, and the manner in which his defeat was accomplished, give us a better prospect of peace on our frontier than I expected we should have in any case which I could suppose possible.* I shall, however, return

* The pursuit and destruction of Dhoondiah are minutely detailed in the following despatch from the Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors:—

“HONOURABLE SIRS,

“Fort William, 3rd October, 1800.

“1. Our last letter to your Honourable Committee in this department was dated and closed on the 31st of August. Since that time further details have reached us of the operations of the army under the command of the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, and, finally, we have received the satisfactory intelligence of the happy and honourable issue of the expedition against Dhoondiah Waugh, which terminated, on the 10th of September, by a decisive and brilliant victory, obtained, under the personal command of Colonel Wellesley, over the remnant of the rebel army; by the death of Dhoondiah Waugh, who fell in the action; and by the entire destruction or dispersion of the troops which that insurgent had assembled on the frontier of Mysore. Deeming

to the Mahratta territory, and there remain till I receive further orders; although both your letter which I have just received, and one from the government of Fort St. George of the 25th

these details to be equally interesting and important, we propose to submit them to your Honourable Committee in the present despatch.

"2. After the destruction (on the 30th of July) of that part of the revolted army encamped near Manowly, Dhoondiah retired precipitately in the direction of Kittoor, whence he effected his escape by penetrating through the jungles in the vicinity of that place, and by taking a circuitous route round the sources of the river Malpoorba. He thus surmounted the difficulty to which he had been reduced by the want of boats, and on the 7th of August he reached Shawpoor, in the vicinity of the river Gutpurba.

"3. Colonel Wellesley, marching from Soondooty on the 3rd of August, arrived at Kittoor on the 5th. Here he was detained until the 10th of August in preparing boats for the passage of the Malpoorba. Colonel Wellesley justly concluded that boats might be constructed for the passage of the river with more expedition and facility than the movement of the army, with its guns and stores, could have been effected through the jungles of Kittoor, in the track of Dhoondiah's route.

"4. In the meanwhile Colonel Stevenson, with Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment and the 4th regiment of Native cavalry, lightly equipped, was detached to some distance in Dhoondiah's track, for the purpose of cutting off a part of the insurgent's baggage. This detachment afterwards crossed the Malpoorba before Colonel Wellesley was able to effect the passage, and for some time menaced Dhoondiah's rear. Colonel Stevenson's detachment was ordered not to push the rebel force closely until the troops under Colonel Wellesley's personal command should attain a position sufficiently advanced to support the operations of the detachment.

"5. Dhoondiah, continuing his march along the river Gutpurba to the eastward, attempted to pass that river west of Gokauk, but was prevented, in consequence of Colonel Wellesley's express desire, by a polygar named Narity Seerjary. Colonel Stevenson's detachment continued its march along the Gutpurba, while Colonel Wellesley, having completely effected the passage of the Malpoorba, moved along the left bank of the latter river, being accompanied by a force of Mahratta and Mogul cavalry from the Peshwah's and the Nizam's armies, acting as our allies against the rebel force.

"6. With a view to prevent Dhoondiah from crossing the river with any large body of troops and followers by the passes of the Malpoorba, east of Manowly and near Badamy, Lieutenant-Colonel Capper's brigade, with the Mahratta cavalry under Chintomeny Rao and Baba Saheb, was detached by the road to the right of the river Malpoorba, and was ordered to occupy the passes most likely to be fordable.

"7. Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, marching for this purpose through the valley of Purusghur, assaulted and carried by escalade, on the 22nd August, the fort of Hooley, situated in that valley. The garrison of this fort had received cowle from Colonel Wellesley after the action of Manowly on the 30th July, but had, notwithstanding, plundered the baggage of the dragoons as it passed the fort on the march to Soondooty on the 1st August. Colonel Wellesley was prevented by other more urgent objects from punishing the perfidy of this garrison at the time, but the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Capper's march affording a favourable occasion for the purpose, it was not neglected. From Hooley, Lieutenant-Colonel Capper proceeded on

August, authorize me to remain in that country only in contemplation of the probability of Dhoondiah's escape, and the possibility of a revival of his rebellion.

the same day to Syringhy, another fort, situated about eight miles to the eastward of the former, and occupied by a polygar in the interest of Dhoondiah. The escalade of this fort being found impracticable, the gateway was attacked and the outer gate carried; but the passage being too narrow to admit a gun upon its carriage, the gun was immediately taken off the carriage and transported to the inner gate under a very heavy fire from the fort. This gallant enterprise was happily accomplished by Sir John Sinclair and a detachment of the Coast and Bombay artillerymen, and the gate was speedily burst open. The fort of Syringhy is represented as being very strong.

" 8. The gallantry of the action performed by Sir John Sinclair and his party is highly commended by Colonel Wellesley, and, we are persuaded, will attract the notice and approbation of your Honourable Committee.

" 9. Colonel Wellesley having been informed that the Polygar of Talloor had in his possession and under his care some guns, stores, and ammunition belonging to Dhoondiah Waugh, despatched Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, on the 24th of August, with a detachment, to seize and destroy them. This service was performed very satisfactorily by Colonel Montresor. In the place were found one iron and four brass guns, with excellent carriages, several tumbrils, a quantity of ammunition, several (Company's) muskets, ammunition for them, &c., all of which were destroyed. The hill fort of Catar Ghur was abandoned on Colonel Montresor's approach. ✕

" 10. Before any part of our army could reach Dhoondiah's force, the river Malpoorba suddenly fell so considerably that Dhoondiah was enabled, on the 24th August, to cross that river near Boodeyhaul, and to enter the Nizam's country. Colonel Wellesley immediately prepared to pursue the rebel, but the British force was not able to cross the Malpoorba until the 29th August, at a very deep and rapid ford near Jellahall. Here Colonel Wellesley was detained until the 3rd September, being obliged to wait the junction of Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, and to allow time for Colonel Stevenson's passage of the river, which it was necessary to perform in boats. These operations delayed the advance of the British army until the 4th of September. On the 5th of September Colonel Wellesley, following the track of Dhoondiah, entered the Nizam's territories at Hunmunsagur.

" 11. It appeared probable to Colonel Wellesley that when Dhoondiah should be pressed by the whole of our force on the northern side of the Doab, he would return into Savanore by Kanagherry and Copaul, and would thus impede the supplies and interrupt the communications of our army; or, if favoured by the Patans of Kurnool and the Polygars on the right bank of the river Toombuddra, Dhoondiah might pass that river and might enter the territories of the Rajah of Mysore: Colonel Wellesley therefore judiciously determined, by moving his own detachment to the southward, to preclude the execution of either of those designs, and afterwards to push Dhoondiah to the eastward, taking such advantage of the movements of the rebel force as might be practicable. Colonel Stevenson, in the meanwhile, was ordered to move by Moodgul and Moosky, at the distance of between twelve and twenty miles from the Kistna; and the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry (collected in one body) was put in motion between the divisions of the forces under the respective commands of Colonels Wellesley and Stevenson.

" 12. Having thus, with a degree of judgment and skill which cannot fail to

In case one of the other two events which you expect should take place at Poonah I shall advance to the Kistna, and I shall be prepared to proceed as much farther as I may be ordered.

attract the notice of your Honourable Committee, combined his future operations, Colonel Wellesley proceeded, on the 7th September, to Kanagherry. On the 8th he moved with the cavalry alone to Buswapoor, and on the 9th to Yepulpurvy, the infantry being, on the last day, about fifteen miles in his rear.

" 13. On the 9th, in the morning, Dhoondiah appears to have moved from Mudgherry, a place about twenty-five miles from Raichore (where he had been encamped for some days), towards the river Kistna; but, on his road, having seen Colonel Stevenson's camp, he returned, and encamped about nine miles in Colonel Wellesley's front, between Colonel Wellesley's position and Bunnoo. It was evident that Dhoondiah was not apprised of the vicinity of Colonel Wellesley's force; the latter was well informed that Dhoondiah believed him to be still at Chinnoor.

" 14. On the morning of the 10th of September Colonel Wellesley moved forward, and met Dhoondiah's army at a place called Conahgull, about six miles from Yepulpurvy. Dhoondiah was then on his march to the westward, apparently with a design of passing between the body of the Mah-ratta and Mogul cavalry and Colonel Wellesley's detachment, which Dhoondiah supposed to be at Chinnoor. The insurgent at that time was accompanied by a large body of cavalry, consisting of about five thousand men, which Colonel Wellesley immediately attacked with the 19th and 25th dragoons and 1st and 2nd regiments of Native cavalry.

" 15. The enemy was strongly posted, with his rear and left flank covered by the village and rock of Conahgull, and stood for some time with apparent firmness. Colonel Wellesley was obliged to form the four regiments of cavalry in one line in order to render his line in any degree proportioned in length to that of the enemy, and such was the rapidity and determination of the charge made by the four regiments, that the whole line of the enemy gave way, and was pursued for many miles. Many persons (among others, Dhoondiah Waugh himself) were slain, and the whole body of the rebel force was scattered in small parties over the face of the country. Part of the enemy's baggage was still remaining in his camp, and was taken possession of by our troops.

" 16. Colonel Stevenson, on the same day (10th of September), took near Deodroog the only two remaining pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy, together with a large quantity of baggage, camels, bullocks, and brinjaries.

" 17. Colonel Wellesley has borne the most ample testimony to the bravery and perseverance of all the troops employed under his command during the whole of this active and rapid expedition. When it is considered that the expedition was commenced and prosecuted in a season of the year most unfavourable to military operations, through a country presenting various impediments, and in pursuit of a bold, active, and skilful enemy, at the head of a numerous body of light cavalry, the zeal and the gallantry manifested by our troops on this occasion, and the ability and energy with which they were commanded, are entitled to particular commendation.

" 18. In our despatch of the 31st August it was our public duty to express our sense of the able and spirited conduct of the Honourable Colonel Wellesley in the former part of the campaign against Dhoondiah; the same obligations of public duty and of justice to merit require that we should declare to your Honourable Committee that Colonel Wellesley's subsequent

The Mahratta territory is divided in an extraordinary, and, I believe, an unusual manner; and probably the information which I have obtained regarding its division may be of some use in completing the arrangements now under consideration. I will confine what I have to say to the territory in which I have been, which lies south of the river Gutpurba.

Large districts belong to Polygars, some of whom pay a tribute to the Peshwah, others to his jaghiredars. The greatest part of the Savanore and Darwar countries has been made over to the family of Pursheram Bhow, not as a jaghire, but as payment of a debt for expenses incurred by Pursheram Bhow in Lord Cornwallis's war. Those parts not thus ceded to the family of Pursheram Bhow are under tuncaus for the support of certain garrisons, and for the payment of the Mahratta army under the command of Goklah. The countries north of the Malpoorba, not in the hands of the Polygars as I have above described them to be, are the jaghires of different chiefs of the Mahratta empire, such as Rastia, Gunput Rao (who, Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer informs me, the Peshwah intends should command his troops in this quarter), and others, all of whom either have, or ought to have, a proportionate number of troops in the Peshwah's service. I don't understand that the Peshwah has ever confiscated the possessions of Pursheram Bhow, which are situated, as I have above described those to be, in the provinces of Savanore and Darwar, viz. possessions given to them as the payment of a debt. Those which have been confiscated (in

operations have realized every expectation which we were induced to form from our confidence in his professional knowledge, in his skilful management of his resources and supplies, and in his enterprising and active spirit.

"19. The manner in which the expedition against Dhoondiah Waugh has been conducted and terminated has effectually removed the immediate danger which menaced the possessions of the Company and of their allies and dependents in the peninsula of India, and the impression made by our success against this insurgent cannot fail to contribute in an eminent degree to the permanent establishment of tranquillity in our recent conquests and on the whole line of our new frontier.

" We have the honour to be,

" Honourable Sirs,

" Your most faithful, humble servants,

(Signed)

" By the GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

" (A true Copy) W. KIRKPATRICK,

" Secretary to Government for Political Department."

consequence, as Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer informs me, of the violence of Scindiah) are the jaghires of Meritch and Tasgaum, which are situated north of the Kistna. The arrangement, then, which I have made of the countries which have fallen into my hands, viz. to give them over to those who had possession of them before they were taken by Dhoondiah, is not likely to create doubt in the minds of the real friends of Bajee Rao regarding our object in interfering in his concerns. I have already derived considerable advantage from this arrangement: I have always had a quiet rear. I am afraid that if I were to adopt any other plan, not only I should lose that advantage when I should advance again, but there would be suspicions of my views.

From what I have above stated, however, regarding the different tenures in this country, it will appear to you that this arrangement must be as favourable to those who really wish well to the Peshwah as any other which could be made; that it is such a one as he would make himself if he had the power, and if he did justice to all parties; and, as far as it regards the cause for which we are likely to contend, it has this additional advantage, that it enables me to bring my whole force at once upon the common enemy, instead of being obliged to fritter it away in detachments to preserve tranquillity in my rear, and to keep up my communication with Mysore. From the statement which I have above made, you will perceive, first, that I have no reason to expect any supplies of money or provisions (excepting such as I shall pay for) from the countries which are south of the Kistna; secondly, that the transfer of these countries to the Company will be attended with some difficulty.

In regard to the first point, every farthing which is derived from these countries is applied to a particular purpose. It is procured from the ryots with difficulty, particularly since Dhoondiah's rebellion; and the moment it is received it is paid to the troops kept by the jaghiredars.

As usual, these troops are six or eight, and twelve months in arrear; and instead of being able to give me any assistance in money, there is not one of the chiefs who have acted with my troops who has not called upon me for pecuniary assistance. If, then, I should require the revenues of the country, I must first use force to obtain them, which would take away so much from my disposable force in the field; and in the next place, I should

lose the cordial co-operation and assistance of those whose troops depend upon those revenues for their subsistence. In regard to provisions, it is much more convenient to me to pay for them than to take them upon receipt; and paying for them has this advantage, that I am sure of getting them when I want them.

In regard to the second point, it must be observed that it will be necessary that the Peshwah should make some other provision for the payment of his debt. Powerful states may do anything, and they are not probably bound by the rules which regulate these transactions among individuals: but feeling as I do that we have derived most essential advantages in the last contest from the assistance of the family of Pursheram Bhow; that if they had been as lukewarm, or, I may say, as hostile in the cause as those more immediately connected with the Peshwah, the result would probably not have been so successful as it has turned out; I cannot but think that we shall be bound to interfere to procure for them some compensation. In all the conversations I have had with them regarding the delivery of the country and its strongholds to those who held them previous to Dhoondiah's rebellion, I have uniformly told them that if I found I was mistaken regarding the persons into whose hands the places ought to be delivered, I should have as little scruple in taking them from them as I had in taking them from the enemy, and of course I shall avoid everything like an engagement in future.

All Dhoondiah's papers fell into my hands, and they will throw some light upon his connection with Scindiah and the Rajah of Kolapoor. I shall send them to Madras as soon as they are arranged.

P.S.—Upon reading over my letter I have to add, that the Peshwah receives nothing from these countries: the peshcush due from the Polygars have tuncaws upon them, and every farthing is appropriated. I know of no way of taking possession of the country in the name of the Peshwah but that which I have adopted.

It would be convenient to me to have Darwar, the killadar of which place is a lukewarm friend, if not an enemy. I propose to write to Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer to procure an order to have it delivered over to me, and I shall inquire from him

the Peshwah's opinion of the killadar. He will certainly not deliver over to me the fort ; and, if I find that the Peshwah does not deem him a friend, I shall take it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[59I.] MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE BAZAARS AND BRINJARRIES
DURING DHOONDIAH'S CAMPAIGN.

There was one Grand bazaar, and most of the corps had regimental bazaars, the servants of which were paid from the general fund. Another bazaar was established under the name of the Chowle bazaar, which was resorted to by the ryots and other inhabitants of Mysore, not common camp-followers, who were sent to camp with supplies by the dewan, and in which they were allowed the privilege of selling their grain in any quantities, at their own times and prices. On this account their supplies, though considerable in quantity, were not so much to be depended upon as the same quantity of grain brought in by the brinjarries, which was disposed of according to orders. The servants of this bazaar were also paid from the general fund.

No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arrack, opium, ganja, or bhang and toddy. These articles were rented to one man under the common limitations of shops, generally one of each sort in each regimental bazaar, and the number in the grand bazaar varying according to circumstances ; and on condition that no European should get either arrack or toddy, and that none should be carried away undrank from the shops, nor any Native permitted to drink to intoxication. The penalty was corporal punishment, or a fine.

The brinjarries, curchewars, and woddewars, whose business is to deal in grain and salt and to follow camps, were all put under the management of Mickin Lalle, who received a cumtern of one pice (twenty cash) and half a seer out of every bullock load of goods brought in by them. This was first authorized by Lord Cornwallis, and was practised during General Harris's campaign. There was a large establishment of servants for

this department, paid from the general bazaar fund, though these people contributed nothing towards it.

The grain brought in by those people was piled at or near the Golah flag, and was only sold according to orders.

While the communication was perfectly open, so that they could come in with or carry away their cattle as they pleased, the people who had come first in had the offer of selling whatever quantity was required for the public departments or the bazaars, at a price regulated according to the state of the bazaars. If the first comers declined, the offer was made to the next in rotation.

But when the army advanced and the people could not carry away their cattle as the grain was sold, the quantity required daily was divided among the Naiks, according to the numbers of their cattle, so that each had an equal chance of the market, and a proportion of his cattle relieved of their loads.

A tent and guard of sepoys were allowed to the Grand bazaar, Chowle bazaar, and arrack farmer, and two tents and a havildar's guard were allowed to the Golah, which was found sufficient during Dhoondiah's campaign. Because we were never hard pressed for grain, consequently the temptation was little for selling privately during the night, or on the march, what was intended and thought to be secured for the public exigencies. Under different circumstances that guard would require to be increased.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Joseph Uthoff, Esq.

[592.]

SIR,

Camp at Nowly, 17th Sept., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letters of the 4th and of the 6th instant. I have no reason to apprehend that I shall be in any want of rice, and I therefore do not request that you will write to the Governor in Council to have the rice, which is in store at Bombay, sent from thence to Goa.

I have to request that you will be so kind as to give orders that the quantity of spirits at Hullihall may be increased to the utmost extent that may be practicable consistently with the object of retaining a supply at Goa for the use of the 84th regiment, and the artillery attached to that corps. I should

wish to have at Hullihall 20,000 gallons, besides the quantity there at present and that which you announce to have ordered to be sent off in a few days in your letter of the 6th instant.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[593.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Camp, 18th Sept., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose a letter from Lieutenant Castles, the engineer at Seringapatam, and to send herewith plans and estimates of repairs wanting to the aqueduct on the island of Seringapatam, and of certain necessary buildings for the accommodation of two European regiments in that garrison, which I request you will lay before the Military Board. I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon to desire that he will allow Lieutenant Castles to have such of the timber taken out of the Mysore palace as he may want for public purposes, upon his receipt, taking care to ascertain the value of what he will deliver to him. It will rest with the Board to determine whether this timber shall be given over to the commissary and be issued upon indent, or whether it shall be valued, and issued at its valuation to those gentlemen who are charged with the construction of public buildings or other public works. The timber given to Mr. Castles will be liable to this decision, and in the mean time the public works will not be delayed for want of it.

There has always been a scarcity of timber at Seringapatam, but particularly latterly, since the Pyche Rajah has sent his Nairs from Wynaad to take possession of Edatera. This fort, however, they have again evacuated; and it is to be hoped that the people who were heretofore employed in cutting timber on the borders of Wynaad and Mysore will resume their former occupation. Having received a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon, stating that after sending out of the garrison of Seringapatam four 6-pounders with the detachment which will march from thence under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, only one 6-pounder will remain in it, I have written to him to desire that he will call upon the commissary of supply to make six 6-pounder carriages for that number of English captured guns. The carriages in the field are in general worn out, and

all the new and spare carriages at Chittledroog will be required to replace them. I have the honour to enclose returns of ordnance and military stores in the garrisons in the Nundydroog district.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[594.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Kanagherry, 18th Sept., 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 6th instant. The first object of your attention must be to throw into Montana such a supply of provisions as will secure that garrison from a probability of want. To that everything else must give way. To weaken Coti-angurry or any other post in the country which has heretofore been reckoned of importance is a matter of immaterial consequence when compared with the necessity of getting the better of, or, I may say, of defending yourself against the Pyche Rajah. When he shall have been subdued, everything else will be quiet, and probably the numerous posts now out in Malabar will be found to be of no use. The Rajah presses you now upon Montana; you must relieve that post in the first instance by all means and at all events, and it will be time enough afterwards to consider in what mode we shall carry on the war.

The result of my observations and considerations upon the mode of carrying on war in jungly countries is just this, that as long as the jungle is thick, as the enemy can conceal himself in it, and from his concealment attack the troops, their followers, and their baggage, the operations must be unsuccessful on our side. You propose, as a remedy, to move in small compact bodies in different directions, in order that the enemy might have no mark, might be in constant fear of falling in with some party, and might lose confidence. I agree in opinion with you that your remedy might answer some purposes for a body of troops which could move without baggage or incumbrances of any kind; I say only some purposes, because their success would not be complete; our troops cannot move to all parts of the jungle as the Nairs can, and it might always be expected that at some place or other our detachment would get into a scrape. But as

we know that no troops can move without baggage so as to answer any purpose for which an operation might be undertaken, and as that mode of carrying on the war will avowedly not answer where there is baggage, we must look for some system the adoption of which will enable us to bring on in safety that necessary evil. I know of no mode of doing this excepting to deprive the enemy of his concealment by cutting away the lower part of the jungle to a considerable distance from the road. This, you say, is a work of time; it is true it is so, but it must be recollected that the labour of every man turns to account, that the operations, however long, must in the end be successful, and we shall not have to regret, after a great expense of blood • and treasure, that the whole has been thrown away, and the same desultory operations are to be recommenced in the following season, as has been the case hitherto, and as will always be the case until some such mode of carrying on the war with security to the followers is adopted.

We will suppose that my principle is conceded, and that it is agreed that in order to be successful we must secure those who supply us with all we want, and that the best mode of doing this is to cut away the jungle in order to deprive the enemy of his concealment; I proceed to state in what manner I should carry on my operations in Cotiote.

I would assemble my troops at Cotaparamba, and begin by laying open the country back to Tellicherry, lest when I should move on towards Montana the enemy should take advantage of the close jungles between Cotaparamba and Tellicherry in order to interrupt my communication with the latter, which must be secure before I can hope for success. After having done this I should push forward my advanced posts, well strengthened in different directions, as you propose in your letter of the 6th instant. Under their cover strong working-parties should be employed in clearing the jungle. When they should have cleared forward to the distance of two or three miles, I would move the camp that distance, and remain in that new position till more road and country should have been cleared for me. By degrees I should get forward to the most advanced of my posts, and the result of my labours would be, that no Nair would venture into a country where I had deprived him of his advantage, viz. his concealment. But even if he should venture in my rear, tempted by the prospect of interrupting my communi-

cation and distressing me for provisions, he could not do so without my knowledge, and a very small body of troops would answer to protect my convoys when the country will have been opened, and I should be thus enabled to derive all the advantage of the discipline of my troops.

After having thus got myself well forward in the country, my posts well established and supplied, and my communication with my rear well secured, as well as that between one post and another, I would begin to carry on the war on a more active plan, and I would send out light detachments in all directions in order to hunt out every Nair who should be in the country. If at the same time another body of troops were carrying on operations on a similar system in Wynaad, I would endeavour to open a secure communication with that country. In the end you may depend upon it that neither the Pyche Rajah, nor any other man, could hold out; he would be deserted by his people, and probably at last would fall into the hands of one of my detachments, as Dhoondiah did a few days ago.

Depend upon it, my dear Sir, that the success of military operations in India depends upon supplies; there is no difficulty in fighting, and in finding the means of beating your enemy either without or with loss: but to gain your object you must feed, and you can feed only by communication with the sea, and you can secure that communication only by the operations which I have above described.

In the mean time, however, many modes of distressing the Pyche Rajah might be adopted. Nairs, I am informed, are gentlemen, and probably the idlest of that character. The Wynaad country, which is in their possession, is almost a desert, and certainly does not produce a sufficiency for their consumption. They live there upon what is sent to them from the coast, and they pay for what they get by sandal-wood, pepper, &c. I am informed that the Company's servants buy these articles from the Nairs of Wynaad. In the first place, you should call upon the Commissioners publicly (and do so in my name, if you like it) to put a stop to all communication between Wynaad and Malabar, and particularly to stop the trade from the latter in rice.

There is a fellow, by the name of Mousa, at Tellicherry, who supplies the Rajah with rice to my certain knowledge. A hint might be given to him that I am in the habit of hanging those

whom I find living under the protection of the Company and dealing treacherously towards their interests; that I spare neither rank nor riches; but that, on the contrary, I punish severely those who, by their example, create the evils for which the unfortunate people suffer.

I have written you this letter in a private form, but I beg that you will hand it over to your successor, if you should think of going to Bombay, as containing my sentiments on the operations to be carried on in Cotiote, and the grounds upon which I have formed them.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[595.] G. M. O.

Camp at Copaul-droog, Friday, 19th Sept., 1800.

Colonel Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps, heads of departments, and others, will give orders to their servants and followers not to turn their cattle into the grain fields, and not to cut the grain for forage. Such cattle as may be found in the grain fields, after this order, will be taken up by the Provost, and any people taken cutting the grain will be punished.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[596.] G. O.

19th Sept., 1800.

Two salutes of thirteen guns each to be in readiness to be fired this afternoon on the Mahratta chiefs, Chintomeny Rao and Baba Saheb, taking leave of Colonel Wellesley.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[597.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

SIR,

Camp at Copaul, 20th Sept., 1800.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st instant, and I lose not a moment to reply to that part of it in which you mention that complaints had been made to the Peshwah of the violence committed by my soldiers on numbers of Mahratta women, the wives of Brahmins. I received particular directions from the government of Fort St. George upon this subject, and

had therefore every inducement of duty, as well as of inclination, to prevent the excesses of which the Peshwah complains. I am happy to say that I have found my soldiers as orderly and as obedient as they are brave; I have stormed the enemy's camps twice, and I have had the misfortune of being under the necessity of taking three fortified places (besides two taken by one of my detachments) by storm. I have never heard a complaint of such a thing as you mention, excepting at Dummul. Two women, not Brahmins or Mahrattas, were taken out from that fort, but were restored to a person who claimed them in less than an hour after they were taken out.

Ball Kishen Bhow has been with my army since I entered the Mahratta country, must have heard of those complaints if any grounds for them had been given, and of course would not conceal what he had heard from the Peshwah. I have the honour to enclose you a paper written by him upon this subject. Not only have no excesses been committed by my troops, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that the inhabitants of the country have uniformly looked up to me for protection against the violence and oppression of the Mahratta chiefs; I have always been obliged to protect those in the neighbourhood of my camp by safeguards, and I have frequently been under the necessity of remonstrating with the different chiefs regarding the manner in which they treated the unfortunate inhabitants. In justice to my army I must also state one fact, which will prove in the clearest manner their good conduct. It has seldom happened to me to halt a day at any place excepting to make preparations for crossing one of the rivers; but I have never halted anywhere that a bazaar has not been opened, and that the inhabitants did not continue in the pursuit of their different occupations.

I have been thus particular in my answer to this part of your letter because I received the most positive orders from the government which I have the honour to serve upon this subject; and I had flattered myself that the conduct of my troops had been such as to give universal satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[598.]

*

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Copaul, 22nd Sept., 1800.

I have received letters from the Military Board regarding the repair of the public buildings in Chandergooty and Cowleydroog, and others from the officers in command of those stations, regarding the repairs of the buildings occupied by the troops. In the last year, when government authorised me to order repairs to be made to the latter, I thought that the officers might be trusted to make these repairs themselves; and I adopted that mode particularly as there were no engineers in the country who could undertake the works to be performed. I am sorry to say that there is such a want of sentiment among the gentlemen of the Bombay establishment that, although they have charged large sums for buildings for their troops, they have done nothing, and the troops are as much exposed to the weather as ever; and they now look out for a job of this kind as a matter of legal profit. They have bored me to death with letters upon the subject, and at last they have reached the Military Board through the medium of Mr. Gordon. By one of the letters, which I enclose you, it appears that the fort of Chandergooty is falling down; which I acknowledge I look upon as a fortunate circumstance; and, in my opinion, the work to be undertaken there should be to hasten its destruction. If you are of that opinion, I will give orders that the garrison may be withdrawn and sent to Nuggur. If you should be of opinion that it is necessary to have a post at Chandergooty, the buildings must be repaired; and I see no mode of doing that excepting by Purneah's aumildars, the Company defraying the expense of those buildings which are occupied by its troops, and which contain its stores and provisions. At all events, in my opinion, the post may be withdrawn from Cowleydroog. Purneah might perhaps be unwilling to allow that fort to be entirely destroyed, but such a breach might be made in it as would render it impossible for any of the Polygars in the neighbourhood to pretend to hold it, and the provisions and stores it contains might be destroyed. We could (in case we withdraw these posts, and that at Anantpoor) have a respectable garrison at Nuggur, which, in my opinion, would answer the purpose of preserving the peace of the country much better than these scattered posts. Thus we should get rid of a job

of the most distressing kind. There is nothing, I assure you, so bad as the Bombay gentlemen. Return the enclosed letters.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

[599.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Copaul, 22nd Sept., 1800.

I have received your letters of the 7th and the 9th. Lord Clive will most probably have made you acquainted with the instructions to me of the 9th. I am fully prepared; and I conceive that the occurrence of one of the events which will authorise me to act will be most fortunate for the Mahratta empire. You will probably think it proper that I should suspend my endeavours to reconcile Pursheram Bhow's sons with the Kolapoor Rajah until it is seen what turn affairs will take at Poonah.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Cliffe.

[600.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hanawall, 23rd Sept., 1800.

I have this day taken occasion to write to the Commander-in-Chief, and to mention to him the names of those officers in the King's service whose conduct in the late campaign I had reported to the government of Fort St. George and the Commander-in-Chief on the coast. Among these is Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor.

Accounts have reached me of the melancholy death of poor Robinson of the 86th, which occasions a vacancy in that corps. I hope that you will not think that I take too great a liberty with you in requesting that you will use your interest with the Commander-in-Chief to obtain for Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. I assure you that there is no officer in the service more deserving of his favour, or who has had and has taken so many opportunities of distinguishing himself. I

understand that the two majors of the 86th, Bell and Bailey, are either gone or going home.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[601.]

To Major Robertson.

DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hanawall, 23rd Sept., 1800.

I have perused the letter from the Paymaster-General of the 13th instant which you left at my tent, in which he desires that you will give bills to the collectors who may furnish you with money, rather than receipts, for the different coins. There is a difficulty upon this subject which has probably not occurred to Mr. Roebuck, and to which it will be necessary that you should draw his attention. The late orders of government point out clearly that the troops are to be paid in the coins which are received from the collectors by the paymasters, at the rate at which the former certify them to be current in the district under their jurisdiction; and it is thus easy for the paymaster to give a bill upon the Presidency for the sum which he may receive from the collector. The paymaster in Mysore has been in the habit of receiving money from the resident and from the collector in Canara, and latterly he has received some from the collector in Coimbatore. All the coins in which the sums of money have been received are valued by these three gentlemen at different rates relatively with each other and with the star pagoda; and it has therefore been impossible to adhere to the late regulation of government upon the subject of the rate at which money is to be paid to the troops, and it has continued to be issued to them according to the nerrick of Seringapatam, which was settled by General Harris in May, 1799. The effect of an attempt to put in execution the last regulation of government would be, that one part of this army, which should be paid in Sultaany pagodas received from the Resident, would receive them at 8 per cent. above stars; and another, which should be paid in the same coins received from the collector in Canara, would receive them at 12 per cent. above stars. The only mode then which could be adopted was to pay the troops at the

exchange settled by Captain Macleod under the orders of General Harris, and to put in force only that part of the regulation of government which requires that the coins in which the amount of each abstract is paid should be stated on its back. The rate of exchange of Seringapatam is the same as that at which the money is received from the Resident, and there is no difficulty whatever in settling the account with him.

Major Munro most probably makes his returns to the Board of Revenue of certain sums collected and paid to the paymaster in Mysore, valuing the Sultauny pagoda at 12 per cent. above stars; but the paymaster in Mysore is obliged, from the circumstances above stated, to issue these same coins to the troops at the reduced rate of 8 per cent. above stars: he cannot therefore give a bill upon the Paymaster-General for their amount at a higher rate than that at which he pays them, and Major Munro cannot take a bill for their amount at a lower rate than that at which he values them in his returns to the Board of Revenue. Thus the only mode of settling the account until the further orders of government can be received appears to me to be that the paymaster in Mysore should give receipts for the coins which he will receive. In making the above statement I have mentioned only the Sultauny pagodas, and the difference of the rate at which they are valued relatively with stars in Mysore, Canara, and Coimbatore; but there is as great a difference in other coins both relatively with each other and with the star pagoda.

I propose in the course of a few days to submit a proposition to government which I hope will remove these difficulties, and will enable the paymaster in Mysore to settle with the collectors in the regular mode for the sums which he will receive from them. In the mean time I see no mode of settling the account at all excepting that of giving receipts for the different coins.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

[602.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hanawall, 23rd Sept., 1800.

I omitted to mention to you in favourable terms the services of Saddoolah Khan, whom I always found to be zealous in the

cause in which we have been engaged. I shall be much obliged to you if you will take an opportunity of mentioning his name to the minister.

I was detained two days near Copaul by a violent fall of rain, and I was sorry to find that my old friend Meer Allum, who was there, had fallen into disgrace at Court. I understand that he has long been a faithful adherent to the British nation, and I hope, therefore, that his disgrace will be but of short continuance.

Believe me, &c., .

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[603.] MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATIONS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN SEYD-OO-DOWLAH, CAPTAIN OGG, AND COLONEL WELLESLEY, AND BETWEEN MEER ALLUM AND COLONEL WELLESLEY.

Dummul, 26th Sept., 1800.

. The army was on its march from the Dooab into the territories of the Mahrattas, after the action of the 10th of September, and Colonel Wellesley had written to Meer Allum to apprise him of his approach, and of his intention to pay him a visit at Copaul. This letter was written to him upon the occasion of some of the women of Meer Allum passing through the British camp.

On the day the army arrived at Kanagherry, the 18th September, Seyd-oo-Dowlah met it with a message from Meer Allum, and on that day he had a conversation with Captain Ogg * upon the subject of the exile of Meer Allum from the court of Hyderabad.

Seyd-oo-Dowlah said that the Meer was much rejoiced when he heard that he was likely to see Colonel Wellesley, as he had something to represent to the Governor-General which was not likely to reach him through any other channel. Seyd-oo-Dowlah then began a history, of which the following is an outline.

✓ He said that Meer Allum was disgraced by the means of the _____ at Hyderabad; that after Azim-ool-Omrah and Meer Allum's enemies had made several endeavours to produce the same effect by other means, they had at last fallen upon a

* Persian interpreter to Colonel Wellesley.—ED.

mode of effecting their object, and of depriving him of the support by which he had been long enabled to hold out against them.

He said that when Meer Allum took the field against Tippoo Sultaun, the daughter of Akel-oo-Dowlah (Bekir Ali) was betrothed in marriage to the son of a particular friend and adherent of his, the brother of* ; that a ceremony had been gone through which rendered it impossible to break off the match without disgrace to the parties.

That shortly after Meer Allum's departure ————, ————, debauched this girl; that in consequence there appeared a desire on her part not to bring the marriage to a conclusion, and that when the intended husband pressed her family upon the subject, he received an order from Azimool-Omrah to think of some other woman; that it was the Nizam's pleasure that he should not marry the daughter of Bekir Ali. This happened immediately previous to Meer Allum's return to Hyderabad after the (Mysore) campaign, and his meeting with the Governor-General at Madras.

Upon his return to Hyderabad, his friends, who knew the reason for which the marriage had been forbid by the Nizam, and who foresaw the consequences, were afraid to mention the subject, till at last he inquired why the marriage had not been concluded, and at what time it was to be concluded. He was then made acquainted with all the circumstances. Meer Allum's first step was to make a complaint of ———— to the Governor-General. It appears that the Governor-General thought that the inquiry into the complaint belonged to the Nizam's government, and he referred it to the Nizam. Azimool-Omrah reported upon it that there was no ground whatever of complaint against ————; that the whole story was a fabrication.

Upon this point Seyd-oo-Dowlah said, "Let anybody go to Hyderabad, and inquire whether it is true or false. The fact is, the girl is with child; that her brother shot himself rather than submit to the disgrace to which Bekir Ali has submitted for fear that he should lose his place." Seyd-oo-Dowlah particularly observed that it was natural enough that Bekir Ali

should lie as he had done to save his ———, ———,

He then contended that the whole had been a plan of Azim-ool-Omrah's to ruin Meer Allum; that he knew that as long as Meer Allum was supported by the ——— or by the British government it would be impossible for him to disgrace Meer Allum, but that the moment he could deprive him of that support he was undone; and he availed himself of the passions of ——— to make it impossible that Meer Allum could ever connect himself with him in politics again.

On the following day, the 19th, the army marched to Arhilgur, and on the 20th to within five miles of Copaul. Shortly after the army had taken up its ground, Seyd-oo-Dowlah came to announce a visit from Meer Allum, and he repeated to Colonel Wellesley nearly what he had said to Captain Ogg.

He particularly said that it was plain that Azim-ool-Omrah had known of the affair from its commencement, as he had forbid the intended husband to think more of the girl, and had desired him to look out for another wife, and afterwards had reported to the Governor-General that there was no foundation whatever for the story.

Meer Allum came in the course of that morning, but no conversation passed relating to his disgrace. On the following morning, the 21st, Colonel W. rode over to Copaul to see the fort; after he had seen it he went to an entertainment, with many of the British officers, which had been prepared by Meer Allum in a garden close to the fort.

During the noise of the nautch, Meer Allum took an opportunity of entering into conversation with Colonel W. regarding his exile and disgrace. He began by saying that the fountain of justice no longer flowed towards him; that it was stopped by ——— in Bengal and ——— at Hyderabad, and that he depended solely upon Colonel W. for a representation of his case to the Governor-General. Colonel W. said that he had no concern with politics; that his business was to conduct an army, and that he never meddled with anything but his own business; that he had been much concerned to hear that Meer Allum was in disgrace, and particularly within these few days to find that he attributed his disgrace to ———.

He then asked whether Colonel W. did not think him

entitled to the protection of the British government. Colonel W. said that he did not exactly understand the question; that if he meant that he was entitled to the exertions of the British government to prevent their servants from insulting him, that Colonel W. thought he was entitled to their protection in that sense, and to their gratitude, good wishes, and even support, in almost every other.

Meer Allum said that he had received, and did still receive, a large salary (two thousand rupees a month, I believe) from the British government; whether, as receiving that salary, it was not the opinion of Colonel W. that he was a servant of, and was to look up to, the British government for protection against all persons in all cases.

Colonel W. said that he had not known till then that he received that salary, and that he could not tell upon what principle it was given to him. It was probable, however, that it was given to him as the British agent at the durbar of the Nizam, and that he received it as that servant of the Nizam through whose means his Highness chose to transact business with the British government. The salary, therefore, did not make him a British servant, and he must still consider himself as a servant of the Nizam's government, and look to the Nizam for protection in all cases.

He said that he was no longer in the situation which Colonel W. had supposed at the durbar, and yet he received the salary; was he not, therefore, to be considered as a British servant?

Colonel W. said that he did not know upon what principle the salary was continued, but he considered it was as an acknowledgment of past services.

Meer Allum then said that he understood that Seyd-oo-Dowlah had informed Colonel W. of all the circumstances which had led to his disgrace. He said that he had long respected the English nation for their steadiness and their adherence to their own manners and customs in private life, and their respect upon all occasions for the manners and customs of the natives of Hindustan, particularly those relating to the women; that he had been connected with Mr. Holland, Mr. Johnson, Sir John Kennaway, and Colonel Kirkpatrick; that he had observed in all of them a decency of manners and of deportment, although they adhered strictly to their own customs, which made them respectable in the eyes of everybody;

but that ————, by dressing himself in the garb of a native and by the adoption of their manners, had made himself ridiculous, and was detested for his interference with their women. He said that if Colonel W. did not believe him, he begged that he would send an hircarrah to Hyderabad, and only desire him to bring news of ————, and he would hear enough to make him ashamed that such a man was an Englishman.

Meer Allum then said that he was desirous that Colonel W. would represent his case to the Governor-General.

Colonel W. asked him what his object was in having his case represented to the Governor-General? The first question was, supposing the Governor-General to be willing to interfere in it, whether he was willing to return to his old situation, and to do business as usual with ————? The next question arose from the statement of Seyd-oo-Dowlah, that ———— had been the cause and promoter of the actions of ———— which led to his disgrace, and which were therefore encouraged by the minister, and was, whether the minister would not be displeased at any attempt to bring him back to court? and whether even the Nizam might not look upon the attempt as one of improper interference in the affairs of his Highness's government?

Meer Allum said that he certainly could not do business with ————, and that he had conceived that what he had stated gave strong grounds for his dismissal from his situation. He then launched out into abuse of ————, and desired that Malcolm, Captain Green, and Captain Leith might be asked for what reason they had quitted him.

In answer to the second question, he said that he was convinced that nothing would give the minister so much pleasure as to see ———— dismissed, and him back again at Hyderabad; that he knew that from some women who were connected with the ladies of his and of Azim-ool-Omrah's zenana; that his constant complaint was of ————, that he knew of old that he disliked him, and, when the war broke out, he had given Meer Allum particular orders to endeavour to obtain his removal from Hyderabad.

This appeared so extraordinary and so inconsistent with what had been said by Seyd-oo-Dowlah, and even by Meer Allum himself, that Colonel W. pressed the question again upon him,

and asked how it happened that the minister could wish for his return, when he had been the occasion of, and had even planned, his disgrace and exile?

He said it was true that the minister had been the cause of his disgrace, but that he now wished him back again as strongly as he had before wished him away; and that he found ——— to be so haughty and overbearing as to make his life a burden.

Colonel W., upon this, remarked that, if that were the case, there would be no great difficulty in getting rid of ———; that if he were really obnoxious to the minister or to the Nizam, the minister might tell the truth to the Governor-General regarding Bekir Ali's daughter, and the Governor-General would certainly dismiss him. Colonel W. said that he apprehended the contrary to be the fact; that the minister still wished to keep Meer Allum at a distance and ——— at court; as, if it were true that he had told a falsehood to screen ——— from disgrace, he must be a most convenient Resident to the Nizam's government. Meer Allum could not get over this question, and contradicted himself frequently in the course of an argument which followed, and which ended by his declaring that, provided he was allowed to return to Hyderabad and his life and his property were insured to him by British protection, he was not desirous of the Vizierat, and that he would live in retirement. He wished Colonel W. would represent his story to the Governor-General in order that ——— might be removed, and that would be one step towards his being allowed to return to his house and his family.

A conversation then followed upon politics. Meer Allum said that the great object of the Nizam and of the minister was to amass money; that for this object they would sacrifice everything, and that for this they had lately made the treaty by which they were to cede all the Nizam's territories south of the Toombuddra and the Kistna. He said that, owing to their own bad management and the weakness of their own government, the troops kept by the jaghiredars who held jaghires in those countries were useless to his Highness, and therefore he gained by the treaty all the money which he had before paid to the British government for our troops, and the service of as many more troops as the treaty should give him.

That he besides would gain our protection against the Mahrattas ; and Meer Allum said that, if we were not very cautious, the Nizam's government would involve us in a war with the Mahrattas before it was long.

Colonel W. said that he was indifferent upon that subject. He was ready then, and would engage to beat all the Mahrattas in Hindustan, and to feed his army even if it were to march to Delhi. Meer Allum asked, "Can you feed the Nizam's army? Ask Lord Cornwallis who fed the Nizam's army in the former Mysore war? Ask yourself who has fed it in the last campaign? If you are to go to war with the Mahrattas, you must be prepared to feed not only your own troops, but the Nizam's, for there are no magazines in this country, no preparation of any kind, although a war with the Mahrattas is constantly expected and now wished for."

Colonel Wellesley then asked Meer Allum what was the strength of the Nizam's army? Meer Allum said, after the territory would be ceded, and the jaghiredars would have discharged their troops, the Nizam would have no infantry, and only about five thousand horse ; that he would depend upon us for protection, not only against his foreign enemies, but against the host of discontented and idle people created by the late treaty, and by his having already disbanded nearly all his troops.

He said that he had always looked upon a treaty such as that about to be concluded as very impolitic for both parties ; that it deprived the Nizam of territory, reputation, and power, and gave the English nothing but the burden of defending their ally against the Mahrattas and against his own discontented subjects, and would, at some time or other, infallibly create a division between the two courts.

He said that he had often represented this to Captain Kirkpatrick, ever since his last return from Madras ; but that now that he was so completely under the influence of the minister it was to be expected that he would attend more to the objects of the Nizam's court than to those of his own government.

Here the conversation ended.

On the following day, Meer Allum sent * to say that he had heard from Hyderabad that his house was to be

* Blank in manuscript.—Ed.

plundered; he was to be put to death immediately, and he desired to know whether, if he fled to Colonel W.'s camp, the Colonel would give him protection? Colonel W. answered that Meer Allum must know that the allies were bound to one another to give up all fugitive servants; and that very lately Colonel W. knew that the British government had claimed, and had received, from the Peshwah one of their subjects whom they had claimed: that, if the Nizam claimed him, government would give orders to Colonel W. to give him up; that nevertheless, under that notice, if he found that an attempt was likely to be made upon his life, and he chose to fly for safety to Colonel W.'s camp, he would give him protection until he was ordered to give him up, and he would give him a pass which would save his property from being plundered by the Mahratta light troops.

This proposition from Meer Allum was renewed several times, but Colonel W. always gave the same answer.

To the Secretary of Government.

[604.]

SIR,

Camp at Dummul, 26th Sept., 1800.

Some difficulties have occurred in putting in execution the order of government of the 12th August in this army and in the Mysore country, and in settling the mode of giving acknowledgments to the collectors for the sums of money received from them by the paymaster in Mysore and his deputy in the field.

This order provides, that when advances are made for the payment of the troops in any other coin than star pagodas, the collectors will furnish the paymaster with certificates, specifying the coins and the rate of exchange (relatively with the star pagodas) at which the advances may be made; and it appears to be intended that this certificate should regulate the rate at which all payments in such coins shall be made to the troops. It is to be supposed that the collector certifies that to be the rate of exchange which generally prevails in his district; and as the troops to whom payment in these coins is made, may be supposed to be stationed in the district, that rate is equitable, and gives them a full equivalent for the star pagoda.

The paymaster in Mysore, however, does not receive advances

of cash in coins different from the star pagoda, only from the Resident, but he receives advances from the collectors in Canara and in Coimbatoor. These gentlemen have furnished him with certificates specifying the coins, and the rate of exchange at which the advances have been made, and of course they have stated in their certificates the rate at which those coins were current in the district under their management. But unfortunately the rates of exchange of these coins relatively with the star pagoda are very different in each of these countries, and very different from the rate which prevails in Mysore, and at which the same coins are received by the paymaster from the Resident.

The effect then of an attempt to carry into execution the order of government of the 12th August would be that one part of the army would be paid in Behaudry or Sultauny pagodas, at 8 per cent. above stars, another part at 12 per cent. and another at 10; and there would be the same difference (in some instances a greater difference) in the rates of exchange of the other coins received from the three gentlemen above mentioned. I have thought it best to delay the execution of that part of the order of government till I should receive further directions, and in the mean time the troops are paid at the rate of exchange settled by Captain Macleod under the orders of General Harris, at Seringapatam; which rate prevails generally in Mysore, and is that at which the advances are received from the Resident.

It is evident that the troops in the same army cannot be paid in one month in the same coins at different rates of exchange; and as we are likely to receive further advances from these gentlemen, I take the liberty of suggesting that I may be permitted to order the issue of the money to the troops at the rate of exchange at which the coins will be received from the Resident, or at which they will be current in Mysore, whatever may be the rate which the collectors of Canara and Coimbatoor may certify to prevail in the districts under their management. The difficulty will then be settled as far as it regards the payment of the troops.

If, however, the paymaster gives credit to the collectors for the advances received from them, valuing the coins at the rate of exchange which prevails in Mysore, there will be a difference

in the accounts of receipt and of expenditure, which will render it difficult and inconvenient to settle either. The only mode of getting over this difficulty is to authorise the paymaster to grant bills to the collectors for the amount of the advances received from them, reckoning the coins at the rate of exchange which they certify to prevail in their respective districts. This will settle the difficulty as it affects the acknowledgments to be given to the collectors for the sums received from them. The order of the 12th August provides, that the collector is to furnish the paymaster with a certificate specifying the coins, and the rate of exchange at which the advances may be made, which certificate the paymaster is to transmit with his accounts disbursements; and that officers, &c. shall state on the back of their abstracts, the coins in which they have been discharged, and the rate of exchange at which they will have been received.

It will be necessary to authorise the paymaster to take credit in his accounts disbursements for the difference between the rate at which he will have received, and that at which he will have issued the coins paid to him by the collectors. Their number and the rate of exchange at which they will have been received will appear by the certificate of the collector; which, according to the order of the 12th August, will accompany the accounts disbursements, as will also appear the rate at which the same coins will have been issued to the troops.

The paymaster in Mysore has communicated to me an extract of a letter from Major Turing to the Military Auditor-General, dated the 2nd August, by which he is ordered to pay the troops on the Bombay establishment at the rate of exchange at which he receives his advances from the collector in Canara. As some of these troops are serving with this army, I hope his Lordship will permit them to receive the coins at the same rate of exchange with the troops on the establishment of Fort St. George. Those in garrison at Nuggur will labour under some difficulty if they receive their pay in coin at a rate of exchange higher than that which prevails in the Bednore country.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[605.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

SIR,

Camp at Dummul, 26th Sept., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 24th August and of the 16th September, upon the subject of embodying Nair and Moplah militia for the service in Cotiote, and for the defence of the district of Invernaad. You are the best judge of the necessity of adopting those measures, and I shall take an early opportunity of submitting to government your opinions regarding them. I have perused the papers which you have sent me with your letter of the 16th September. It appears that Mr. Wilson is the person who first suggested the expediency of embodying the Moplahs in Invernaad, in a letter to the Commissioners of the 27th July, a copy of which he communicated to you in order that you might take into consideration and have an opportunity of delivering your opinion upon the measure. It appears that you approved of it, and through the officers under your orders urge Mr. Wilson to put it into execution speedily; that with a becoming zeal for the service he exerted himself for that purpose, without waiting for the decision of the Commissioners upon his suggestion; that he raised and embodied the men who have since been employed with advantage to the public service in the districts of Cotiote and of Invernaad. There is no doubt whatever that these Moplahs ought to be paid for their services, and that Mr. Wilson deserves commendation for his exertions upon this occasion.

It appears, however, by the correspondence, that the Commissioners do not approve of the measure of embodying these moplahs; and, although they have not stated the grounds of their disapprobation, I conclude that there are political reasons which render it inexpedient that these men should be thus employed in the service of the Honourable Company. That being the case, it will be proper that the pay to these moplahs should be discontinued; and if the services of that number of men are necessary either in Invernaad or Cotiote, you will adopt some other mode of procuring them. I doubt not that if you will do me the favour to communicate a copy of this letter to the Commissioners they will give you an answer which will enable you to judge of the expediency, in a military point of view, of retaining these men in the service. If the Commissioners should

be of opinion that they ought not to be so retained, it will be proper that you should dismiss them immediately; if they should be of opinion that there are no reasons for which, if you want that number of men, you should not keep the moplahs, you will retain them in the service until you receive the orders of government.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Brathwaite.

[606.]
*

SIR,

Camp at Lacoonda, 28th Sept., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial, which has pronounced a sentence of death on certain men who have been brought before it. I have not the power to confirm this sentence excepting in a case of urgent necessity, when to wait for your decision might have consequences prejudicial to the discipline of the army, which does not exist at present. I shall be glad to receive your orders respecting the execution of this sentence on each of the persons on whom it has been pronounced. I send you all the proceedings of the court martial, and I shall not carry into execution any of the sentences pronounced till I receive your orders, lest I should thereby disclose the nature of those sentences upon which in particular a reference is made to you.

I am concerned to observe that desertion has been so frequent, and that the temptation in the Mahratta territory to commit this crime should be so great as to render it necessary that at least one of the sentences of death should be put in execution.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

[607.]
*

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Lacoonda, 28th Sept., 1800.

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 17th last night.

My letter of the 15th will have apprised you that I thought that the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment

would be desirable for the attainment of the objects now in view ; and I requested that that detachment might be allowed to remain in the Dooab for a short time under my orders, unless it was intended that the whole subsidiary force should co-operate upon this occasion. If this should be intended, its efforts may probably be most effectually directed on the north side of the Kistna ; and it will, in that case, be desirable that Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's corps should cross the Kistna and form a junction with the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple.

Excepting to co-operate with me in the attainment of the important objects now in the view of the government, there is no reason why Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's force should remain one day longer in the Dooab. You must be best acquainted with the intentions of the court of Hyderabad, whether to assist at all upon this occasion, to employ the whole subsidiary force, or only that part of it under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser ; and I conclude that you will have made known your wishes to that officer accordingly.

Under these circumstances I do not send any orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, excepting to be in readiness to move, as soon as he shall hear from you ; and I shall not give him any other orders till I receive your answer to my letter of the 15th instant.

I had the pleasure of receiving one of your letters of the 10th instant. It is more than probable that the second of that date, which you did me the favour to write, fell into the hands of some of the light troops.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[608.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

SIR,

Camp at Lacoonda, 29th Sept., 1800.

I have to inform you that a complaint has been sent to me by the head man at of the conduct of a dubash in your service. Another complaint of the same kind has been forwarded to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Close of the behaviour of this same man at Ooscotta, into which Lieutenant-Colonel Close has requested a gentleman in that neighbourhood to make an inquiry, and I will transmit you the result. It is the com-

mon practice of this kind of people to commit all sorts of excesses, and to plunder the inhabitants of the country through which they may pass, in the name generally, and at all events under the authority, of their master. The inhabitants complain to him, and as he does not understand the language he is obliged to call for his dubash to interpret what they say; and as the subject of their discourse is the outrage of which the dubash himself has been guilty, it seldom happens that the officer in whose service he is obtains a knowledge of the circumstances of which they wish to give him information. Thus the complaint is treated with indifference, the relief sought for is not obtained, and the officer is supposed by the people to be a gainer by the acts committed under his authority, for which, upon a complaint to him, they have received no redress.

I have been thus particular in a statement of the manner in which these transactions are carried on, because you have not been long in this country, and cannot have obtained a knowledge of the circumstances which I have above mentioned. This statement, however, will point out to you the necessity of keeping a watchful eye upon your dubash, if circumstances should oblige you to retain him in your service.

I also enclose you an extract of a letter which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Close, to which I beg to draw your attention. It is absolutely necessary that the property of the inhabitants of the country should be protected; and I shall be obliged to you if you will give such orders to your detachment, and take such measures from time to time, as will insure this object.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of Government.

[609.]

SIR,

Camp at Lacoonda, 29th Sept., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 26th August, enclosing an extract of a letter from the Military Board upon the subject of stores of grain and provisions in Chittledroog, Cowleydroog, Bednore, and other garrisons above the Ghauts. It is certainly necessary that a store of grain should be collected at Chittledroog, and one sufficient for the garrison at Bednore; but in

my opinion it is unnecessary to occupy the forts of Cowleydroog or Chandergooty upon this frontier, and finding that the Resident is of the same opinion; I have given orders to withdraw from them the garrisons. It will not be proper to make any collection of grain in those places. The great difficulty of carrying on military operations in this country consists in the scarcity of rice, which is produced either in countries at a great distance from the scene of operations, or in others nearer, but in some seasons of the year very difficult of access. This difficulty points out the necessity of establishing a large depôt of rice as near the Mahratta frontier as may be possible; and in my opinion a depôt of rice and of arrack ought to be established at Hurryhur upon the Toombuddra, and another at Hullihall in Soonda. The former might easily be made a very sufficient post, and might be dependent upon the garrison of Chittledroog; it would be difficult and probably more expensive to render the fort at Hullihall what it ought to be than to construct a new post at that place. Posts at both these places are, however, necessary to facilitate operations in the Mahratta territories, and depôts of grain ought to be collected at each of them. I took measures to collect rice and arrack at Hullihall when I was in that neighbourhood in the month of August. The advanced state of the season and the previously disturbed state of the country have prevented any great progress in the former, but I have been able to procure some of the latter from Goa. A depôt of rice ought also to be made at Nundydroog, and I beg leave to suggest that wherever there is a garrison there should be a store of provisions sufficient to last the garrison for six months.

In my opinion, then, there ought to be large depôts of rice and arrack at Chittledroog, Hurryhur, and Hullihall, upon the north-western frontier, and at Nundydroog. At Seringapatam there is a large quantity of grain at present. The next operation is the mode of supplying this grain, of taking care of it, and of replacing it at the seasons when that may be desirable. The mode proposed by the Military Board would certainly throw the expense on the Rajah, and the trouble on his servants; but I doubt whether the interference of the servants of one government in the concerns of the other will be advantageous. As the depôts are to be made for the use of the Company's troops, it will be best that the Company's servants should collect, should

have the charge and superintendence, and the disposal of them ; and if it should be decided that the expense is to be borne by the Rajah's government, it will be better to settle that account by means of the Resident than to have any interference in the formation of the depôts on the part of the Rajah's servants in order to insure that object. The state of the buildings for holding grain and provisions at all these places is a subject which requires attention. There are no buildings at Hurryhur fit for the purpose, and they must be constructed when the place is repaired. I have ordered some temporary buildings to be constructed at Hullihall, which will answer for the present: those at Chittledroog, Nundydroog, and indeed all the garrisons in the Mysore country are in ruins. It is difficult to point out a plan for repairing them, but I will consult the Resident upon the subject, and with his assistance I hope to be able to submit a proposition to government, the execution of which will be practicable. The buildings for military stores and ordnance are likewise in general in a ruinous state. As Chittledroog is a place of great importance, it is desirable that measures should be taken as soon as possible to put the storehouses in repair, and to build good sheds for the ordnance at that station.

In case his Lordship should be pleased to authorise me to order the commissary of stores at Chittledroog to repair and construct proper buildings for the military stores and ordnance, I have the honour to enclose estimates of the expense which must be incurred for these purposes

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Brathwaite.

[610.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Kalaspoor, 30th Sept., 1800.

When I received your first letter upon the subject of making up tents in the Mysore country, I wrote to Mr. Gordon to make the inquiry which you wished ; but although I have since repeated my inquiry, I have as yet received no answer from him. I rather imagine, however, that we shall not be able to make up tents of a good quality, as the cloth is very bad. I write from conjecture, and from having observed that all Tippoo's tents

have worn out much faster than those made by the Company's contractors. I wish that Lord Clive would give the officers tent allowance, and thus ease the public means of conveyance of their heaviest burthen. A hired bullock not taken care of is not able to carry the fly of an officer's tent when smart marches are to be made; it is inconceivable what a number of cattle have been killed in this campaign at that work, and I am at this moment obliged to draw from the grain department 300 bullocks to apply them to the carriage of tents. This makes the number 1200 that have been thrown upon the camp equipage since I marched from Savanore in July. I will not do any thing about pontoons till I return to Seringapatam.

I have long wished to write to you about the state of my regiment. They have been exceedingly sickly ever since they went into Seringapatam, and were so much so when I took the field that I could not bring them with me, of which I was very desirous. They have continued so ever since, and latterly their sickness has increased to such a degree as to induce Lieutenant-Colonel Shee to request Colonel Saxon to encamp them on the outside of the fort, keeping inside of it only the men on duty. I have written to Colonel Saxon to desire that he will comply with this request. This, however, will at least be only a temporary relief, and what I have to request is, that you would do me the favour to turn over in your mind whether it will be possible to relieve the 33rd from Seringapatam entirely. It is probable that they would recover if they were to go to the coast, but they certainly never will while they remain at Seringapatam. At the same time I must inform you that it is absolutely necessary that there should be a regiment of Europeans at that place as long as the inhabitants are allowed to remain in the fort. A parcel of idle Moorish horsemen and peons reside there, and I doubt not that since Dhoondiah's defeat their numbers have increased, and I should not like to see the arsenal, &c., at Seringapatam exposed to the chance of a conspiracy among them to surprise the garrison. .

The Native troops, notwithstanding all the pains that are taken, cannot be brought to live in their barracks; they go to their families at night, and the arms and barracks are guarded by a few men of each company who remain there: they are always liable, therefore, to be cut off in detail. We have had

some heavy rain lately, which impedes my march, but I am moving gradually towards the frontier of Soonda.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of Government.

[611.]

SIR,

Camp at Koorooly-cotta, 1st Oct., 1800.

I have just received your letter of the 25th September, and I propose to order Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay to Chittledroog, from which place he can join Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser in the Dooab by the road of Anagoondy, as soon as we learn that the new treaty at Hyderabad is concluded. The Toombuddra will be fordable before Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay can reach Anagoondy.

I have not yet received an answer from Captain Kirkpatrick to my proposal to allow Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment to remain in the Dooab under my orders, and liable to be called upon to join me, if the Nizam intended to co-operate in the attainment of the proposed object at Poonah, and it was not intended that the whole of the subsidiary force should be employed. If the Nizam should not co-operate, or if it was intended that the whole subsidiary force should be employed, I proposed that Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser should cross the Kistna immediately. In the first case it would be useless to keep him any longer in the Dooab; in the second, I proposed that he should join Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, and that the subsidiary force should act separately on the northern side of that river.

Whatever may be the decision at Hyderabad upon the question, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay's corps will be well placed at Chittledroog, either to join Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser in the Dooab, to proceed to Hyderabad, or to join the whole subsidiary force on the north side of the Kistna. I have ordered the five companies of the 12th, as well as the 2nd of the 5th, to halt. We shall have much upon our hands in Mysore as soon as the new treaty is concluded, particularly if I should move to the northward; the 12th will not be much wanted in Malabar, as I understand that the 88th are ordered thither from Bombay, and even if the former were to be sent below the Ghauts at present, they would be too late for the relief of Montana, which I imagine

must be made early in this month. Upon the whole, therefore, I have thought it best to retain the detachment of this corps in the Mysore country. I am moving towards the frontier of Soonda; my object in this is to live upon rice, and not to consume the supplies of that grain which come from the Mysore country. I informed Lord Clive that I had written to Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer to desire that he would request the Peshwah to give me an order for the delivery to my charge of the fort of Darwar, which was to be used only in case I should move forward. I have received no answer to that proposal; but I think it absolutely necessary that I should have Darwar, and I have made all the arrangements for seizing it, if I should advance, and should not have received the orders for its delivery to my charge from Poonah, or should not be able to prevail upon the killadar to give it up to me by fair means.

I propose to throw into Darwar the present garrison of Hullihall, reinforced by some Europeans from Goa. The conduct of the killadar of Darwar in the late contest is a great inducement to me to seize that fort. I have not only to consider the advantage which I shall derive from the possession of it, but the disadvantage which I shall labour under, if the killadar should give it up to Scindiah, or should espouse his cause, or even if he should persevere in the line of conduct which he adopted during the late contest.

You will have heard from Colonel Palmer that the Peshwah was on the 7th September almost in the state in which he expected to be. Scindiah had introduced his troops into Poonah, and had placed guards over the houses of many of the Peshwah's adherents, but not over the Peshwah. I have not heard from Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer since the 7th, nor from any other quarter, that Scindiah has gone further.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[612.]

*

To Captain Moncrieff.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Koorooly-cotta, 1st Oct., 1800.

In the first place I must call to your recollection that I particularly desired you to give me your sentiments upon all matters connected with the public service in Malabar, and that, there-

fore, no apology is required for having done so. The difference between your opinion and mine is not very great; but even if it were as great as the distance is from pole to pole, there is every reason why you should not omit to state it to me as freely as you form it. Having said thus much, I have to thank you for your letter (no date), in which you enclose the copy of one to Colonel Sartorius of the 6th September, and I shall proceed to consider the difference between your sentiments and mine.

I conclude that you will have seen a letter which I wrote to Colonel Sartorius on the 18th September, in which I enter fully into a statement of my opinion regarding the mode of carrying on war in a jungly country, and I apply those opinions to the state of the Cotiote district and to the enemy with whom we have to contend in that quarter. The great principle upon which I ground my opinion is that you must have a secure communication between your posts and the sea, or between your detachments in that country and the sea; and I contend that that communication will not be rendered secure till the Nairs are deprived of their concealment.

Your idea is, that to open the road more than it is at present will be attended with bad consequences, and you say that the greatest loss was sustained at those places at which the road was most exposed; and you propose to secure the communication with Montana by means of posts, to be established at intermediate stations between that place and Cotaparamba. I agree with you entirely, that in order to subdue a country more is required than to be able to march through it; but before you can subdue it you must certainly have that ability with very small detachments at least. Indeed the security of the communication appears to be the great object of your consideration as well as of mine; we differ only as to the means of obtaining it.

I will suppose that all the posts which you propose should be established are finished, garrisoned, and provided; and that the Pyche Rajah should enter Cotiote at the head of 1000 Nairs, and should attack any one of those posts. In what manner is it to be relieved? Is it to be left to its chance, or must the army which can be collected move to its assistance? If the latter is the plan to be adopted, is it not probable that the same loss will be incurred as was suffered upon the late occasion?

You say that the Nairs will not dare to post themselves between our garrisons when they will be so near one another;

but experience has shown us that they will approach as near to us as one enemy will approach another; and as they would take care to cut off the communication between one post and another, there could be no concert, which is all that they might have to fear from their position between any two of our posts. I don't mean to assert that the number of our posts would not diminish our risk, but still it would not give us security, which is what we must look for.

I now come to consider your objection to opening the jungle on the sides of the roads. It is that the enemy takes a position inaccessible directly to our troops, from which the openness of the jungle enables him to see them, and he annoys them. This is the constant practice everywhere; but it is the business and duty of the commanding officer to make his arrangements for dislodging the enemy from such situations before he exposes the great body of his troops to the fire which can be given from them; and after this has been done some times, the enemy is not so ready to trust himself in a position of the kind. I don't pretend that, by opening the jungle, I shall gain absolute security, as I am aware that even in an open country the communication is always liable to be interrupted; but I contend for it that where concealment is the great object and the principal resource of the enemy, the diminution of the means of affording it to him is the most effectual mode of distressing him. It is certainly true that it is necessary to have posts in the country along the road which is to be used as the communication, particularly if the enemy should be disposed to operate upon your line of communication with your rear; and I may, therefore, conclude that the establishment of your posts upon my roads would be the most effectual plan to subdue this Rajah.

I have got possession of Dhoondiah's correspondence with many people in the Company's territories, but I have not found any with the Pyche Rajah, or with other people in Malabar. I have, however, the most accurate intelligence that he carried on such a one, and I find that your accounts corroborate those which I have received. If the rebellion of the Pyche Rajah has been occasioned by Dhoondiah, it is to be hoped that his defeat and death will weaken the efforts to be made to attain its object.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Munro.[613.]
*

MY DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Koorooly-cotta, 1st Oct., 1800.

The fort of Soopah is falling down, and the place is so unhealthy that neither officers nor men can remain in it. I have ordered the post to be withdrawn, and the fort and the grain it contains to be given over to the aumildar. Mungush may occupy it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.[614.]
*

SIR,

Camp at Koorooly-cotta, 2nd Oct., 1800.

I received in the night your letter of the 28th September. On the 14th September I sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Close a letter in which I desired you to halt at Seringapatam, or if you had marched to return thither. I sent that letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Close, to be forwarded to you upon the occurrence of certain events, at that time probable, which were likely to come to his knowledge, and which would render it necessary to retain in Mysore the troops under your command. I mention this circumstance at present in order to explain the reason why you will probably receive that letter and this at the same moment, as I yesterday wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Close to desire that if he had not already forwarded to you my letter of the 14th September he would do so as soon as possible. Whether you do receive it or not, you will halt at Seringapatam, if this should reach you there, or you will return thither if it should reach you after you shall have marched from that place.

The destination of the 12th regiment will certainly be different from that of the 2nd. of the 5th; and it is therefore necessary that you should allow Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay to obey the orders which he may receive.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[615.]

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 3rd Oct., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letters of the 19th and 22nd September, and I am obliged to you for attending to my request regarding Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment.

As it is intended that a great proportion of the subsidiary force, and of his Highness the Nizam's army, should take the field eventually, I beg leave to recommend that magazines of grain (rice particularly) may be collected both in the Dooab and on his Highness's frontiers north of the river Kistna. The only danger to be apprehended, in these large armies at such a distance from our settlements, is the want of rice; and I am, therefore, particularly anxious that measures should be taken to preclude it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[616.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Camp, 5th Oct., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 26th and its enclosures.

The granaries in Mysore are much out of repair, as will appear by the reports from officers commanding stations which I have had occasion, from time to time, to transmit to be laid before the Military Board. I have now ordered committees to be assembled to examine, and report particularly their state, and the repairs which will be necessary in order to render them fit for the preservation of grain. I will lay these reports before the Military Board as soon as I shall have received them.

The engineer at Seringapatam is now employed in making repairs to the granaries at that place. The quantity of paddy is greater than it has yet been possible to measure, and is a sufficient store for an army.

The question regarding the possibility of allotting certain granaries at Seringapatam for the reception of Circar grain, to be stored there by the dewan, will depend upon the quantity of grain which the Board propose to keep there as a store on account of the Company, and on the number of buildings now used as granaries, which they propose should be kept in repair.

In my opinion, the quantity of grain which ought to be kept in store there, on account of the Company, will fill all the buildings which it may be expedient to keep in repair.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the proceedings of the committee which examined the grain and provisions in Chittledroog in April last. The paddy reported to be serviceable was found to be unserviceable when beat out for the use of this army in the month of May: All the rice, therefore, which I have received from the granaries in Mysore has been taken from the captured paddy at Seringapatam.

If the depôts of rice proposed to be formed in Mysore are intended for the use of the Company's troops, it is best that they should be collected, should be in charge of, and should be superintended by the Company's servants. This will be the case even if it is wished that the expense should fall upon the Rajah's government. It is better that the account of the expense should be settled through the means of the Resident, than that, in order to save the expense, an object so important as the collection and charge of the depôts of grain for the Company's troops should not be in the hands of the Company's servants. If the expense is to fall upon the Company's government, there will be no saving of it by collecting the grain by means of the dewan. The commissary will purchase it at as cheap a rate as the officers of the Mysore government, and it is probable that the expenses of keeping up the depôt will be as low if in charge of the former as if in charge of the latter. But even if the difference in the expense were great, it would be proper that the Company's grain should be in charge of the Company's servants, subject to all the regulations of the government.

I had the honour of addressing government lately upon this subject, and I then gave it as my opinion that there ought to be large depôts of rice at Seringapatam, Chittledroog, Nundydroog, Hurryhur, and Hullihall; and that there ought to be a store for six months for the garrison at every other station occupied by the Company's troops. The depôts at Hurryhur and Hullihall are necessary to facilitate military operations in the Mahratta territory.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[617.] G. A. O.

Camp at Hoobly, Sunday, 5th Oct., 1800.

A committee to be assembled in each of the garrisons at Seringapatam, Nundydroog, Chittledroog, Nuggur, and Hullihall, to examine and report the state of repair of the buildings in each, used as granaries and provision storehouses. These committees are to state the repairs which will be necessary in order to render these buildings fit to receive and preserve grain and provisions, and will form an estimate of the quantities which they will contain when in thorough repair. These committees will consist of the commanding officer of each garrison, president; the engineer, if there should be one, and any other two officers, members. After having examined and reported upon the buildings intended as grain and provision store rooms, these same committees will examine and report upon the state of repair, and the repairs wanting to the buildings for ordnance military stores.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[618.]

To Sir William Clarke.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 7th Oct., 1800.

The orders which I have received from government will make it necessary that I should have possession of, and a garrison in, Darwar. I therefore intend to seize that place if I can by a coup-de-main, if I cannot prevail upon the killadar to give it up to me; and if I find it too strong to be taken by a coup-de-main, I must besiege it, and take it as I can. I am provided with two heavy guns and ammunition for them, and I have plenty of light guns and ammunition. I may want, however, some ammunition, particularly shot, for my future operations, if I should be under the necessity of expending any at the siege of Darwar. I shall, therefore, be much obliged to you if you will send up to Hullihall immediately 1000 6-pounder shot, and if you will have all the arrangements made for sending more when I shall call for it. I don't conceive that I shall want any powder.

I have but bad intelligence of the state of Darwar, and of its nature as a fortification. I wished to have a conference with Captain Johnson in order to obtain some information upon those points, but as some time must elapse before he can reach me, I

shall be obliged to you if you will obtain from him all the papers relating to the place, plans, &c. &c., which he may have in his possession, and such information as he may be able to afford. If you should mention to him my design, I hope that you will take care to caution him to keep it secret ; but don't mention it to him unless you find it necessary in order to procure for me the information which I want.

If I should get Darwar, I intend to remove thither the present garrison of Hullihall, reinforced by the two companies of the 84th which I have ordered to be in readiness under Major Colman, and by some convalescents from this army.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Munro.

[619.]

DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Hoobly, 7th Oct., 1800.

I receive sad complaints of the unwholesomeness of Mundragoor, at which place the sepoys are all sick. It would be a great relief if you could occupy that post with your peons, and we should then have only one post of the Company's troops in Soonda, which would be strong, and from which we should be able to make a good detachment whenever it might be necessary. What do you say upon this subject ?

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Blackford.

[620.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 8th Oct., 1800.

I have already received and taken into consideration the papers which you did me the honour to enclose with your letter of the 29th September which I received last night, and Captain Barclay has communicated to you my sentiments regarding a reconsideration of my decision upon certain papers which you had before transmitted through Colonel Sartorius. It appears now that you wish to bring Colonel Sartorius to a court martial upon a complaint which you propose to prefer against

him. It will be exceedingly inconvenient to put Colonel Sartorius in arrest at present; and I hope that a consideration of this circumstance will induce you to postpone making the complaints to a period when there will be less business for Colonel Sartorius, and for those who must hear and decide upon the charge against him. But if you should be determined to bring it forward immediately, I beg that you will state to me the grounds of it, and I shall then be able to judge whether to decide upon its merits is more urgent than to allow Colonel Sartorius and the officers in Malabar to carry on the public business intrusted to their charge.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[621.]

To Joseph Uthoff, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 8th Oct., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 29th September and the news from Europe, than which I expected better. I don't apprehend any danger to our settlements in India immediately from the continuance of the French in Egypt, nor do I believe that they have in arms the number of natives of the country stated. 1stly, It is certain that the French in Egypt are in the greatest distress; 2ndly, It is perfectly well known that they had not arms sufficient for the number of French soldiers which still remained there in the beginning of the year, and therefore it is not very probable that they could arm and discipline Egyptians; and 3rdly, We are, or we ought to be, the masters of the Red Sea.

I have received several letters, some very extraordinary ones, from the Rajah of Kolapoor, in all of which he claims my assistance to get back for him his forts of Manowly, Moorgoor, Hooley, and Syringhy, all of which have been taken possession of, I believe, by the Bhow under my wing. As you are in the habit of corresponding with the Rajah, I shall be much obliged to you if you will make known to him the circumstances of these forts as follows:—

After the actions of the 30th and 31st July, during which the fort of Manowly gave assistance to Dhoondiah Waugh, it was abandoned by the Rajah's garrison, and was taken possession of

by the Polygar of Talloor before the Bhow's troops could get into it after my Europeans had recrossed the river Malpoorba. When I went near that fort again the Polygar of Talloor abandoned it, and I believe it was taken possession of by the Bhow.

My troops were not within nine miles of the fort. The forts of Hooley and Syringhy took cowle from me after the action at Manowly on the 30th of July, and afterwards fired upon my people as they were passing, and plundered the baggage of the British cavalry. I sent to them repeatedly to desire them to give it up, but in vain ; and at last, as Colonel Capper was going that way, he took them, and, I believe, handed them over to Baba Saheb. If I had suffered any body of men to plunder my baggage with impunity, or had submitted to the least disrespect to the British arms, I should not be here now. It was therefore necessary to punish the garrisons of these forts, and they suffered accordingly.

I know nothing about Moorgoor excepting that I prevented Goklah from plundering that place. It is not true, as the Rajah says, that he has not attacked the Polygar of Chickownie. This man, at my request, placed himself upon the Gutpurba and prevented Dhoondiah from crossing that river, as he proposed, into the territories of the Rajah of Kolapoor. This Rajah and Scindiah immediately attacked him, took Raibaug,* which belonged to him, and plundered his country. After having done this the Rajah comes to claim my assistance to get possession of places which in truth never belonged to him, and which (if they did belong to him) committed hostilities against me.

As I am not inclined to quarrel with the Rajah, notwithstanding the good grounds I have for doing so, I will for a moment put out of the question his conduct, and I'll ask what right has the Rajah of Kolapoor to require that I should take an active part in his favour against the family of Pursheram Bhow? This family has given me the most cordial assistance, and for what reason am I to attack them for the sake of the Rajah of Kolapoor? In my opinion all that he could expect in any case would be that I should remain neutral ; and I don't propose to depart from the line of neutrality. But when he recollects his own conduct (which I have put out of the question), and com-

* *Raibaug* or *Ryebaug* (from *Rai bagh*, the Ray's garden) is the capital of a small district of the same name, situated in the Kistna and Gutpurba Doab.
—ED.

pare it with that of the persons against whom he now requires that I should turn my arms in his favour, the demand must appear even to himself something like that of a madman.

The Rajah appears to suppose that Appah Saheb has great influence over me; if he supposed that I had great influence over Appah Saheb he would be right, but I can assure him that no influence whatever (excepting his own misconduct) will ever induce me to depart from the line of neutrality which I have adopted between him and the Bhow's family.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[622.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Disney.

DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 8th Oct., 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 29th September. I don't doubt but that our Allies are bad, that they act with us from interested motives, and that the employment of them will have consequences which will make us regret it hereafter. We are, however, now to look to one great object, the defence of ourselves against the Pyche Rajah, and eventually to put him and his rebellion down; we must employ all our means in Malabar to obtain that object, and as soon as it will be obtained it will be time to consider of the farther measures to be taken for the peace and safety of the country, and of the effect of those which we shall have been obliged to adopt to put down the present rebellion.

I was sorry when you gave up the command at Nuggur, and I then appointed to it another officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor. It is impossible to remove him at present to make room for you, but if I should have it in my power to provide for him in any other manner I will certainly recommend you to the government of Fort St. George for the command at Nuggur. In order to have an opportunity of doing this I will seek for an opportunity of providing for Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor at some other station.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Brathwaite.

[623.]

DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 9th Oct., 1800.

Since I wrote to you last I have received some information respecting tents. I find that they can be made in Mysore of as good a quality as in other parts of India, and at the same rate that they are made and delivered into the stores at Madras. I have therefore desired Mr. Gordon to make two hundred privates' tents, and to deliver them into the stores at Seringapatam. I'll write to the Military Board upon the subject.

The tents with this army are entirely gone. We have been so much exposed to rain, have had so much of it, and such constant marching with tents packed up when wet, that the cloth is quite rotten, and to attempt another repair of the tents an useless labour and expense.

Hoobly, Unigurry, and Darwar are famous for cloth, and I have thought it proper to desire the commissary of supplies of this army to make privates' tents. He can make about five or six in a day, and I propose that as long as I remain in this neighbourhood he should continue to make tents, with which I shall exchange those in this army which are worst, and least likely to bear repairs.

The tents made here will cost 25 pagodas each. I am glad that you found the Seringapatam powder so good.

I have got here two 3-pounder carriages made at Seringapatam, and I assure you that they are more neatly made, stronger, and better than the others. According to the desire of the Board I shall order no more, however, though I believe that Madras would be much relieved if everything of that kind could be made above the Ghauts.

The reason why my letter of the 10th September was such a length of time on the road to Madras was, that I sent it by a horseman direct to Chittledroog, by Anagoondy, and he was not so expeditious as I expected he would have been.

P.S. Upon looking over the papers received from Mr. Gordon regarding tents, I find there is nothing specific regarding price, although he has been written to a dozen times upon the subject. I have therefore been obliged to delay to order the tents till I receive from him the information regarding the price,

and I imagine that the best thing will be that the Military Board should send the tents for which I have indented.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[624.]

To Major Munro.

DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Hoobly, 10th Oct., 1800.

Webbe informs me in a letter of the 4th instant that you are appointed sole collector of the countries ceded to the Company by the Nizam, and has desired me to write to you to state at what place it will be most convenient that you should join me. You had better come here and through Soonda.

I am sadly pressed for troops, for all our extensive objects, and I must draw copiously upon Canara in order to be able to make up a detachment at all equal to taking possession of the Ceded countries. I shall, in the first place, want three companies for Nuggur from Cundapoor, and five companies of the 75th for Malabar, in lieu of five companies of the 12th, which must go into the Ceded countries. I recommend it to you therefore to keep in employment in Canara all your peons. You will then have plenty of troops and no enemy.

After all my efforts to provide a proper detachment for the Ceded districts I shall be able to collect only one regiment of Europeans, one battalion of eight companies of sepoys, with as many guns as they please. I should recommend that this detachment should be kept together in one body, to be thrown on any point where their assistance may be wanted, and that the common business should be done by peons till more troops can be spared from other services. You will then have no enemy. This is expensive, I acknowledge, but if you are determined to conquer all India at the same moment you must pay for it.

Don't forget to recommend my brinjaries to the gentlemen whom you leave in charge in Canara.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[625.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 10th Oct., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 1st instant, and I am concerned to observe the loss sustained upon the late occasion in the relief of the post at Montana. This becomes a serious consideration at the present moment, and nothing ought to be omitted, no time or expense saved, to prevent the recurrence of the same loss upon another occasion.

Before you receive this letter you will have been informed of the necessity of halting the 12th regiment and the 2nd of the 5th, after those corps had already commenced their march from Seringapatam.

This same necessity will, I am afraid, prevent the adoption of the measures in my contemplation heretofore for the entire subjection of the Pyche Rajah, at least in this season. The prospect before you therefore in Malabar is far from being flattering.

I was in hopes that the 88th regiment would have come from Bombay in the *Britannia*, but I understand that fears are entertained at that place of an Egyptian invasion, and that corps has been stopped. I can therefore send to your assistance only five companies of the 75th. These have been ordered into Malabar without loss of time. In the present situation of affairs it may become a question whether the post at Montana can or ought to be sustained. Much will depend upon the practicability of opening such a communication with the post as that it can be relieved without loss; and upon this point I should wish to have your sentiments and those of Captain Moncrieff in the fullest manner. If it were possible to bring forward to Canote a large portion of the supplies of provisions in Cotaparamba, and to move the remainder of the distance according to the mode which I heretofore proposed to you, and of which you approved, a supply of provisions might thus be thrown into the post for a considerable length of time, the war might be carried on by means of the irregulars till a more favourable moment, and till all our measures for rendering the communication perfectly secure should have been adopted.

If the post cannot be relieved without loss, the question regarding abandoning it will depend upon the political consequences of that measure. If a general insurrection in Malabar, or the total loss of our influence and friends in Cotiote, is to

be the consequence, it would be better at once to collect all the force you have in order to preserve the post, rather than lose it, and afterwards have a contest with the same enemies with increased forces.

Upon all these points it is desirable that you should have a consultation with the Commissioners, and let me know the result. In any event it is absolutely necessary that it should not be known that we have ever thought of abandoning this post; the knowledge of this circumstance would prevent the possibility of ever relieving it again.

I beg that you will communicate to Major Holmes my thanks for his conduct, and assure him that I shall not fail to represent it as it deserves to Major-General Brathwaite. It is unfortunate that the gallantry of the troops cannot be employed in a more favourable situation, but I still hope that even in that situation I shall at some time or other see it attended by its usual effects.

Captain Hunt has been recommended to me to be appointed commissary of provisions to the troops in the field. I have every reason to be pleased with Mr. Corsellis, and in any event I should not think of appointing any person to a situation in Malabar who should not be recommended by you.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[626.]

To Josiah Webb, Esq. . .

MY DEAR WEBB,

Camp at Hoobly, 10th Oct., 1800.

I wrote to Lord Clive yesterday fully upon the subject of making a detachment from my force in order to take possession of the Ceded countries, and it appears by your letter of the 4th that you also doubted of the expediency of that measure. I have given orders for all the preparatory steps for assembling the detachment proposed in my letter to his Lordship; and as the 2nd of the 5th will remain with it, and Munro is to be collector, I don't doubt but that it will be fully sufficient at least for a time.

Since I wrote to Lord Clive I have received accounts stating that the last relief of Montana had cost us 154 men. The Governor at Bombay has received accounts from Egypt which induce him to believe that he will be invaded, and he has

detained the 88th regiment. I have therefore ordered to Malabar five companies of the 75th from Canara.

If they commence the next relief of Montana in time, they may be able to effect it without loss ; if they are not able to do so, and if, upon every occasion that post is to be relieved, we are to increase the number of our killed and wounded, it may become a question whether it will not be proper to draw in the post, particularly as the operations in contemplation of which it was established cannot be carried on in this season.

Besides the call for troops for the Ceded districts and Malabar, I have been strongly urged by the gentlemen at Goa, who are affected by the same fears which pervade Bombay, to return to them their Native infantry, which constitutes the largest part of this corps.

I prefer the dragoons to the new regiments of Native cavalry. I have but little trouble in feeding them.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

[627.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Hoobly, 13th Oct., 1800.

I have received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel ———, from which if I can make out any meaning, it is that he will dismiss the dubash ; but the whole is a defence of the dubash's conduct, and the blame in the affair at Ooscotta is laid upon the aumildar, although the charge from thence is, that the dubash levied a contribution of two gold fanams on each shop, of which the Colonel takes no notice.

I am not astonished that Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay should be dissatisfied, for it is impossible for a man to act with more absurdity or impropriety than his commanding officer has since he has been in this country. Did any man excepting himself ever think of moving a corps when he knew to a positive certainty that it was the wish of government that it should halt, and that it must return to the station from which he marched it ?

I write to Saxon by this post to desire that he will have a company in readiness to march into Coimbatoor for treasure as soon, as you inform him that the collector will have it to deliver

to him. It would be well if M'Leod were to point out to what place the company should march.

It appears by the Bhow's intelligence that Scindiah is more cautious than ever at Poonah. He has withdrawn his troops from the country of the Polygar who gave me assistance, calls Appah Saheb his brother, and he and the Peshwah have promised that they will force the Kolapoor man to a reasonable accommodation with Appah Saheb's family. Thus matters appear to be further removed than ever from the crisis expected.

I write to government a short letter this day, to state these circumstances, and to give them an extract of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer's letter of the 1st October, which I sent you yesterday, and to desire to have their orders whether I am to withdraw from the Mahratta territory, in case I should receive notice to do so from Poonah. I guess that there is some new unsteadiness or indecision of the Peshwah's.

Matters are not yet ripe for the interference in the internal Mahratta politics which you propose. Amrut Rao has not a sufficient party, and has not yet come sufficiently forward. Appah Saheb's party is but small, and this family has many personal enemies. The Mahrattas in general are much afraid and jealous of our interference in their affairs; and as it is probable that in their present situation Scindiah would have possession of the Peshwah's person, and would wield all his power, we should find the game difficult, having at the same time so many others on our hands.

I think it probable that I shall have to withdraw, and in that case I shall have plenty of troops both for the Ceded districts and the settlement of Wynaad and Malabar in the ensuing fair season.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[628.]

To Joseph Uthloff, Esq.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 13th Oct., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 7th, and I am obliged to you for the pains which you have taken to supply me with the quantity of arrack for which I have asked.

As I don't imagine that the Goa arrack is of so good a

quality as that made at Batavia or Colombo,* and as it is more liable to adulteration, I shall be obliged to you if you will give orders that no more of the former (besides the 500 gallons which you mention in your letter of the 7th) may be purchased for the use of the army.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[629.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 13th Oct., 1800.

I have to inform you that it was necessary to relieve the post at Montana, in the district of Cotiote, at the end of the last month, and that the relief was effected ; but in the operation a loss was sustained, of which I have the honour to enclose a return. Major Holmes commanded the party employed upon this occasion, and Colonel Sartorius mentions in high terms his conduct and that of the troops under his orders.

As it is not probable that the operations will take place in the ensuing season, in contemplation of which the post at Montana was established, and as the relief of it, from time to time, occasions considerable loss, and may be attended with bad effects, it may be desirable that the post should be abandoned, if means cannot be adopted of relieving it with a smaller loss. These are questions which can be decided only by the gentlemen in Malabar. They will be the best judges of the effects upon the turbulent inhabitants of that province of withdrawing this post, and after having ascertained whether the means proposed for saving the loss upon any future attempt to relieve it will answer their end, they will decide whether the post ought to be abandoned or not.

As it was necessary to halt the five companies of the 12th and the 2nd of the 5th in Mysore, I have reinforced Colonel Sartorius with five companies of the 75th from Canara, and I have desired him to consult with the Commissioners regarding the propriety of withdrawing the post from Montana.

* The Batavian arrack is made from rice ; that of Colombo from the juice of the cocoanutflower. The Goa arrack is a less pure spirit, made chiefly from the date palm.—ED.

I enclose a letter from Colonel Sartorius regarding the hire of 500 Nairs to be employed as militia under Kydree Amboo. This plan was recommended by the Commissioners, and I understand that the Nairs have been useful.

One hundred Moplahs had likewise been hired upon the same plan; but there appeared to be a difference of opinion between Colonel Sartorius and the Commissioners regarding the propriety of retaining these men in the service, and I desired the Colonel to discharge them if the Commissioners did not approve of their being employed.

As under present circumstances it is impossible to throw into Malabar the troops which are necessary to settle matters in that country, it is desirable that every mode should be adopted which the gentlemen in that province may think will increase their means of defence. On this ground I take the liberty of recommending that the establishment of Nairs and Moplah militia should be confirmed, if the latter should have been approved of by the Commissioners.

I have received an application from Colonel Sartorius for leave to employ Lieutenant Bentley as his secretary, and I have already laid before the Governor in Council of Bombay a similar application made during the time that the troops in Malabar were under his orders.

I have not yet received his answer to that application. Colonel Sartorius's correspondence is very extensive, and the business in Malabar very heavy: it therefore appears absolutely necessary that he should have the assistance of a secretary.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

• [630.]

To the Adjutant-General, Bombay.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 13th Oct., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose copies of papers which I have received from Colonel Sartorius, which relate to certain appointments in Malabar which were made previous to the transfer of the administration of the affairs of that province to the government of Fort St. George.

I should have had the honour of laying them before you at

the time when I received them, only I was much occupied at the moment, and circumstances which have occurred since had made me doubtful whether I should transmit them to be laid before the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, or the Governor in Council at Bombay, which doubt has since been removed.

The points to which Colonel Sartorius's letter relates are the salary of the Deputy-Quartermaster-General and the appointment of a secretary to the commanding officer in Malabar. It is impossible that I can explain the grounds upon which Colonel Sartorius urges these two points better than by a reference to his letter enclosed, and I beg that you will lay these papers before the Governor in Council, with my opinion that the salary proposed is very inadequate to the rank and responsibility of the situation of Deputy-Quartermaster-General; and that a secretary is absolutely necessary to the officer commanding in Malabar. In regard to the latter I may safely say that Colonel Sartorius's correspondence is by far the most extensive and most voluminous of any that I have yet seen, and that it would certainly not be proper that he should confide the various matters about which he must write and receive letters, either to a person not in his confidence, of which description the Adjutant and Quartermaster proposed to him would be, to a person of an inferior rank and education, or to a native.

I therefore take the liberty of recommending that he may be permitted to give an allowance to Lieutenant Bentley, who has acted as his secretary since he has held the command in Malabar.

I should have written to you to give you an account of the successful issue of the operations intrusted to my management, only that at the commencement of the campaign I requested Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer to lay before the Governor in Council at Bombay, and the Commander-in-Chief, such communications regarding my operations as I should send to him. I conclude that he will have forwarded to them the copy of my letter to the Adjutant-General of Fort St. George, which I sent him.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[631.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Camp at Hoobly, 14th Oct., 1800.

It will be necessary to appoint some person in charge of the money, provision department, &c. &c., with the detachment which will enter the Ceded districts. I have seen enough of the business to be certain that a native will not answer for a charge of that kind, and if Lord Clive has no objection I'll appoint an officer to act in the same manner under Mr. Gordon as Robertson does here.

As I don't approve of the mode of going on of that young gentleman of the 12th, I shall send an officer from hence to take charge of the detachment. Besides his disobedience of orders, and his wantonly moving troops when he knew that government wished they should halt, and that they must return to the place from which he marched them, he has a dubash who has been levying contributions in the Mysore country, and who will certainly not be quiet till he is hanged.

From what I wrote to Lord Clive yesterday I think it probable that I shall be at liberty, and in that case I think I can contrive to settle the Ceded districts and Malabar both in this season; the former by means of my cavalry, the latter with my infantry. Matters are not yet ripe at Poonah, and I think they will hang as they are (unless you relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer) for another year.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[632.]

To William H. Gordon, Esq.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 14th Oct., 1800.

I have to inform you that a detachment for field service will shortly be assembled at Chittledroog, which will consist of European and Native troops; but I cannot exactly state what the proportions or numbers of each description will be. This detachment will probably act separately from the army now in the field under my command.

It will be necessary that you should forthwith make your arrangements for the supply of provisions to the European troops, and of bullocks for the carriage of stores, of which I

will hereafter send a statement. But as it is probable that you will find it difficult to procure any bullocks at Chittledroog, I beg that you will detain there 290 of those which left Seringapatam on the 2nd instant, and were loaded with rice destined for the army. The other 300 are to come on to join me without loss of time.

I authorize you to detain these 290 bullocks at Chittledroog in order to answer the calls of the service.

I beg that you will communicate this letter to the commanding officer at Chittledroog for his information.

The five companies of the 12th, by this time at Seringapatam, will form part of this detachment; you will be so kind as to take measures to victual them on their march to Chittledroog, and I desire that the conicopoly belonging to the Paymaster in the Carnatic may be sent out of the Mysore country without loss of time.

The rice which will be carried from Seringapatam by the bullocks which you will detain is to be thrown into the stores and taken on the books of the garrison of Chittledroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

[633.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 15th Oct., 1800.

I received last night your letter of the 4th, enclosing the interesting extracts from Colonel Palmer's despatches, which you are so kind as to communicate to me.* Lord Wellesley's plans

* *Captain Kirkpatrick to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Hyderabad, 4th Oct., 1800.

(Received 14th Oct., 1800.)

SIR,

Perceiving that no letters to your address have lately passed this way from Colonel Palmer, I am apprehensive that he may not have apprised you of the issue of his late negotiations at Poonah. It appearing to me, however, to be of no small consequence that you should be acquainted therewith, I venture to take upon myself to furnish you with such extracts from his late despatches as may enable you to form your own opinion on the remaining chance of your services being suddenly called for in the Poonah quarter, which to me, I confess, appears now very slender. Though this consideration would of itself have been sufficient to determine me on the present communication, yet various passages in the important extracts herewith enclosed will sufficiently show that it did not alone lead to it. Under existing circumstances, there

having been formed upon intelligence which he received of the state of affairs at Poonah early in August, and the crisis then expected being farther removed than ever in the begin-

can, perhaps, be no better plea for the further retention of the Savanore country than the one suggested by Colonel Palmer, namely, our unsatisfied claims on the Rajah of Kolapoor, for which the Peshwah and Dowlut Rao Scindiah have made themselves responsible.

The Killadar of Chinnoor and his two accomplices arrived here prisoners this morning, and it shall not be my fault if their crimes do not meet with condign punishment.

Upon my representation of the violent proceedings of the Killadar of Moodgul to the Minister, he lost no time in writing in the strongest manner on the subject to Mourtazool Omrah, the Nizam's nephew, in whose jaghire that fort is situated, and the latter (notwithstanding his disaffection towards us, and for which he is actually in disgrace and banishment) was not wanting either on his part in the severest reproof to his killadar, whom he directed to restore forthwith the detained property, and at his peril ever again to commit a similar act of depredation and violence. His (original) letter, signed and sealed by himself, was sent for my perusal. But I rather incline to think that this offender did not judge it prudent to wait for any such order from his superiors to restore the bullocks and money, or to enlarge the men he thought proper to detain as hostages.

If you have made any pecuniary advances to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, I will be obliged to you to favour me with your wishes as to the mode of its reimbursement.

I have herewith the honour to enclose the heads of the latest overland intelligence, which, you will perceive with concern, are not of so promising a complexion as could be wished. They confirm me, however, still more in the opinion I have long held, of the necessity of our obtaining, by some means or other, a most decided preponderance in the Poonah quarter.

I have the honour to be,

With esteem and respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. KIRKPATRICK.

[ENCLOSURES.]

Extracts of a Letter from Colonel Palmer, to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Dated Poonah, 23rd Sept., 1800.

Moonshree Gopal Rao yesterday informed Meer Fakir ul Deen, at a casual meeting, that Scindiah's troops had taken possession of another fort in the jaghire of Pursheram Bhow, and would proceed to reduce the whole district; and that the Peshwah would be obliged to comply with Scindiah's application for an order to the aumils, requiring them to surrender the places which they hold under the authority of Appah Saheb to Scindiah's officers. Gopal Rao asked if any means could be devised to avert the effect of such order without its appearing to Scindiah that the Peshwah had countenanced it.

Fakir ul Deen answered that he understood this communication to imply a wish in the Peshwah that the sons of Pursheram Bhow might be supported in their possessions by the British force, with which they were now acting against Dheondiah Waugh. In this case his Highness's sanction should be

ning of October, I suspected some new indecision and deceit on the part of the Peshwah, and the result is exactly what I imagined it would be. It appears now that Scindiah will be

authenticated by a letter, either to Colonel Wellesley or to me, at least, that no authority in favour of Scindiah's proceedings should appear, and his Highness must contrive to satisfy Scindiah in the best manner he could: But the safest expedient which could be adopted would be to dissuade Scindiah from attempting to take possession of the jaghire, while it might be possible that the sons of Pursheram Bhow would be protected by the British government in return for their services. Gopal Rao said he would report these opinions to the Peshwah and acquaint me with the result.

I believe that Bajee Rao is little more desirous of reinstating the sons of Pursheram Bhow in their possessions than he is of conveying them to Scindiah, and that his real object in secretly exciting resistance to his own public acts is to involve Scindiah in a quarrel with the Company and at the same time to avoid the consequences of that chief's suspecting his duplicity.

I have received private advice from Captain Kirkpatrick of the total defeat and death of Dhoondiah Waugh and the dispersion of his adherents, on which I beg leave to offer to your Lordship my sincere congratulations. This event makes it necessary that I should apprise the Peshwah, without delay, of the probability of Colonel Wellesley's army remaining some time longer within the limits of his Highness's territory; and I hope to satisfy him that this measure will not, in the smallest degree, injure his interests or disturb the tranquillity of his country, but, on the contrary, will be conducive to that object, which he professes to have in view, of preventing the augmentation of Scindiah's power on the southern frontier.

I must refer it to your Lordship to decide on the value of the professions and assurances given by the Rajah to Colonel Wellesley. I do not know whether these were verified by actual services; nor, if I had full information on the subject, should I think myself authorised to admit of any deduction from the Company's established demands without your Lordship's express commands.

The claims on the Rajahs of Kolapoor and Sawuntwarree, for public debts and depredations on mercantile property, are, by the accumulation of interest, become so heavy that there is little expectation of their being satisfied to their full amount without having recourse to arms; and while the Peshwah and Scindiah consider themselves as responsible for these claims respectively, they will use them as instruments to harass and oppress the Rajahs, and probably, if the adjustments are to be finally made with the ostensible guarantees, they will reap the advantages of whatever indulgences may be granted to the real objects of it.

In effect, if the interest on the Company's demands is remitted, the balance remaining against the Rajah of Kolapoor will not exceed one lac fifty thousand rupees; and perhaps your Lordship may conceive it expedient to keep the claims on this Rajah and the Bhoonslah open so long as it may be judged necessary that Colonel Wellesley should maintain a position within the Peshwah's dominions, as an additional motive to be urged for adopting this measure if his Highness should object to it.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Palmer to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Poonah, 26th Sept., 1800.

An express from Bombay, charged with a packet from Europe, passing this station while I am preparing a despatch for your Lordship on the conference

obliged to move to the northward with all his forces; the danger then which has threatened the Nizam, and is not far distant from the Company, will be entirely removed, and the

which I had yesterday with Moonshee Gopal Rao, and it being possible that the intelligence contained in the packet may affect your Lordship's views at this Court, I lose no time in reporting the result of the conference, which, I am deeply concerned to inform your Lordship, was a refusal on the part of the Peshwah to accede to the propositions relating to a permanent subsidiary force, to arbitration of his claims of choute on the Nizam, or of the stipulations of the Treaty of Mahé, and to the admission of the Rajah of Berar as a principal in the proposed Treaty of General Defensive Alliance.

I shall, with all possible expedition, transmit to your Lordship a detail of the discussions which took place between Gopal Rao and me, and of the actual state of affairs which has probably induced the Peshwah to reject the alliance on the terms proposed to him.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Palmer to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Poonah, 26th Sept., 1800.

At this interview with Gopal Rao, I desired him to acquaint the Peshwah with your Lordship's instructions to the Honourable Colonel Wellesley to continue some time longer in the Mahratta territories after Dhoondiah Waugh should have evacuated them, lest that rebel should, from the divisions of the chiefs on the southern frontier, be enabled to regain the asylum from which the British forces had driven him.

Gopal Rao observed, on this intimation, that it was by no means proper the Company's troops should maintain any position within the Peshwah's dominions after Dhoondiah had retreated from them; and now that this insurgent was slain, and the insurrection was entirely suppressed, there could be no pretence for this measure: and he reminded me of my promise, in your Lordship's name, that the British army should retire whenever Dhoondiah should be expelled, but no doubt your Lordship would recall it as soon as you should be advised of the complete termination of the rebellion. This expectation I encouraged by observing that your Lordship's orders for its continuing to occupy a position within the frontier of this state were given on the supposition of the contest being protracted.

Having stated to Moonshee Gopal Rao the security which might be obtained to the southern frontier by reinstating the sons of Pursheram Bhow in their possessions under the Peshwah's authority, rather than suffer them to pass into the hands of Scindiah, he replied that the family of the Bhow had no claims to his Highness's favour, yet he intended to make a suitable provision for them, of which they were apprised, and ought not to apply for my interposition. I understand that the Peshwah has assured Appah Saheb that he will restore to him the original jaghire of his father, but will resume Darwar and Shahnoor, which were bestowed on the Bhow on condition of his raising a force to act against Tippoo Sultaun in the late war. No arguments will ever prevail on Bajee Rao to trust this family with any considerable degree of power.

Shirzee Rao Ghatky,* having desired Meer Fakir ul Deen to attend him on

* Dowlut Rao Scindiah's prime minister and father-in-law.—H. K.

Peshwah will be at liberty to follow the devices of his own imagination, or he will be subject to any new influence which may start up in the Mahratta empire.

The question upon that state of affairs is, shall we mend the matter by maintaining a position in the Mahratta territory against the inclination of the Peshwah, under pretence of adjusting a claim of debt upon the Rajah of Kolapoor?

We once thought that the influence of Scindiah was the cause of the failure of all our plans at Poonah, and our efforts have been hitherto directed to move him and his army to a distance. They are now likely to be removed, and we find the Peshwah unwilling to accede to any of our propositions. What change

the 25th, stated that Scindiah was very anxious to adjust the demands of the Company and of persons under its government on the Rajahs of Kolapoor and Sawuntwarree, but that those states were poor, and utterly unable to discharge the heavy amount which appeared against them respectively. That, in fact, the government of Bombay had long since remitted the public balance due from Kolapoor, and that of Sawuntwarree was trifling. It therefore only remained to satisfy the private claimants, and this he hoped might be effected by a reasonable composition. Fakir ul Deen desired him to make some specific proposals which I might take into consideration, and promote an adjustment upon them if they should be admissible. This he promised to do, but dropped the subject, and proceeded to make great professions of Scindiah's attachment to the British nation and government in India, of his earnest desire to improve the friendly relations which had so long been maintained between Scindiah and the Company, and his reliance on me for advancing these objects. Shirzee, without any reserve, then entered into a detail of the embarrassments and disorder in Scindiah's affairs, particularly in Hindostan, which, he said, would not be preserved unless he repaired thither with his whole force and without delay. That Scindiah had represented to the Peshwah the necessity of this measure, but his Highness had insisted upon his remaining near Poonah until the British troops should evacuate the Mahratta territories. If Scindiah, however, should persist in his resolution to depart before that event, he would certainly accompany him.

That Bajee Rao has held a language to Scindiah so inconsistent with the secret precautions which he has taken on the ground of his apprehensions from him, and with the overtures which he has made for the purpose of removing him, I do not doubt; and his rejection of your Lordship's terms seems to prove its sincerity. Yet I am rather inclined to suppose that, elated by a respite of his subjection to Scindiah which the perplexities of that chief have afforded him, he ultimately relies on his departure without being compelled to make any sacrifices to the Company or the Nizam for removing him; but it is the policy of Bajee Rao to deceive everybody.

Both the Peshwah and Scindiah certainly desire to maintain a good understanding with the British government in its present high state of respectability and power; but neither have a sincere attachment to it, nor is even their neutrality to be depended upon if circumstances should encourage a deviation from their professions.

(True Extracts)

HENRY RUSSELL, Assistant-Secretary.

can our army effect in his political views and inclinations? In my opinion none till his government is overthrown.

If that is to be attempted, it is better to go to war with him at once in a direct manner, than to do the same thing under pretence of a claim of debt upon the Rajah of Kolapoor.

I agree with you entirely that it is necessary to establish our influence at Poonah; but, from the new turn which affairs have taken there lately, I conjecture that arms will not effect our object.

I am obliged to you for the step which you have taken respecting the killadars of Chinnoor and Moodgul.

I have written to Colonel Bowser respecting 4000 rupees which I paid on an order of Meer Allum's, being an advance which he made to his brinjarries, and 1000 rupees to Noor Mahomed Khan, and I don't believe that I shall be under the necessity of giving you any trouble upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[634.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Camp at Hoobly, 15th Oct., 1800.

I received last night from Captain Kirkpatrick copies and extracts of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer's despatches to Lord Wellesley of the 23rd and 26th September, which I conclude will have reached Madras.

By these it appears that there is no prospect of effecting our objects at Poonah.

In my opinion Lord Wellesley will certainly order me to withdraw to our own territory, and the sooner I withdraw the better, as I shall have more of the fair season to effect the other objects in view. I don't think that it will answer any purpose to remain in the Mahratta territory, as Colonel Palmer proposes, under pretence of adjusting a claim of debt on the Rajah of Kolapoor, and I am certain that Lord Wellesley will not think of such a thing.

The turn which affairs at Poonah have taken, is quite new, and our efforts must be directed against the new obstacles which have presented themselves to us.

We always thought that Scindiah's position and influence at

Poonah prevented the execution of our objects, and our efforts have been directed to remove him. He is now likely to be removed entirely, and if the Peshwah can be believed at all, it appears that he is more averse to us and to our influence than he is to that of Scindiah. Under these circumstances what can our army effect to our advantage by its position in the Mahratta territory against the inclination of the Peshwah, except the overthrow of his government?

If that is to be attempted, it is better to attempt it openly than under any pretence whatever.

However, I am prepared for all events. I get quantities of excellent cattle in this country, and arrack from Goa, and I am thereby enabled to give to the detachment preparing for the Ceded districts the supplies of cattle hired in Mysore, and the arrack coming from Madras.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Pater.

[635.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 15th Oct., 1800.

I enclose a Persian paper, and a translation of it, the former of which was found among the papers of the late Dhoondiah Waugh, and I beg that you will take particular care that it may not be lost or mislaid. The perusal of it will prove to you its importance, and it will probably appear to you, as it does to me, absolutely necessary that it should be ascertained whether the Native officers of the Native cavalry have written this paper, or whether it has been written by their order.

With a view to ascertain this point it will be necessary that all the persons whose names are written in the enclosed paper should be immediately put in arrest separately, and under a guard. I am aware that it is impossible that some of them should have been guilty, particularly Secunder Bey, soubahdar in the 2nd regiment, of whose long and faithful services I am fully aware, and of whose brave exertions in the service of the Company I have been a witness; but justice, which is due to every body equally, requires that all those whose names are written in the enclosed paper should, in the first instance, be confined.

After these officers will have been confined, a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Torin, Captain Doveton, Captain Price, and Captain Walker, is to be assembled in order to inquire who wrote the letter. The Persian letter must be laid before this Court; they will compare the writing with that of the officers confined, and with that of other men in the cavalry who are in the habit of writing, and will adopt such other mode of discovering the writer as will appear to them most likely to attain its end. If he should by any means be discovered, he must be forced to discover who ordered him to write the letter.

If it should be discovered that any of these officers wrote this letter, or ordered that it might be written, I propose to bring the matter before a General Court Martial.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[636.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

DEAR WEBBE,

Camp at Hoobly, 16th Oct., 1800.

I have got in camp here a man by name Vencat Rao, who was Dhoondiah's dewan. He has given information upon a variety of points, but particularly some upon his correspondence with the French, which I enclose. I enclose a Mahratta letter and a translation of it. The letter was found among Dhoondiah's papers, and throws some light on the mission of Seedasheeva Rao.

I send you an extract of a letter which I have received from Mr. Uhthoff, which gives more intelligence of the mission of Seedasheeva Rao.

I have sent to Dallas some account of a fellow who brought a message to Dhoondiah from the Shah-zadahs, and into Malabar an account of a fellow who brought a message from the Beebee of Cannanore.*

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* The following document, in the handwriting of Colonel Wellesley, explains the nature of the message.—ED.

Statement from Vencat Rao of Dhoondiah's Correspondence with the French, &c.

Vencat Rao, Dhoondiah's dewan, having been called upon to give all the information in his power, states that a man came from Vellore to Dhoondiah,

To Colonel Sartorius.

[637.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 17th Oct., 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 6th October and its enclosures.

By the orders of government and of the Court of Directors

on the part of the Shah-zadahs (the Mysore Princes). His name was Rama; he was from the Carnatic, (Vencat Rao calls him) of the Colliery caste, of low stature, of forty years of age, lame in the right foot, his great toe being twisted out. That he spoke Moorish and a little Canarese, but that his native language was Malabar.

The object of his mission was first to make known to Dhoondiah their situation, and to express to him their wishes for his success. He brought no letter, but offered to take one back. Dhoondiah questioned him particularly as to the means he would adopt of delivering a letter. He said he was a Colliery, and would not fail to deliver what he should give to him. Vincat Rao does not know whether he received a letter, but is certain that Rama went away professing to go to Vellore.

Vencat Rao, Dhoondiah's dewan, states that a man, by name Mahomed Ibrahim, was sent by Dhoondiah to Tranquebar. This man is a Mussulman, thin, marked with the small-pox, with some grey hairs in his beard; his house and family are at Ameergoor, near Shikarpoor; he was formerly a sepoy in the Company's cavalry; his brother was appointed by Dhoondiah Waugh to be Killadar of Ameergoor, when Dhoondiah was in possession of the Bednore country.

The object of his mission was to send off letters from Tranquebar to France. He was sent from Gudduck when Dhoondiah was before that place. The purport of the letters which he had in charge, was 1st, to recite that the French had sent some men to the assistance of Tippoo whom he had refused to dismiss from his service at the requisition of the British government; that a war had ensued in consequence, in which Tippoo had lost his life and his country. 2ndly, to inform the French that he was in arms, at the head of a powerful army; that it was incumbent on them to send out an army to act in conjunction with him to restore the government and country of Tippoo to his sons, who were in confinement; that when joined, they would find no difficulty in depriving the English of the country. 3rdly, he proposed to them to land at Mangalore, and promised that he would move into the Bednore country, of which he would take possession, and of the fort of Jemalabad, by which means he proposed to effect a junction with the French troops. He said he should settle matters in the Savanore country, and then move on by Bednore to Jemalabad; and told the French that by that time the season would answer for their landing at Mangalore.

Vencat Rao does not know whether Mahomed Ibrahim is at Tranquebar at present or not.

A man, by name Seedasheeva Rao, a Brahmin, came to Dhoondiah when he was at Gudduck, with what Vencat Rao calls a sunnud in the French language, appointing him vakeel from the French nation. This man was a short, stout, elderly man from the Carnatic, who spoke all the Eastern languages and understood some French. He had a letter from the French for Tippoo, which nobody in Dhoondiah's camp could read.

Seedasheeva Rao told Dhoondiah that he had been vakeel from the

there is no doubt but that Mr. Morgan is liable to be called upon to perform military duty, and by the late orders of the government of Fort St. George it was your duty to make the best arrangement in your power, for the benefit of the service, of the medical gentlemen in the district under your command. As it was necessary that you should withdraw Mr. Morgan from the duty of the residency at Mahé, it would have been proper to provide for it in some other manner in any event.

Those are my sentiments upon the subject, treating it as a public question; but I acknowledge that upon all these occasions, as far as is possible consistently with the public service, I am happy to accommodate individuals, and to act towards gentlemen in Mr. Torin's situation with the deference which is due to them; and I wish to see the same conduct observed throughout the service. In this view of the subject, when I found it necessary to withdraw Mr. Morgan from the duty of the residency at Mahé, I should have communicated with Mr. Torin, should have represented to him this necessity, and should have consulted his wishes regarding the arrangement to be made for doing the duty of the residency during the absence of Mr. Morgan upon another service.

I don't think it necessary to send the papers which you have enclosed to be laid before the government, because I don't perceive any intention on the part of Mr. Torin to refer the matter to the Presidency. It would be unpleasant if it were so referred, and probably if Mr. Torin has any intention of the kind, a com-

French to Hyder and to Tippoo, and that the letter which he brought, now that the latter was dead and Dhoondiah was at the head of the army destined to restore to his sons their country, was intended for him. Attempts were made to make Dhoondiah disbelieve this man, and succeeded at first; at length one of the Mussulmans interfered in his favour, and Dhoondiah believed that he was the person whom he represented himself to be, and then sent letters by him for the French, to the same purport as those sent by Mahomed Ibrahim. They also went by Tranquebar. Seedasheeva Rao left Dhoondiah's army with the letters when it was before Dummul.

Vencat Rao, Dhoondiah's dewan, states that a Peer Zada, and a Moplah who appeared to be his servant, came to Dhoondiah from Malabar. The Peer Zada was a man of about thirty years of age; he wore a green *juba* and a small green turban, such as the Arabs wear, and he had a small beard. He arrived in the camp at the time the army was going to Dummul. He said that he came from the *Sirdar of Cannanore* (as Vencat Rao understood him), to inform Dhoondiah that all the people in Malabar were on his side, and were prepared to assist him when he should move that way. Vencat Rao does not know whether he brought any letter or paper, or whether he took back any message.

munication to him of this letter, and an offer on your part to make any arrangement he pleases for the medical duty of his residency which may be consistent with the public service, will induce him to forego that intention.

I beg that you will write me a public letter about Captain Howden's appointment, as I imagine that the commissary of supplies is obliged to forward the provisions, and I must write particularly to government upon the subject.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon.

[638.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Hoobly, 19th Oct., 1800.

I am afraid that the man who claims a pension certificate is an impostor. A man, by name Sheik Mahomed, is on the list of pensioners for 291½ star pagodas: he received one quarter's pension, or 73 star pagodas, at Seringapatam on the 14th July, 1799, and he had a certificate payable at Trichinopoly. It appears by the certificate enclosed that Sheik Mahomed received 14,22,40 star pagodas: this must be what is called a namperverish, and yet that sum does not agree with the annual amount of the pension of Sheik Mahomed Namperverish, which is about 14 pagodas annually. Inquire into this matter, and let me know the result.

Some people have come to camp to complain of some injury they have suffered at Seringapatam. They are of one of the two disputing castes. The arrangement made by me with their own consent was, that each caste should live in a separate street, and that one should not interfere with the street of the other. The complaint is, that in order to carry into effect this arrangement, all of one caste have been turned out of their street in Ganjam in order to accommodate one or two of the other. This appears to me something like dubash justice, and I shall be obliged to you if you will inquire into the circumstances. Barclay, by my desire, sends you the papers upon the subject which have been brought here before me.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[639.]

To Joseph Uthhoff, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 20th Oct., 1800.

I have just received your letter of the 16th. I can assure you that no representation of the misconduct of the Rajah of Kolapoör, nor even that misconduct, has had any weight with me. In truth I ground what I wrote to you upon facts: 1st, his fort of Manowly fired upon me; 2ndly, his forts of Hooley and Syringhy plundered my baggage after they had taken cowle. There can be no mistake respecting those facts, nor any misrepresentations. Besides these instances of misconduct I can prove that the Rajah encouraged Dhoondiah by the best of all evidence, viz., his own letters to that chief, of which I have got possession.

However, as I said before, and as I have often written to the Rajah, I don't wish to interfere in his dispute with the sons of Pursheram Bhow; and as I conceive that much blood has been spilt already in the contest in consequence of Dhoondiah's rebellion, I don't wish to revenge the part which he has taken in it.

If the Rajah wishes to send here another vakeel, he is at liberty to do so, and I shall certainly receive him well; but I must observe that I pointed out to him at a very early period the mode which he might adopt to convince me that the killadar of Manowly had not fired upon my army by his orders, or with his consent. I desired him to give him up to me to be treated as I might think proper. The Rajah tells you that he has put the killadar in confinement; I am informed on the other hand (and there is some evidence of the truth of this information in Dhoondiah's letters) that the killadar has been promoted. Whether he be so or not, or whether he be given up to me or not, is a matter of little consequence, and one which will have no effect whatever upon my actions or intentions.

Matters have taken such a turn at Poonah that I imagine I shall withdraw from the Mahratta territory in a few days. I shall apprise you of my movement when it is to be made. If I had taken Darwar, it would have been *for* the Peshwah, and not *against* him; but I now imagine that I shall not take that place at all. Be so kind as to communicate this letter to Sir W. Clarke, as it is an answer to the last which I received from him.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

[640.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 20th Oct., 1800.

From all the accounts which I have received from Poonah I judge that there is a material change in the situation of affairs at that place. It appears now that it is possible, if not probable, that Scindiah will withdraw to Hindustan, and yet the Peshwah is as adverse to the British government, and to a closer connection with it, as the court of Poonah has been since its councils have been guided by Scindiah.

Our wishes and our efforts were heretofore directed to remove Scindiah from Poonah, as being the great or the only bar to their final accomplishment; our policy must vary with the change of circumstances and of sentiment which has made its appearance, and we must now direct them to other objects.

If Scindiah does not proceed to Hindustan with his army, he will probably lose his power in that quarter. A new power will spring up there, with which new political combinations may be formed, and Scindiah will be no more powerful in the southern part of the Mahratta state than any other chief. Under this view of Mahratta affairs it might perhaps be the best policy to suffer Scindiah to remain at Poonah, and to endeavour to prevent him from pushing himself to the southward too fast, but that as soon as he should have established himself thoroughly in this quarter, he should turn his views and direct his efforts again to the re-establishment of his power to the northward. It is necessary that our army should withdraw, not only because an engagement was made that it should do so as soon as Dhoondiah's rebellion should be suppressed, but because it is very clear that it is the wish of the Peshwah and of Scindiah that we should not maintain any position within the Mahratta state.

I have been strongly pressed by Baba Sahib to recommend the case of the Bhow's sons to your good offices; and I do so, although I am fully aware that at this moment your interference in their favour will not be of any benefit to them. They say that Chickowrie,* of which place Scindiah has lately taken possession, Neerlegy, to which place he is now laying siege, and Manowly belonged originally to the Kolapoor Rajah, and that they were ceded to Pursheram Bhow in payment of a debt.

* *Chickowrie* (*Chicuri*), a town 26 miles S. of Meritch.—ED.

Scindiah takes possession of them on the part of the Kolapoor Rajah. All that they desire is, that Scindiah may be prevailed upon not to interfere in their dispute with the Kolapoor Rajah.

I give you their statement of their own case, for the truth of which I cannot vouch.

They do not seem to be under any alarm at present for their jaghire, of which they say it is not intended to deprive them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[641.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Torin.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 22nd Oct., 1800.

I have perused the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry of which you are President to the 20th instant.

It appears to me that it will be proper to call for Ghofar Khan, and to examine him regarding the letter in which his name appears.

In reading over the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry of the 18th instant, I observe that it is imagined that a suspicion was entertained of, and a reflection was cast upon, the fidelity of all the Native officers of the cavalry by the production of the letter in question. I beg leave to enclose to you an extract of a letter which I wrote to Colonel Pater, in which I sent him the letter which was found among Dhoondiah's papers, by which you will perceive that not only I did not suspect all the officers of the Native cavalry, but that I did not suspect even all those whose names appeared in the letter.

Probably if this paragraph had been communicated to Secunder Bey, as I desired it might, the notion that they were all suspected would not have been entertained by the Native officers.

However, it is necessary that they should be informed of my sentiments upon this subject, and I shall be obliged to you and to the Court of Inquiry if you will read and have explained to them the enclosed extract of a letter to Colonel Pater, as the strongest proof that can be given to them that no suspicions were entertained of the fidelity even of some of those whose names are mentioned in the letter to Dhoondiah.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To W. H. Gordon, Esq.

[642.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 22nd Oct., 1800.

I learn from a correspondence which has passed between Lieutenant-Colonel Close and Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt that although you received orders to furnish with provisions a detachment of the 12th regiment, under the orders of the latter proceeding to Cannanore, you did not provide them with meat.

I beg to know for what reason they were not provided with meat by you, as the country has suffered considerable inconvenience from their having marched through it unprovided with that article.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Brathwaite.

[643.]

DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 22nd Oct., 1800.

I have received your letters of the 12th instant.*

It is certainly true, as you observe, that that part of the sentence of the court martial, of which you disapprove, is un-

* *General Brathwaite to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Madras, 12th Oct., 1800.

(Received 21st Oct., 1800.)

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of September, which accompanied the proceedings of a general court-martial which assembled under your authority on the 17th of that month, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor was President, and to return to you the proceedings of the said court-martial.

I have taken some days to consider what it would be most proper for me to do upon this occasion, and the result is, that I think it best in regard to this court-martial, in consequence of the terms in which the sentences have been passed, to waive such powers as are reserved to me by the terms in which the warrant issued to you is expressed, and of which the court does not seem to have been aware, and to authorise you, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary stated in the warrant issued to you, to exercise in regard to this court-martial full powers. In short, Sir, I hereby authorise you to decide in regard to the sentences passed by this court-martial finally; and I do therefore by this letter annul and render void and of no effect, as far as relates to this court-martial, all that is said in the warrant issued to you relative to the submitting to my judgment in certain cases the proceedings of general courts-martial held under your immediate authority.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful Servant,

JOHN BRATHWAITE.

necessary. It stands to reason that that person, without whose approbation and confirmation the sentence of the court martial cannot be put in execution, must have the power of appointing the time and place at which the punishment ordered shall be inflicted. There can be no reason for departing from the mode preferred by you, excepting in a case when it may be thought necessary, for the sake of discipline, to appoint that the punishment, if approved of, shall take place in front of any particular corps.

But it appears that the court martial have not only departed from the mode of proceeding which is best, but that they have appointed that I shall fix the time and place at which the sentences shall be put in execution. Upon this occasion, however, I must acquit them of any intended disrespect towards your authority and situation. The truth is, they did not know that my powers were limited, and they imagined that I could approve of any sentence which they might pass. I did not think it necessary to write them a particular letter upon the subject, and sent them the warrant in the usual form. This form Captain Barclay received from your secretary.

I am convinced that it is not necessary that I should say much to assure you that nothing could be more distant from my thoughts than to pass over your authority or privileges in any respect; and that if I have been guilty of an omission in not informing the court martial of the extent of my powers, it is to be attributed to ignorance that that information was necessary to them.

The mode most commonly adopted of altering the punishment awarded by a court martial is by the consent of the prisoner, otherwise, as you say, the punishment cannot be commuted. I recollect an instance of a prisoner who was sentenced to death, upon a revision of a court martial, at the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, who promised that the sentence should not be put in execution. He wished to banish the fellow to Botany Bay; but the man heard by some accident of the bargain made with the court martial that he should not be put to death, and he refused to come to any compromise, or to suffer himself to be banished.

I am making some excellent tents at this place, and if I wait here a few days longer I shall be able to complete all the corps that I have with me. It may be possible hereafter to

establish a tent manufactory at Hoobly which will supply us in Mysore.

I will consult Dr. Anderson respecting the removal of the 33rd into Canara, and will let you know his opinion. In the mean time they are encamped to windward of the paddy fields at Seringapatam, from which situation I trust they will derive some benefit.

I think the plan which you propose for the relief of the corps in the field is excellent, and will answer well. In truth the men are very anxious to see their homes, and they deserve to be indulged.

My idea was to make copper pontoons. These are absolutely necessary for warfare in this country and on the whole of the west side of India. If you send to England for them, orders ought to be given to have them made very light,

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

[644.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Hoobly, 22nd Oct., 1800.

Before I had received your letters of the * I had put Captain ——— in arrest upon the charges as they were drawn when enclosed to you, with some very trifling alterations. He is now in Canara, is ordered to join the army, and shall be tried as soon as he arrives. The charge regarding the brinjarries is only a branch of the greater one, viz., unofficer-like and improper conduct in the discharge of his duty, &c.; and if we are able to prove the first branch, viz., his bad treatment of the aumildar, it will substantiate the charge, although we should fail in proving the last regarding the brinjarries.

You will have perceived by my letter of the 15th that all chance of proceeding north is gone. I have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that if it had been necessary I should have taken Darwar by a coup-de-main. Your accounts of Lieutenant-Colonel ——— are quite distressing, and I fear that he is incorrigible. I have written to Gordon, as you suggest, and I think it probable that his answer will enable

* Blank in manuscript.—Ed.

me to take up the business on public grounds, as I find that private admonition will not answer.

Are we to get no more money than 50,000 pagodas from Macleod? I shall certainly want some for December payments if I don't get more. I mentioned this subject in a letter which I wrote lately to Lord Clive.

I enclose Palmer's letters of the 27th and 29th September, and the material parts of that of the 7th October received this morning. I keep it to answer it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[645.]

To the Commissioners in Malabar.

GENTLEMEN,

Camp at Hoobly, 22nd Oct., 1800.

I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 1st instant.* From the description which I have at different times received

* *The Commissioners in Malabar to the Hon. Colonel Arthur Wellesley, commanding the troops in Mysore, Canara, and Malabar.*

Calicut, 1st Oct., 1800.

SIR,

(Received 12th Oct., 1800.)

We have received a letter from Colonel Sartorius, advising us that information has been communicated to you that Mousa of Tellicherry is engaged in a clandestine manner in supplying the Pyche Rajah and his adherents in Wynaad with rice.

As we have reason to know that this province does not produce rice sufficient for its consumption (excepting only the Paulghaut district, from which it is bartered for sheep and cotton), and that the Nairs will not eat rice imported by sea, we immediately sent for some of the principal merchants of this place, and interrogated them as to the chief articles of traffic from this province to Wynaad. From their declarations it appears that salt, dried fish, oil, and tobacco are almost the sole articles sent in exchange from this province for the sandalwood and cardamoms of Wynaad. They also state that the Cotiate, which does not furnish a sufficiency of grain for its inhabitants, is supplied even as far as the Cotiangurry Bazaar in times of peace from Wynaad, which Yeman Nair also declares to be fertile beyond the necessary consumption of its natives.

The nephew and heir and confidential agent of Mousa (who has for some months been incapable from ill health of attending to business) being upon the spot, we informed him of the suspicions against him, and warned him of the serious consequences of a discovery of such illicit practices, which could not long be concealed. After declaring his innocence, and representing the folly of his risking, for any consideration in the Pyche's power, the long established character of his family for attachment to the Company, he adverted to what the other merchants had affirmed, that rice, so far from being

of the state of the district of Wynaad I am induced to doubt whether it is at present in the state of cultivation, although very fertile, to produce grain in sufficient abundance for the use of its present possessors, and I therefore think it desirable that all practicable means should be adopted of impeding the communication, as well between that country and Malabar, as between it and Koorg and Mysore.

One of the principal passes from Wynaad leads into the

transported from the coast up the Ghauts, was brought from Wynaad into Cotiote; but added, with much appearance of candour, that the people of Cotiangurry Bazaar came into Tellicherry and made purchases of necessaries, whether rice or other articles, and whether these were again retailed to the friends or enemies of the government, he could not be answerable.

For this latter, however, he proposed a remedy, which we conceive it but justice to him to submit to your consideration. It is to call upon Amboo, Parawitil Chandoo, and others of the friendly chiefs of Cotiote, to ascertain and point out to the Company's servants who are the persons who have actually engaged in acts of rebellion, and the places in which their families are supported, and to concert measures for the apprehension of the latter, which he observes will be the only effectual preventive against the inhabitants in general taking part, whether from apprehension or attachment, with the disaffected under whose influence they may be living.

We also think it our duty to bring to your notice another suggestion of Mackey's (the person above alluded to), namely, to destroy or take possession of the crops of rice now on the grounds, which will in a very short time be ripe in Wynaad, and on which the sole dependence of the people of that country rests for several months' subsistence. As we are not judges of the practicability of these schemes, we have thought it advisable to report the circumstances at large to the Resident in Mysore.

On our parts we have taken every precaution in our power to prevent any intercourse with the enemy above the Ghauts, and have, in consequence of Colonel Sartorius's letter, renewed our former orders to the collectors of the districts bordering on the foot of the Ghauts, and have issued a proclamation denouncing the severest punishments to those who may be concerned in any indirect and traitorous communications with the rebels in Wynaad and Cotiote. But in regard to the bazaar of Cotiangurry, as it is so near the military station of Cotaparamba, we conceive it probable that any regulations we could make might interfere with the military arrangements of the commanding officer in the province, and the commandant of the station in question. We shall, however, communicate on this point with Colonel Sartorius, and you may rely upon our utmost endeavours to co-operate with him in any measures tending to restore peace and subordination to the districts in rebellion.

We avail ourselves with great satisfaction of this occasion to offer our congratulations on the signal and decisive success of your arms against the late rebel Dhoondiah, which was communicated to us by Colonel Sartorius on the 27th ultimo.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

J. SPENCER,

A. WALKER.

southern and more fertile and productive parts of Malabar, and, although it is probable from what you state that I have been misinformed regarding the supplies sent to the Pyche Rajah from Tellicherry, I think there is no reason to doubt but that grain is sent into Wynaad from the more productive parts of Malabar. But your orders to put a stop to all intercourse between the two districts, if they are strictly enforced, will stop this supply, if it should ever have been given.

I approve much of the idea of arresting the families of those Nairs who are in rebellion, and I think it probable that you will be able to carry it into execution. I wish that there was the same prospect of destroying the crop in Wynaad; but if we had a force of which we could now dispose to perform that operation, we might undertake others more important, and which would lead more directly to bring the rebellion to a speedy conclusion.

I am obliged to you for your congratulations upon the success of the late campaign in this country, which I hoped would have had sensible effects in Malabar, and would have enabled me to proceed south, in order to carry into execution the plans which we found it necessary to defer in the last season.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[646.]

To Major Munro.

MY DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Hoobly, 24th Oct., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 15th. I cannot say exactly where I shall be in the beginning of November; I rather believe now that I shall be drawing towards your new territories, and if that should be the case you will do well to move towards them likewise through the Rajah's country, and not come into the Mahratta territory after I shall have quitted it. I will apprise you by a letter to Nuggur of any orders that I may receive. I have not yet received orders to send any troops into the Ceded Districts. If I should send any, I will issue the proclamation which you propose.

I have just received your letter of the 18th, and I shall accordingly direct this to Nuggur. You will do well to come

through the Bednore country to Hurryhur, at which place you will hear further from me.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

[647.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 25th Oct., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 21st instant.

Mr. Jones has been ordered to join the army in arrest without loss of time. Before now he must have received his orders, which were sent to Chittledroog to meet him at that place, under the notion that he had gone there. As soon as I learnt from his own letter that he had gone to Seringapatam, the orders were sent to him to that place.

Your corps is likely to suffer inconvenience from the absence of Mr. Campbell; but I write this day to Chittledroog to desire that medical attendance may be given to them during the time they may remain there, and Mr. Campbell may be absent from them if Mr. Price should not have joined. I have no wishes whatever respecting the trial of Mr. Jones, excepting to support the discipline and subordination of the army. Mr. Jones wrote an apology, of which he sent me a copy; you are the best judge whether it atones for his offence; and certainly if you are of opinion that it does not, he must stand his trial.

When you quit the detachment, you must deliver over to the senior officer the charge of it.

The tumbrils which you have with you were ordered from Seringapatam in consequence of a mistake in the returns of stores in the arsenal at that place: I desired Captain Barclay to write to you yesterday by express to send them back there, and tumbrils will be furnished at Chittledroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Greenly.

[648.]

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 25th Oct., 1800.

In the beginning of September I sent off two sets of brinjaries from the army, one of 800 bullocks, another of 6000

bullocks. Both were to pass through Soonda on their way into Canara to receive loads, and had letters from me to the aumildar of Soonda. I have not yet heard that these people have arrived in Canara, indeed not that they have passed through the province of Soonda. I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know whether they have passed your post, or whether the aumildar has heard of them.

I have heard from Captain Munro that his peons will occupy Mundrāgoor, so that you may withdraw your troops from thence to Hullihall as soon as you please. Be so kind as to apprise Sir W. Clarke that I have allowed you to make this arrangement.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[649.]

To the Adjutant-General.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 26th Oct., 1800.

I enclose the certificate of the bad state of health of Lieutenant Duggan, to whom I have given leave of absence; I likewise enclose the certificate of the state of health of Lieutenant Robertson of the 1st of the 8th Bombay regiment, to whom Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan has given leave of absence. I enclose the proceedings of a committee which has sat in camp to inquire into a subject of some consequence.

Among Dhoondiah's papers two letters were found, one of them in the Persian, the other in the Moorish language. Both appeared to be written by Native officers in the British service, the former by some belonging to the corps which were assembled at Hurryhur, in the month of May, under the orders of Colonel Pater. Upon comparing the names of the persons by whom that letter is supposed to be written, with those of the officers of the 2nd regiment of cavalry, we found that some were similar to those in the letter; and as the 2nd regiment was at Hurryhur at the time at which the letter is dated, it appeared probable that one of these officers had either written it, or had caused it to be written.

One of them, named in the letter Ghofar Khan, had not been brought up in the service, entered it with the rank of soubahdar, and is not supposed by his officers to be attached to

it. In the course of the months of December, January, and February last, when Dhoondiah Waugh was collecting his forces to the northward, he attended at Seringapatam to procure his discharge from the service; but he assigned no reason for wishing to have it. Latterly, in consequence of some dispute with the other Native officers, his discharge was offered to him, but he declined to accept it. All these circumstances tended to convince me that this man had written the letter in question, and I therefore ordered that the inquiry might be made; and although no evidence has appeared before the Court of Inquiry sufficient to substantiate a charge against him, there is evidence to prove that he is not attached to the Company's service as he ought to be, and as the other Native officers are.

It is impossible to form an opinion who wrote the other letter in the Moorish language. There is a soubahdar in the Bombay Native infantry, by name Ibrahim Khan, who is in the fort of Seedasheeghur, and there is a Sheik Ismael in the province of Canara, who was formerly a Meer Meeran in the service of Tippoo Sulthan, and is now pensioned by the Company. But this same soubahdar has been lately distinguished and rewarded by the government of Bombay, for some services recently performed; and the only circumstance which at all leads to a suspicion that he might have written the Moorish letter, and that it might have come from Seedasheeghur, is, that this letter was found enveloped by that in the Persian language, on which is an endorsement stating that on a certain day "the letter from the Seedasheeghur soubahdar had been received."

However, this ground is so light, and the soubahdar in question bears so good a character, that I have not thought it proper to order that an inquiry may be made regarding the Moorish letter, which appears to have been written by some Native officer in the British service.

I beg to have the orders of the Commander-in-Chief upon this subject.

I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and I enclose a letter to the Chief Secretary of Government, which was omitted to be enclosed in that which I wrote to you on the 29th September.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[650.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Camp, 27th Oct., 1800.

On account of the unwholesomeness of the climate and the bad state of repair of the buildings at Mundragoor and at Soopah, in the province of Soonda, I have lately been under the necessity of withdrawing the troops from those posts, and the whole are now collected at Hullihall. This fort is also in a ruinous state, and requires certain improvements as well as repairs in order to render it fit to be occupied by the Honourable Company's troops.

It is absolutely necessary that there should be a post in the province of Soonda for its defence and for the preservation of tranquillity, and there is none so little unhealthy or otherwise so well calculated for this purpose as Hullihall is. Its situation upon the Mahratta frontier, and the easy communication between Goa and that post, point out that it would make an eligible dépôt for rice, arrack, and military stores, all of which could be thrown into it from the sea coast at a comparatively trifling expense.

These considerations have induced me to desire Captain Johnson, of the Bombay Engineers, who has hitherto been stationed at Goa, to look at the post, to state his ideas regarding the improvements and repairs which would be necessary to it, and to form an estimate of the expense of the works which he would propose to execute. I have the honour to enclose some papers which I have received from him upon this subject, which I request you will lay before the Military Board. I beg that you will inform them that the post is literally not tenable at present, and that if it be intended that it should be repaired and improved as proposed by Captain Johnson, it is desirable that he should receive the orders of the Military Board as soon as possible, in order that he may take advantage of the fair season which may now be expected.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[651.]

To Joseph Uthoff, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 28th Oct., 1800.

In consequence of intelligence which I have received that a treaty has been concluded with the Nizam, by which a large

territory to the southward of the Toombuddra and Kistna, below the junction of the two rivers, has been ceded to the Company, and of the necessity of making a detachment from my army in order to take possession of it, I propose to draw off to Savanore on the day after to-morrow. I propose to remain there with the main body till I receive the further orders of government, and to send a detachment into the Ceded Districts by the route of Harponelly.

I beg that you will communicate this intelligence to Sir William Clarke. It will be proper to continue to send arrack to Hullihall till I write to you to send no more.

I request that you will forward the enclosed letters to Bombay by the first opportunity.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Camp at Hoobly, 28th Oct., 1800.

I received your letter of the 20th in the night, and I propose to-morrow to move with my whole force towards Savanore, and from thence I shall send a detachment into the Ceded Districts. I shall remain at Savanore with the remainder of the army.*

My reasons for this movement are as follows:—It appears from Colonel Palmer's despatches that the Peshwah is as

* *Josiah Webbe, Esq., to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Fort St. George, 20th Oct., 1800.

(Received 27th Oct., 1800.)

Lord Clive has this morning received the new treaty of alliance with the Nizam, and you will have been informed by Captain Kirkpatrick of the Peshwah having totally rejected Lord Wellesley's proposition for the establishment of a similar alliance with the Mahratta empire. If, therefore, you should not have received contrary orders from Lord Wellesley (and from Captain Kirkpatrick's letters to me, I suppose that you have not), I conclude that the best thing you can do is to make immediate arrangements for sending a part of your force into the Ceded Districts.

I have already acquainted you with the system intended by Lord Clive for the civil government of these provinces, and I expect that by this time Munro will, in consequence of my letters to him, be on the road to join you. His assistants are all on the wing, and I have sent to him another letter by this express to hasten his journey.

Believe me always most sincerely yours,

J. WEBBE,

adverse to us as he is to Scindiah, and that he has hopes to get rid of the latter without our assistance. He has hitherto made no objection to my retaining a position within the Mahratta territory, and as long as I am sufficiently strong to keep in check Scindiah's army to the southward of the Kistna, it is probable he will not make any.

As soon as I weaken myself by a detachment, it is probable that not only he will desire me to withdraw, but that he will give orders to some of his commanders in this quarter to see that his wishes in this respect are complied with. I should then be in an awkward situation, with an army far advanced in the country not sufficiently strong for offensive operations.

Supposing that Lord Wellesley should determine to keep the army in the Mahratta territory; I shall be better placed at Savanore than here for collecting again a sufficient force, and I am not much farther removed from my first object, viz., Darwar.

On the other hand, if he should determine that I shall withdraw, I am nearer the other objects which the government may have in view for the fair season.

To withdraw to Savanore, and to detach from thence, will have no greater effect upon the minds of my allies than to remain here and to detach from hence. In either case they will be convinced that we have no intention to interfere in their affairs.

I therefore think it best to go to Savanore, where I shall be in perfect safety, and prepared for all events.

Munro will not be at Hurryhur till about the 7th of November.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[653.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 28th Oct., 1800.

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 27th and 29th September, and 1st and 7th and 17th October.

From these it appears that the Peshwah is at least as adverse to us as he is to Scindiah, and that there is no prospect that the arrangement will be carried into execution which Lord Wellesley had in contemplation when he gave orders that I should

remain within the Mahratta territory: it is therefore probable that as soon as his Lordship will have received the accounts which you have doubtless written to him of the failure of his views at Poonah, he will give orders that I may withdraw within the territories of the Company without loss of time.

I don't see any end that will be answered by detaining my army in the Mahratta territory, which will in any way compensate for the inconvenience which will be felt by the absence of the troops from other places where their services are wanted. It is obvious now that Scindiah is not the only bar to our obtaining our wishes at Poonah; if he were removed we should not be nearer to them than we have been hitherto, and we must now look to other modes of accomplishing them.

The first question is, is the presence of my army likely to remove Scindiah to Hindustan? 2ndly, whether it is likely to facilitate, during Scindiah's presence at Poonah, your negotiations? or subsequent to Scindiah's departure, supposing that to be effected?

Upon these points, considering the jealousy of the Peshwah, and of almost all the Mahrattas, of our interference in their disputes, I am of opinion that it is better that I should withdraw; and I should do so immediately, only that the government of Fort St. George, which must be aware of the state of your negotiations, has not given me any orders upon the subject.

I some time ago received orders from Lord Clive to prepare to send a detachment from my force to take possession of the districts expected to be ceded to the Company by the Nizam. I last night received accounts that the treaty, by which the territory was to be ceded, had been concluded, and was received at Madras, and I have been desired to make arrangements accordingly to take possession in the name of the Company.

I must therefore immediately make a detachment from my force.

In order to do this I propose to draw off towards Savanore, where I shall remain with the main body of the army till I receive the orders of the Governor-General, after he will have been acquainted with the state of affairs at Poonah towards the end of September.

I am aware that I might as well withdraw altogether as go to Savanore; but on the other hand I might as well withdraw altogether as make a detachment from my army and remain at this place. In either case all the Mahrattas would be con-

vinced that there is no intention on our part to interfere, by means of an army, in their affairs, which, as I above pointed out, I don't conceive will be attended with any disadvantage. But to detach and to remain here may be attended with unpleasant circumstances, and I am therefore induced to proceed to Savanore.

It is true that the Peshwah has not hitherto made any objection to my retaining a position within his territory, most probably because he thinks that thereby Scindiah is prevented from extending and establishing himself to the southward, before he shall be obliged to proceed to Hindustan. But as soon as His Highness should find that in consequence of my detachments I should be no longer in a state to act offensively against Scindiah, or to awe him, he might express a wish that I should withdraw, and might desire some of his officers on this frontier to see that this wish was complied with. My forward position within the Mahratta territory would then be uncomfortable.

Besides, supposing that it should be the wish of Lord Wellesley that I should remain within the Mahratta territory, I shall be better placed at Savanore to collect again the force which I am now about to detach, and which I must have.

All these considerations have determined me to remove to Savanore, and I have troubled you with the detail of them in order that you may be apprised of the real motives of this retrograde movement.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S. Since I have written the above, Baba Saheb has sent me a letter from his agent at Poonah, in which Baba Saheb is informed that the Peshwah is exceedingly offended at his remaining encamped near me after the service which brought me into the Mahratta territory had been performed, and that His Highness had contrasted his conduct with that of Chintomeny Rao and Bappojee Goklah,* who had separated themselves from my army immediately after the defeat and death of Dhoondiah.

* Bappojee Goklah was the nephew of Doonda Punt Goklah, who was killed the 30th June, 1800, by Dhoondiah Waugh, the latter fulfilling a ferocious vow by dyeing his mustachios in the heart's blood of his foe: Bappojee lost an eye in the same engagement. See *Grant Duff's Mahrattas*, vol. iii., p. 192.—Ed.

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

[654.]

SIR,

Camp, 28th Oct., 1800.

I enclose the proceedings of committees which have sat at Chittledroog, Nundydroog, Nuggur, and Hullihall in Soonda, to survey the buildings used as granaries and as military store-rooms, and to form an estimate of the quantities which they might contain.

I have to inform the Military Board that the greatest part of the tents of this army are in so bad a state that it is impracticable to make them last for any time by any repairs that can be given to them, and that I have therefore desired the commissary of supplies to make up privates' tents at a rate specified in the enclosed estimate. The number which I have desired him to make is 100; and I propose, with the approbation of the Military Board, to add to that number as far as may be practicable during the time that the troops may be within reach of Hoobly, where the materials for making the tents are procured.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Johnson.

[655.]

DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 29th Oct., 1800.

I have examined your plan for the reform of the works at Hullihall, and your estimate of the expense to be incurred by carrying it into execution, of both of which I approve much. I shall forward them to be laid before the Military Board, and shall recommend that I may be permitted to order you to carry the plan into execution.

My marching from hence renders it almost certain that I shall not have occasion to employ you on the service for which I called you from Goa; and indeed I thought that probable on the day you arrived here. I should wish you, however, to remain in the neighbourhood of Hullihall till you hear further from me; and in the mean time you may be able to employ your time to advantage on the survey proposed by Captain M'Kenzie.

Believe me, &c.,

. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[656.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Hoobly, 29th Oct., 1800.

I am about to move towards Savanore, where I shall wait for the orders which I am convinced I shall receive to withdraw into our own territory. I shall send a small detachment from Savanore into the countries to be ceded by the Nizam under Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor. Between ourselves one of the regiments of cavalry will go to Hyderabad, and I imagine that the other two will go into the Carnatic and will be relieved by the 5th and 6th after the eastern monsoon is over.

My next operations will, I imagine, be in the jungles to the westward.

I think that there is every reason to believe that Ghofar Khan, a soubahdar in the 2nd regiment, is not attached to the service, and that it is probable that he wrote, or caused to be written, the letter which was found, although there is no positive proof against him. I have sent all the papers to Madras. There is no imputation against the Native officers, excepting Ghofar Khan's letter, and I certainly don't believe one word of what he writes, excepting as far as it relates to himself.

• Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[657.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel ———.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 29th Oct., 1800.

I enclose the copy of a paper which I received yesterday regarding the conduct of the troops under your command at Periapatam, and I have also to inform you that I have received other complaints of the same kind regarding similar transactions on the road between Seringapatam and Periapatam.

I am fully aware that I have no right to write you a private letter upon this subject, although it is my duty to take notice of these complaints when they are made known to me; but my anxiety that the name of an officer of your rank in the service, and of a gentleman, should not be brought in question upon such occasions, induces me to depart from the mode of proceeding which I should adopt in other cases. I take the

liberty of telling you that the man who is, I understand, in your service, is notorious for his misconduct. I rather believe that he is a person whom I ordered to be turned out of Seringapatam and of the Mysore country in the last year, and that he was turned out by Colonel Sherbrooke. The irregularities committed by the sepoys, of which I heretofore transmitted and now transmit you a statement, are not to be attributed to them; but to him, or some of those under him who have the power of giving orders to the sepoys, in order to bring in supplies to your detachment, as he will call it, but in fact to plunder the country for his own advantage in your name. For this conduct you, and not he, will bear all the blame, and that is the reason for which I again take the liberty of urging you either to dismiss this man from your service, or, if that should be inconvenient, to manage so as that it will be impossible for him to do any mischief in the country.

It is not necessary that sepoys should be sent out to bring in supplies; if the people of the country are paid and protected, there will never be want. As a proof of the truth of this assertion I state that no army has ever been better (I might say so well) supplied as this has; I have been all through this country, that of the Nizam and of the Rajah of Mysore, and I have never employed a sepoy to procure any thing, or even as a convoy to those supplies which were coming from the Mysore country.

I hope that you will understand this letter as it is really meant, as the warning of a person who is desirous that your name may not be brought in question for the conduct of your dubash.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

[658.]
*

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 30th Oct., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 14th instant.

In consequence of the necessity of sending a detachment from my force to take possession of the districts lately ceded to the Company by the Nizam, I have had an intention for these last two days to move to Savanore, but have been detained here

by heavy and incessant rain. I propose to remain at Savanore with the main body of the army till I receive the further orders of government.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon the conclusion of the treaty by which the territory is ceded, of which I am about to take possession.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[659.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

MR DEAR SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 30th Oct., 1800.

I have received your letter regarding the Mysore prisoners.

I intend to move to Savanore as soon as the weather will allow me, and to send a detachment to take possession of the districts lately ceded to the Company by the Nizam. I may depart from Savanore before the prisoners could reach that place; it is therefore desirable that you should send them to Anagoondy, and I will desire the commanding officer of the detachment, which I shall send into the Ceded Districts, to receive them at Anagoondy, and to forward them under a guard into the territories of the Rajah.

I request you to write a letter to this officer, stating their numbers, and the rate at which you will have subsisted them during the time that they will have been under your charge.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[660.]

To the Acting Collector in Canara.

SIR,

Camp at Hoobly, 30th Oct., 1800.

I have to inform you that the brinjarries belonging to this army, who were sent into Canara to load their bullocks with rice, which Major Munro had prepared for them, have made arrangements to take loads in the Nuggur country. It is therefore no longer necessary that this rice should be kept in store for these brinjarries.

I have the honour to enclose you the copy of a letter which I have received this day from the Chief Secretary of Government.

I send orders by this post to Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson

to have a detachment in readiness to bring on the cash to Nuggur which you may have it in your power to spare to this army; and I hope that it will amount to a sum equal to that which is expected in the *Bombay* frigate.

I likewise send orders to Nuggur to have a detachment in readiness to bring on the money from thence to camp.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Munro.

[661.]

MY DEAR MUNRO, -

Camp at Hoobly, 30th Oct., 1800.

I am detained by violent and incessant rain, which has rendered the roads impracticable. I propose to try to march to-morrow if the weather hold up at all.

I have received the orders of government to enter the ceded countries by Copaul, Anagoondy, and Adoni immediately with the whole army. It is impossible to get to Copaul from hence at present, excepting by Savanore, as on the direct road there is a cotton ground swamp of about 30 miles in length.

If I go by Savanore I shall do better to cross the Toombuddra at its junction with the Werdah just below the fort of Oollull, and I propose to go by that road.

Government have informed me that you have got the orders for the cession of the territory; that being the case, you might move up at once to Harponelly, and we might meet at Anagoondy. At all events I shall issue a proclamation stating that you are the person who is to manage the country.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have written to your assistant in Canara, and of a paper which I have received from government which I have sent him. I don't expect that Colonel Harcourt will be at Chittledroog till the 3rd or 4th of November.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

[662.]

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Camp near Misserycotta, 31st Oct., 1800.

It has rained so heavily since the 28th that I have not been able to move till this morning. I received Lord Clive's letter

and yours of the 24th yesterday, and I shall immediately enter the Ceded Districts with my whole force. On account of the heavy fall of rain, which has rendered the direct road to Copaul* impracticable for wheel-carriages, I am obliged to go by Savanore; and my best road will then be to cross the Toombuddra as high as possible after its junction with the Werdah. If the heavy fall of rain should still have kept it full, and at the same time should not have rendered the roads in the Dooab impracticable, I propose to continue my march along the river even as far as opposite Adoni,† and thus to enter the ceded countries in the centre of them. The 2nd of the 5th and 12th will enter the Harponelly country, and join me by Anagoondy. It will be better, however, if I can cross the Toombuddra immediately, and into the Harponelly country; and I shall do so if it be possible.

I observe that Lord Clive points out the road by Copaul as that by which he wishes me to proceed because he thinks it the most direct. As I cannot go to Copaul by the straight road thither, and I must go round by Savanore, that which I have pointed out is most direct, and that is the reason why I propose to use it.

Weather permitting I shall be in the Harponelly country before Munro reaches Hurryhur. When I received your letter of the 20th, I wrote to him not to come through the Mahratta territory, but through Bednore to Hurryhur, and thus into Harponelly.

My regiment has been very unhealthy at Seringapatam, and I have lately directed that they might be encamped outside of the fort. They still do the duties, and have received some benefit from this arrangement. I hope Lord Clive will have no objection to it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* *Copaul*, or *Kopal*, a town situated 51 miles to the west of Bellary, and 21 miles from the ancient city of Bejanuggur; formerly one of the strongest fortresses in India.—ED.

† *Adoni*, 38 miles N. by E. from Bellary, is the chief town of a district of the same name in the Balaghaut ceded territories.—ED.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay.

[663.]

SIR,

Camp at Misserycotta, 31st Oct., 1800.

The intention in bringing your corps to Hurryhur is, that they should enter the countries recently ceded by the Nizam to the Company. Of these Major Thomas Munro has been appointed collector, and I expect that he will shortly arrive at Hurryhur on his way to take charge of his situation. If he should be at Hurryhur when you arrive there, you will be so kind as to communicate with him, and proceed to Harponelly* and take possession of that place and the province.

Major Munro has the orders from the Nizam to his officers to deliver the places to those of the Company. After you will have got possession of Harponelly, you will proceed, in concert with Major Munro, to Anagoondy, or to such other place as may appear to you and to him most likely to insure the object in view, viz., to get possession and to establish the authority of the Company in the districts recently ceded by the Nizam.

If Major Thomas Munro should have proceeded from Hurryhur towards Harponelly before you reach the former, you will be so kind as to lose no time in following him; and when joined with him, you will act as above instructed.

I am about to enter the ceded countries with this army, and I propose, if possible, to cross the Toombuddra below its junction with the Werdah, under the fort of Oollull. The practicability of doing this will depend upon the state of the river, which, unless swelled by the late heavy rains, ought at this time to be fordable everywhere. I shall keep you informed of my movements, and I beg to hear from you constantly.

The tappall will run to my army by Hurryhur until I cross the Toombuddra, and shall have posted runners from Chittle-droog to a central part of the Ceded Districts.

I enclose a proclamation which you will be so kind as to publish, and an extract of a letter from the Governor in Council, to which you will pay strict attention.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* *Harponelly* is a division of the Balaghaut ceded district, bounded on the N. and W. by the Toombuddra river. It formerly contained some strong positions.—ED.

[664.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

SIR,

Camp at Misserycotta, 31st Oct., 1800.

I have received the orders of government to join the detachment of the 12th regiment under your command to this army. It will not therefore be necessary that you should come on immediately for the purpose stated in Captain Barclay's letter of the 15th inst. ; but you will proceed as hereafter directed.

I write to the commanding officer at Chittledroog by this occasion to request that he will put under your charge certain ordnance and stores and provisions which I have required from his garrison.

As soon as you will have received charge of these, you will march to join me at Anagoondy, by a route which is enclosed, with the detachment of the 12th and of artillery under your command.

It is necessary that I should inform you that the provinces of Harponelly and Anagoondy, through which you will pass, have been but lately ceded to the Company, that their authority is not yet established within them, and, although I don't apprehend that any opposition will be given to your march, it is proper that you should be on your guard.

I request that you will be so kind as to give me intelligence of your movements by the tappall by Hurryhur.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[665.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

SIR,

Camp at Misserycotta, 31st Oct., 1800.

I enclose a letter for Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt of the 12th regiment, now on his march to Chittledroog ; and I request that you will peruse it, and deliver it to him on his arrival.

The ordnance and stores which I shall require from Chittledroog are stated in the enclosed paper. It will be necessary that you should order in from the grazing-ground the Company's draught bullocks for the guns and tumbrils : the carriage bullocks for the musket ammunition will be supplied out of 290 which I desired might be detained at Chittledroog of 590 coming from Seringapatam for the use of the army.

Major Robertson writes to his servants full directions respecting the supply of these carriage bullocks, of money, and of one month's provisions, to the 12th regiment, and respecting the forwarding of a further supply of arrack to the army under charge of this corps.

I have desired that as much arrack as there may be conveyance for on carts may be sent by that mode, and that the remainder, excepting what may be immediately wanted for the supply of the garrison, may be sent in the small kegs on carriage bullocks.

If there should be anything for the army at Chittledroog when Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt marches, I shall be obliged to you if you will send it with him, as well as the arrack above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[666.]

SIR,

Camp at Misserycotta, 1st Nov., 1800.

I enclose an extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan, in which he gives an account of the seizure of the person of Tim Naik in Canara, and requests that the payment of a reward to the man who seized him may be authorised.

Tim Naik has since been tried for desertion, rebellion, and murder, was sentenced to suffer death, and the sentence has been put in execution.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Sydenham.

[667.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 6th Nov., 1800.

I yesterday received and published the order of government regarding the paymaster of the 77th regiment; and this day a reference upon it has been made to me, which, as there is time, I have desired Major Robertson to send to Mr. Gordon and to you; and I am afraid that the execution of the order throughout will give trouble, and occasion many difficulties. As I am aware that all matters regarding the payment of the

army are referred to you by government, I write you a few lines upon the subject, which may probably throw some light upon it.

It certainly appears to me to be reasonable that government should have the means of recovering the sums which may be improperly drawn by the paymasters, and there appear none so simple as to make those who draw responsible. These paymasters, however, contend in the first instance, that although they draw the money, it is not for their use, that it is a duty imposed upon them very lately for the public convenience, and that it is not proper that they, but that the person into whose pocket the money goes, should be responsible if the money be improperly drawn. They say besides, that they have no power of enforcing retrenchments; that officers are removed from their corps, probably to another establishment in India, or to a corps in another quarter of the globe, and in any one of those cases they have no power over their property; that officers die or become insolvent, in all of which cases the retrenchment must fall upon them; and that, in truth, they are not paid by government at all for this duty, much less proportionably to the risk which they incur by doing it, under the operation of the late order.

There is some truth in this statement, and a reference to the mode in which a paymaster is appointed, and the nature of his appointment, will make it still more clear. The captains of a regiment are the public accountants, each for his own company. Their arrears, or what might more properly be called the stoppages from their pay, are the security which the government has for the regular settlement of the accounts; and, in fact, these arrears are not paid till the accounts are settled. The paymaster is an officer appointed regularly by the captains, but frequently by the colonel, who then becomes responsible to the captains for his acts. But in neither case do the government look to the paymaster for security for the regularity and correctness of the regimental accounts, but in every instance whatever to the captains, whose arrears are stopped till the accounts are settled.

This then being the case, the paymaster's situation is materially altered when he is called upon for security, not by those who appoint him, and whose business he does, but by the government, whose money he receives.

From what I have seen of the conduct of the public business in this country (and I may safely say that no man has given more attention to it than I have), I declare that the payment of the troops on the present plan is conducted with more facility, and with less trouble to the station paymasters, than by any other mode that can be devised.

The inconvenience felt is that for which a remedy has been proposed by calling upon the paymasters for security; but if it be true that, for the reasons above stated, they cannot give security without certain loss, and if the demand of that security be likely to overturn the system which has been found so convenient in other respects, surely it will be desirable to find out some mode of paying the Company's allowances which will combine with the present convenience the security which is wanted.

The cause of the difficulty of recovering the retrenchments is to be attributed to the late period at which they are communicated to those against whom they are made. It is certainly impossible to avoid this when the multiplicity of accounts is considered, all of which it is probable go through the hands of one person. But as all the individuals are liable at all times to be removed, as they and their corps are, in fact, *fugacious*, it is surely desirable that their accounts should be settled regularly at the earliest period. In order to do this, I would leave the regimental arrangements of them as they stand at present, and I would appoint at the Presidency a paymaster of Company's allowances to the King's troops. Each regiment should send, through its paymaster, its abstract to this office, and the whole might be made up for audit at once, and at one-view.

The retrenchments would then come immediately upon the corps, and there would be no difficulty in recovering them.

Each corps might receive its allowances from the station paymaster where it might be, and the amount of the abstract of each corps would be entered in the accounts, receipts, and disbursements of the station paymasters as so much paid the (77th) regiment on account of Mr. —, paymaster of Company's allowances to King's troops.

According to this mode the retrenchments would be made at an early period; and they might be enforced upon the regiment without the demand of security from the regimental paymasters.

I have written a longer letter than I intended, but it is with a view to throw some light upon the subject, in which I hope I shall succeed. I am convinced that no man will be able to go through the duties of a paymaster's office if he be not assisted by the regimental paymasters; their absence from this army would at once triple Major Robertson's duties, and would occasion otherwise much inconvenience.

I am concerned that the displeasure of government has fallen upon Captain Weston, of whom everybody speaks in high terms.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[668.]

To Major Munro.

DEAR MUNRO,

Camp at Savanore, 6th Nov., 1800.

By your letter of the 4th, which I have just received, I judge that you are desirous that we should get possession of the forts without loss of time, as being the most certain mode of enabling you to settle for the revenue.

As I am to enter the ceded countries from the northward, with a view to getting possession of the forts, it may be proper that Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay should proceed from Harponnelly to Rydroog, and along the southern frontier, while I take possession of those places lying near the Toombuddra. If you should be of this opinion, show this letter to Colonel Mackay, and desire him to act accordingly.

It may be necessary that he should have guns, and I send him a letter by this post for Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, to desire that he will hand over to the 2nd of the 5th two of the guns now with the 12th. Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt will be at Harponnelly nearly about the same time with Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay. According to the orders of government, however, his corps must join the army immediately, and cannot be detached upon any other duty.

You will do well to occupy Harponnelly with peons, and to send a few of the same with Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay towards Rydroog, in order that he may have it in his power to occupy all the inferior forts, and not make detachments from his bat-

talion. When I shall receive permission to break up my army I will relieve the peons in those places which we may find it necessary to occupy as military posts. A detachment from the Nundydroog district shall take possession of Gurrumconda.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage.

[669.]

SIR,

Camp at Savanore, 6th Nov., 1800.

I have received the orders of government to take possession immediately of the countries lately ceded by the Nizam to the Honourable Company, and I propose, as soon as possible, to cross the river Toombuddra for this purpose.

Among the countries ceded is Gurrumconda and the fort. It is very desirable that this fort should be taken possession of immediately by our troops, and I shall be obliged to you if you will send a detachment from the troops under your command for this purpose.

I enclose a certified copy of the order from the Nizam to Seyd Hussein Khan, the killadar of Gurrumconda, for the delivery of the fort, and some proclamations, which I request that you will have published.

After having got possession of Gurrumconda, you may find it convenient, as well for the security of that fortress as for the preservation of the peace on the Rajah's frontier, to post your field detachment within the Company's territories lately ceded between Pennaconda and Gurrumconda. This measure will certainly tend materially to establish the Company's authority within their new territories; and I shall be glad if it be carried into execution, provided that it will not interfere with the measures which you have so successfully adopted for the preservation of the peace in the district of Mysore under your command.

When I shall have advanced so far to the eastward, I will send troops to Gurrumconda to relieve those which you will send there. Major Munro is appointed collector of the ceded countries. I beg that you will desire the officers whom you may send within them to render him every assistance in their power, and that you will communicate to them the enclosed extract of a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I will desire Major Munro to assist with peons the detachment which you will send into the Ceded Districts.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[670.]

Draft of a Letter to Josiah Webbe, Esq.

Camp at Mayoondie, 9th Nov., 1800.

Have arrived at the junction. Rivers full. Boats coming; am going to Anagoondy. Munro and Mackay at Harponelly, the latter going to Rydroog. News from Poonah.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[671.]

Draft of a Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

Camp at Mayoondie, 9th Nov., 1800.

My arrival at the junction of the rivers, which are full; am going to Anagoondy. Munro and Mackay at Harponelly, and going to Rydroog.

Webbe approved of my idea of settling the Ceded Districts with cavalry, and therefore that I expect orders to proceed to the westward.

Will Purneah repair the granaries at Nuggur? I recommend that he should not.

Enclose the news from Poonah of the 23rd and 29th October. Colonel ———'s conduct to Stevenson, to Mr. Jones, and to me, in consequence of being ordered to prosecute him.

Binta Punt will be ordered away when he joins; the peons with him.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[672.]

To Captain Kirkpatrick.

SIR,

Camp at Mayoondie, 10th Nov., 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 28th October.

Mine of the 30th of that month will have apprised you that I proposed to move to Savanore, as I was under the necessity

of sending a detachment from my army to take possession of the countries lately ceded to the Company by the Nizam. Since I wrote that letter I have received the orders of government to enter the Ceded Districts with the whole army, and I have come to this place, at which the Werdah and Toombuddra join, with an intention of crossing the latter. The heavy rains, however, have kept both rivers full; and I propose to march on by the left of the Toombuddra till I arrive opposite Anagoondy. At that time I hope that the waters will have fallen; and if they should not, I shall have been joined by the boats which I have ordered from Hurryhur, and from the post which I have had upon the river Werdah.

I am obliged to you for the communication of your sentiments regarding the situation of our affairs with the Mahrattas. I agree entirely in your opinion that it is most desirable that they should be speedily brought to an issue; that the present period appears favourable to bring them to a crisis; and that, particularly at this moment, there is no reason to apprehend the consequences even of an appeal to arms for that purpose.

The only questions then are the propriety and justice of commencing a war to obtain our ends. I can give no opinion upon this point, as I am unacquainted with the particulars of the late unsuccessful negotiations; but if war should be determined on, I am convinced that we shall suffer no inconvenience from my having withdrawn from the Mahratta territory; if we are not to go to war, you appear to be of opinion that it is proper that I should withdraw without loss of time.

As to the justice of such an appeal; our governments in India are strongly prohibited from commencing wars excepting in case of attack, or preparation for an attack, by one of the Native powers. The refusal of the Mahrattas to accede to our terms of closer alliance cannot be deemed an attack, and I have not heard of any circumstances in their late conduct which can be deemed one. Hostility then on our part might be thought a breach of the laws for the government of this empire.

But not only might it be considered in that light, but as an act of great political injustice. In fact, one country has no right to commence a war upon another because at some time or other that other may form an alliance with its enemy prejudicial to its interests, and because it refuses to draw closer the terms of its alliance with the country which proposes it.

The question of peace or war is not, and cannot be, only the probability of success, but must depend upon other circumstances, and in this country must depend upon the prospect of being attacked by the power with which it is proposed to go to war.

These general principles are certain, and must be familiar to you, who are more in the habit of considering these questions. I mention them only as the groundwork of my opinion that it is proper that I should withdraw from the Mahratta territory. From these principles I conclude that we shall not go to war with the Mahrattas; and in that case you are of opinion that I ought not to maintain my position within the territories of the Peshwah. If from any circumstances in our situation it is inexpedient that we should have recourse to arms, the more plain that we make the real moderation of our views, the more we conciliate the Peshwah's government, the less likely will he be to throw himself into the hands of the French to curb our influence.

In truth, the conduct of our government in withdrawing from the Mahratta territory, after having had possession of a great part of it, is unexampled, and will be a lasting argument to those about the Peshwah who, however disinclined they may be to a closer connexion with us, may be still more so to see the French established in the centre of the Mahratta empire. We ought, therefore, to withdraw as soon as possible.

If, however, the wisdom of government should decide that it is proper to go to war, I am fully prepared.

I don't see any reason why Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser should remain any longer in the Dooab. There is not now an ember of Dhoondiah's rebellion remaining.

The Killadar of Moodgul has given up all our property.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[673.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Yaserour, 12th Nov., 1800.

I am within fifty miles of Anagoondy, and the river lowers fast. I hope that I shall be able to ford it at or near that place.

I have received your letter of the 9th. I am afraid that you

will not be able to prevail upon the Madras people to go farther than Chittledroog with the carts on which they bring arrack. This is uncomfortable, as that is, in fact, the only article of supply of which I am likely to be in want. I don't know exactly what number of kegs there are at Chittledroog, but I shall be obliged to you if you will use the bullocks coming from Seringapatam with rice to carry to the army kegs filled with arrack. The rice may be thrown into store at Chittledroog, and taken on the books of that station.

The sepoys with Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt shall be sent back to Chittledroog as soon as I get within reach of them.

I understand that a number of bullocks with rice, and some loaded with money, left Seringapatam for the army on the 7th. Do as I have above mentioned with the rice-loads of as many bullocks as there may be arrack-kegs to load them with. As for the money, I beg that you will keep as much of it as you may think necessary for the payment of the garrison, and send on the remainder.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

[674.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Camp at Yaserour, 12th Nov., 1800.

My letter of the 9th will have pointed out to you the grounds I have for hopes that I shall be able to go to the westward in this season. Since I wrote that, I have received yours of the 5th.

I some time ago received a private letter from Lord Clive, in which he informed me that he had proposed to the Governor-General to establish two large cantonments, one at Wallajahbad, the other at Bangalore; but he then thought that Gooty or Adoni would answer better than Bangalore. He offered me the command of the cantonment which should be formed above the Ghauts. In answer I told him that I was at his orders to go wherever he pleased.

I should be very sorry to lose my command in Mysore in any case whatever, but particularly so before I shall have had an opportunity of making an endeavour to settle all matters to the westward. If I am to choose between sitting in a cantonment

in the Ceded Districts, and carrying on the operations to the westward, which I have had so long in contemplation, I shall not hesitate respecting the choice of the latter. But I rather believe that the cantonment in the Ceded Districts will be composed of the troops which shall have been employed to the westward; and in that case the option which I may have between the command in Mysore, or in the Ceded Districts, will be so remote, that it is not worth my present consideration. In all probability before I shall have an opportunity of choosing (if I should have the choice) I shall have been promoted, and shall be obliged to go home.

I have lately received a letter from ————, and another from ————. They breathe nothing but war, and appear to have adopted some of the French principles upon that subject. They seem to think that because the Mahrattas do not choose to ally themselves with us more closely, because they may at some time or other connect themselves with the French, and because they are now in some degree divided among one another, it is perfectly justifiable and proper that we should go to war with them. The only question at Hyderabad is the prospect of ultimate success, upon which these gentlemen have no doubt, as they say that the Mahrattas in the last war with the Nizam, which ended with the peace at Kurdlah, had in the field only 175,000 men!!! N.B. The Nizam has not now got 5000 horse, as I am informed, of any kind whatever.

I have just received information that Ensign Briscoe of the 33rd is likely to be promoted in the 77th; that being the case, I will recommend your friend for the vacant ensigncy, if you wish it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[675.]

To Major Blaquiere.

MY DEAR BLAQUIERE,

Camp, 13th Nov., 1800.

I believe the most likely mode of hearing no more upon the subject of your letter to Colonel Pater is to write you the answer to it.

In my opinion you ought to have expected that to gratify

you would give me pleasure, although I did not think of making a third brigade of cavalry that you might command it, and did not choose to push Colonel Stevenson out of his situation in the army to make room for you; and I must inform you that I certainly should have made the arrangement which I have this day ordered, had you spoken to me upon the subject.

You claim it, however, as a right; and you think that you have been ill-used because the acknowledgment of your right has been delayed, and you ground it upon the practice of this service, of this army, and of armies in Europe. It is useless to argue upon a point upon which my own judgment and inclination must be my guide. However, I beg that you will recollect the arrangements of the army in the field during the war in Mysore, that you will look over those in this army, and that you will call to mind only my own situation in the army on the Continent, and you will perceive that it does not exactly follow of course that the officer highest in rank has the command of a brigade.

Another time when you have anything to say to me you may as well come to my tent, and not send either official messages, or such letters as that which I now enclose you: believe that I shall always be glad to gratify you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[676.]

SIR,

Camp ten miles south of Copaul, 14th Nov., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose a letter from Colonel Sartorius with the result of the conference which I desired him to have with the Commissioners in Malabar upon the subject of maintaining the post at Montana.

I also enclose a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine of the 75th regiment, in which he gives an account of the last relief of the post on the 1st instant. It appears that the success was greater, and the loss infinitely less, upon this occasion than heretofore; and it therefore appears desirable that the post should not be abandoned, even although the operations in expectation of which it was established should not be carried on in this season.

Colonel Sartorius mentions in high terms the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine, and of the officers and troops under his orders; he also states the assistance which he has received from Captain Moncrieff of the Bombay pioneers throughout the service in Cotiote. The activity and ability of that officer have been conspicuous, and are highly deserving the favourable notice of government.

Colonel Sartorius informs me that he has appointed Lieutenant Holland of the 75th to be Brigade Major to Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine, and Lieutenant Weston to act as Adjutant to the 75th in the room of Lieutenant Holland. The detachment in Cotiote consists of parts of several corps. Colonel Sartorius informs me that he has appointed Captain Baird to command the detachments from all the Native corps, and Lieutenant Brown to act as Adjutant to them.

I enclose a letter from Colonel Sartorius regarding the appointment of Captain Howden to be commissary of provisions in the field, and of Lieutenant Eldridge to be commissary at Cotaparamba. The duty of commissary of provisions in the field and at Cotaparamba ought properly to be done by the paymaster, and the provisions ought properly to be thrown into Montana by the person filling that situation. But as the call for provisions is urgent, and it is impossible that the paymaster can yet have organised all the departments under his management, particularly in Malabar, where it is difficult, if not impracticable, to procure Native servants, I have not desired Colonel Sartorius to discontinue those appointments. I beg leave to recommend that they may be confirmed by government, as well as those above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[677.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

SIR,

Camp ten miles south of Copaul, 15th Nov., 1800.

I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter which I have received from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Fort St. George, and I request that you will do me the favour to communicate to the Commissioners in Malabar his Lordship's sentiments upon the subject of raising a large body of Native militia for the service in Cotiote.

I also request that you will communicate to Major Holmes the paragraph in the enclosed extract which relates to him. I am concerned that his health should oblige him to go to Bombay; but I request that you will give him the enclosed letter for the Governor in Council of that settlement.

The paragraph relating to Lieutenant Bentley is in answer to your letter to me upon the subject of your want of a secretary. I referred that same letter to the Governor in Council of Bombay, but I have hitherto received no answer to the letter which I wrote upon that occasion.

I have received your letters of the 5th instant, and I request that you will inform Captain Ward that it is not in my power to alter the regulations of the government, or to induce the Military Auditor-General to pass a bill for an allowance not authorised by those regulations. I am fully sensible of Captain Ward's merits, and I wish that it were in my power to do what he desires.

I beg that you will convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Cumine my thanks for his conduct, and assure him that I shall not fail to represent it as it deserves to government and to the Commander-in-Chief.

I have observed Captain Moncrieff's ability and activity throughout the business in Cote, and I shall certainly report my sense of it to government.

I am obliged to you for the detail of your conference with Major Walker. As it has been found possible to relieve Montana with a small loss in comparison with that which we suffered heretofore in performing the same operation, I agree entirely in opinion with you that the post ought to be sustained. The question in a military point of view depends upon the probability of carrying on the war on the original extensive plan in the course of this season. I cannot at present give any opinion upon that point. But even supposing that those operations should not be carried on, as to maintain the post appears of great political importance, and as it appears to be practicable to maintain it without suffering the loss which first induced me to think it might be proper to abandon it, there is no doubt but that it ought not to be abandoned.

I beg that you will pay attention to the opinion of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George re-

garding the employment of the Native militia in your future operations.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[678.]

To J. Smee, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Camp ten miles south of Copaul, 15th Nov., 1800.

I beg that you will do me the favour to send me your opinion upon a point on which I have received a letter from Colonel Sartorius. He applied to me some time ago for powers to try by general court-martial. I have procured for him from the Commander-in-Chief the usual powers to try military offenders, and the government of Fort St. George have authorised me to extend to Malabar the powers which I have of trying by military process rebels and persons conspiring against the government. The question is, whether the exercise of that power will supersede or suspend that of the ordinary tribunals, and whether in that case it will not do more injury than good.

I am fully aware that the military gentlemen in Malabar are exceedingly anxious to establish what they call military law. Before I should consent to the subversion of one system of law, and to the establishment of another, I should be glad to know what the new law was to be; and I have never procured from any of those gentlemen yet a definition of their own idea of military law. I understand military law to be the law of the sword, and, in well-regulated and disciplined armies, to be the will of the General.

I should not wish to have the trouble of managing a country like Malabar myself, and I acknowledge that I should not think it very proper to commit the management of that province (by the establishment of military law) to any other officer under my orders.

The question then is, whether the systems of revenue, of jurisprudence, of police, now established will not be either suspended, if I give to Colonel Sartorius the power of trying offenders by military process, or they will be supposed to be suspended, and the officers of the army will deem it their right and their duty to interfere in them all, in consequence of the

establishment, as they will imagine, of their favourite system of military law.

I shall be glad to have your opinion upon this point. If the overthrow of the present system can be avoided, it may perhaps be proper to give to Colonel Sartorius the power of trying rebels, &c., by military process; but I acknowledge that I for one shall always object to the establishment of a purely military law in any country to which I have anything to say.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer.

[679.]

SIR,

Camp ten miles south of Copaul, 16th Nov., 1800.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Mahratta government, that in consequence of the orders which I have received from government I have withdrawn my troops from the territories of the Peshwah.*

* *The Right Hon. Lord Clive to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, commanding the Forces in Mysore.*

SIR,

Fort St. George, 9th Nov., 1800.
(Received 15th Nov., 1800.)

By a despatch of this date I have directed you to evacuate the Mahratta territory and to return into Mysore with all practicable expedition, and I now enclose for your information the copy of a most secret despatch which I have received from the Governor-General.

In conformity to his Lordship's instructions, I desire that you will proceed with all practicable expedition to Trincomalee, and I trust that the regret I feel at your unavoidable departure will be a strong inducement to hasten your return to the command of Mysore. My anxiety on that point is equal to the preservation of the tranquillity of those dominions and to the success of our intended operations in Malabar.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

CLIVE.

[ENCLOSURE.]

The Governor-General to the Right Hon. Lord Clive.

MY LORD,

Fort William, 18th Oct., 1800.

1. The late unfavourable accounts from Europe and Egypt (with copies of which I conclude your Lordship will have been furnished by the government of Bombay) have determined me to relinquish, for the present, the proposed expedition against Batavia: and I shall in consequence immediately suggest

There is still, however, an hospital at Deogherry, in which there are about twenty Natives. I have given orders that these may be removed without loss of time.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[680.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

SIR,

Camp ten miles south of Copaul, 16th Nov., 1800.

I have to request that upon the receipt of this letter you will halt. The army will cross the river immediately; and Colonel Pater, who will command that part of it which you are

to his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier the expediency of repairing without delay with the squadron under his command to Trincomalee.

2. It is my anxious wish that the Admiral should be met at Trincomalee by the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, in order that they may consider together such suggestions as have occurred to me with regard to the measures to be adopted for defeating any hostile projects which may be formed by the French against our possessions in India.

3. I therefore request your Lordship to permit and direct Colonel Wellesley to proceed immediately to Trincomalee. I think it probable that the Admiral may reach Trincomalee by the 20th or 25th of November: and I could wish Colonel Wellesley to arrive there by that time.

4. Peace being restored on the frontier of Mysore, and no probability existing of our being immediately required to interfere in the affairs of the Mahratta empire, I should hope that your Lordship would experience no difficulty in making a temporary provision for the command in Mysore during Colonel Wellesley's absence, which may possibly be of short duration.

5. It is certainly of great importance that the operations so indispensably necessary to be undertaken against the Pyche Rajah should be conducted by an able and active officer. But I trust there are several officers in Mysore equal to the judicious and spirited execution of this service. I shall only observe on this subject that if your Lordship's judgment should incline you to select for the conduct of this expedition any officer in Mysore, whose rank in the army may be junior to that of Colonel Sartorius, or to that of any other officer in Malabar, I trust you will not scruple to signify to the public authorities in Malabar your pleasure that the command of the detachment to act against the Pyche Rajah from that quarter must not be conferred on any officer of superior rank to him whom you shall select for the general command of the expedition.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

With great regard and esteem,

Your Lordship's most faithful servant,

(Signed)

WELLESLEY.

(A true copy)

M. WILKS, Military Secretary.

to join, will communicate to you his instructions regarding your future movements.

You will be so kind as to send on to Anagoondy the arrack which you have with you for the use of the army, keeping with you a supply to last your detachment ten days. This arrack is to be sent to Anagoondy under charge of a guard of the Native infantry which you have brought with you from Chittledroog. The non-commissioned officer who will be in charge of it must receive instructions to obey such orders as he may receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Munro.

[681.]

MY DEAR MUNRO, Camp ten miles south of Copaul, 16th Nov., 1800.

I received orders in the course of last night to break up the army, to send part of it into the Ceded Districts, and the remainder into Mysore. General Dugald Campbell is appointed to command in your territories, and Lord Clive informs me that he has been ordered to his station without delay. In the mean time I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny of the 73rd into them with the following corps: the 25th dragoons, the 1st and 4th regiments of cavalry, 73rd regiment, the 2nd of the 4th, and 1st of the 12th Native infantry. I have besides made a requisition upon Colonel Bowser for two battalions which are in the Dooab, and Webbe informs me that another battalion is coming up from the northern division of the army.

Cuppage has before this got possession of Gurrumconda. Thus you see you will be handsomely provided for.

I have supplied Colonel Monypenny's detachment with provisions, money, &c. &c., and Lieutenant Read, their paymaster, will be with them shortly with 50,000 Behaudry pagodas, making their entire stock about 65,000 or 70,000 stars. This sum ought to last them till your collections begin to come in, or till you can do as I have done (steal from your neighbours).

I have instructed Colonel Monypenny to cross the Toombuddra at the Mustoor Ghaut, about 20 miles from Anagoondy,

to get possession of Bellary, Gooty, and Adoni as soon as he can. I have advised him to push on for the latter, for which I have given him the orders, and to leave detachments to take the two former when Chandoo Loll can be found, and will have sent the orders to his deputies to deliver them to our troops.

I have given him a circular letter stating that I have appointed him to take possession of the forts in the countries of which the management has been intrusted to you.

Be so kind as to send to Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny the aumildar for whose company I asked you some days ago.

I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny to communicate with you upon all occasions, and I have no doubt but that you will find him zealous and active and intelligent in the public cause.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[682.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

SIR,

17th Nov., 1800.

I have given Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny 50,000 rupees, and I have desired that 50,000 pagodas coming from Seringapatam, of which I heretofore desired that you might take what you might want, may be sent into the Ceded Districts. I propose to supply the wants of your garrison out of another sum of 80,000 pagodas which I have got by this time at Hurryhur. Make your wants known to Major Robertson, and he will supply them.

I have given Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny twenty days' provisions, and have sent with him one of the people belonging to the Mysore sircar who have always supplied me. I have given him rice, and I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay to give him all that which he has brought with him from Hurryhur, being that which you sent lately from Chittledroog.

He has also been well supplied with arrack, and I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt to send him all that supply which he has brought from Chittledroog. I wrote to you on the 12th instant to inform you that I had sent off from the army 20 bandies, which I requested might be loaded with arrack and sent back to us. I beg that you will be so kind as

to have them loaded, and sent by Rydroog for the use of the detachment in the Ceded Districts.

I also requested that you would have certain kegs filled with arrack, and sent to the army on bullocks which left Seringapatam on the 7th instant loaded with rice, which rice I proposed should be taken into store at Chittledroog. I beg that this arrangement may still be made, and that 100 bullocks thus loaded with arrack may be sent to the army at Turrikerra in Mysore. The army will arrive there in about a fortnight. Those bullocks for which there may not be loads of arrack must be sent loaded with their rice to Rydroog, for the use of the detachment in the Ceded Districts.

I have requested that a tappall might be established between Chittledroog and Rydroog, as being the most direct communication at present between Mysore and the Ceded Districts; and I have recommended that an officer and a party might be left at Rydroog. I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to apprise the officer commanding at Rydroog whenever you send anything off for his garrison for the use of the troops in the Ceded Districts.

My directions go this day to Lieutenant Read to take charge of the money for the Ceded Districts, and to proceed with it to Rydroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Draft of a Letter to Lieutenant Sydenham.

[683.]

Anajee, 19th Nov., 1800.

Scindiah has as many irons in the fire as we have, without the same exertion to get them out. Whether he goes to Guzerat or to Hindustan is a matter of indifference to the Peshwah; in either case Bajee Rao * will experience a momentary freedom. If he proceed to take the command of the troops of the empire, he will be more effectually than ever the master of the power, if not of the person, of the Peshwah. Whatever may be Scindiah's design, it is very clear that Bajee Rao cannot be privy to that

* Bajee Rao, the Peshwah or head of the Mahratta Confederacy, whose seat of government was at Poonah.—Ed.

which he is supposed to have, of putting himself at the head of the army.

I can give no opinion on the policy of the last treaty with the Nizam, nor whether it has been concluded at the most fortunate moment, because I really do not know what its contents are, nor to what it binds the Company. It is probable, however, both that it is founded in good policy in its stipulations, and that this was a proper time to conclude it. In regard to the idea of adopting measures stronger than negotiation to persuade the Mahrattas to comply with our terms of closer alliance, I must observe that I have not yet heard of any part of their conduct which could render the commencement of hostilities by us either proper or justifiable. To refuse to connect themselves with us by means of a subsidy on their part, and troops on ours, and to refuse to submit to our arbitration their disputes or differences with other powers, are not acts of hostility; neither would it be justifiable to attack them now because there is a possibility that at some time or other they may call for the assistance of the French. I put out of the question any part of their conduct with which I am unacquainted.

But it is desirable to go to war with them because it is necessary to settle and establish our influence permanently at Poonah, and because they are weak and we are strong! One of these is a reason which could be advanced in support of any war, particularly one in this country; the other has been the ground of many attacks lately, but not with the British nation, although it has with our enemies the French.

Pray what force has the Nizam at present? I hear literally nothing but one detachment.*

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* *Lieutenant Thomas Sydenham to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Hyderabad, 7th Nov., 1800.

(Received 18th Nov., 1800.)

The intelligence received this morning from Poonah is of so interesting a nature, that I lose no time in communicating it to you.

Colonel Palmer in a preceding address to the Governor-General had acquainted his Lordship with a report, very prevalent in Poonah, that Scindiah had posted relays of horses at the different stations on the road to Ahmedabad for the purpose of flying to that place. This report, however, proved

To Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage.

[684.]

SIR,

Anajee, in Mysore, 20th Nov., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 13th instant, from which, and from the perusal of the two Persian letters you enclosed,

erroneous; but on the 28th October Scindiah's vakeel sent for Colonel Palmer's moonshee, and informed him that he was directed by his master to advise the Colonel of the resolution of that chief to proceed towards Hindustan in the course of twenty or thirty days. The vakeel apologised for his not having communicated the above to the resident in person, and accompanied his excuses with strong professions, in the name of Scindiah, of attachment to the Company's government. On the evening of the 29th Dowlut Rao had his audience of leave from the Peshwah, which was accompanied with the forms and ceremonies usual on such occasions. Scindiah's vakeel likewise stated that Bajee Rao intended to accompany his master for some days on the journey, when he would separate for the purpose of performing his devotions at a celebrated temple on the banks of the Godavery.

Colonel Palmer seems to think Scindiah's audience of leave from the Peshwah is a feint to intimidate the insurgents in Malwa, while he will march to the Beemrah for the purpose of collecting his own forces and the contingents of the empire to watch the motions of the Company's government and its allies.

We have long heard of Scindiah's intention to establish himself in Guzerat by setting aside the family of Guickwar. If he actually intends to retire to Hindustan, it is very likely that he should proceed to Ahmedabad for the purpose of effecting his views in Guzerat. I understand that the Company's government is allied to the family of Guickwar by treaties, at least, of a defensive nature; and the hostile intentions of Scindiah against that family may involve him in the same predicament as he would be placed in by any act of aggression against the Nizam. Perhaps, as Colonel Palmer thinks, his audience of leave is a feint, and that he has no real intention of leaving the Poonah quarter. In this case he must soon throw off the mask of retiring into Hindustan, as the road to Ahmedabad is too far to the westward to effect his intentions of collecting troops near the Beemrah for the purpose of watching our motions. The Godavery, on the banks of which Bajee Rao intends to perform his devotions, crosses the Ahmedabad road about 65 miles to the northward of Poonah. Here their separation will probably take place; but if Scindiah proceed any further towards Ahmedabad, his sweep to the Nizam's frontier will be extremely circuitous and tardy; or he may be actually proceeding to the northward for the purpose of executing his schemes in Guzerat.

At all events it does not appear likely that Scindiah's departure, if it actually take place, will produce any alteration in the Peshwah's sentiments towards a closer union with the Company. I should rather suppose that, feeling himself comparatively free in Scindiah's absence from Poonah, Bajee Rao will be more disinclined than ever to accept our proffered mediation at the price which we demand for reinstating him in his just and constitutional authority over the other members of the Mahratta empire. It certainly would have been highly impolitic to have delayed our negotiations at this court until the Peshwah might be led by caprice, or compelled by necessity,

I judge that it is of the most essential importance that the Company's troops should be in possession of Gurrumconda as soon as possible. It appears by one of the Persian letters, that

to acquiesce in our overtures to him; but I cannot help thinking that the termination of an alliance, so close as that stipulated by our late treaty at Hyderabad, must have tended to awaken the jealousy of the Mahrattas, and will induce them to reject all our conciliatory offers of mediation. If the establishment of our influence at Poonah on a permanent basis be considered a necessary object (for all agree to think it highly desirable), we must endeavour to effect it by means more forcible than those of negotiation, and it is pretty evident that Lord Wellesley's plans for the political balance of India must be incomplete until that influence is established and secured by treaty.

In a former letter I stated my opinion that the forces of the Mahrattas were not capable of withstanding the united armies of the Company and the Nizam. I take the liberty of detailing for your information the abstract of the combined forces of the whole empire at Khurdlah in 1795:

De Boigne's Brigade	8700—excellent.
Regular horse	50,665—very good.
Irregular horse and foot	72,300—indifferent.
Plundering horse	12,000—very bad.

Ordnance: 200 pieces of cannon of various calibres and dimensions.

The forces of the Nizam on the same day were as follows:

Raymond's Brigade	13,000—excellent.
Infantry	25,000—indifferent.
Cavalry, regular	47,500—good.
Plundering horse	15,000—very bad.

Ordnance: 120 pieces of cannon of various calibres, and 450 elephants.

It may be necessary to acquaint you that both armies in the action of Khurdlah ran away after a slight skirmish, but that the Mahrattas, finding the Nizamites were as much frightened as themselves, returned to the field, and obliged the Nizam to sign that most disgraceful convention for the delivery of his prime minister into the hands of his enemies, the payment of 3 crores of rupees, and the cession of 30 laes of territory. But we must not estimate the exertions that the Mahrattas are now capable of making by the forces which they brought into the field in 1795. 1st. The whole of Raymond's brigade, their only efficient infantry, is actively employed on the borders of the Jyepoor or Jyenagur frontier in Hindustan. 2nd. Although Ragojee Bheonslah is not inclined to accept our overtures for a general defensive alliance and exchange of territory, still he is far from being inimical to our government, he is closely connected with the Nizam, and it is not at all probable that he would unite with Bajee Rao and Scindiah in hostilities against the Company and this state. He is as jealous of Scindiah as we can wish him to be, and by no means a friend to the Peshwah. 3rd. A number of tributary chieftains, who appeared at the head of their respective clans in the campaign of 1795, were at that time obedient to the command of their prince, the successor of the great Mahadajee Scindiah; but they now despise the imbecility and depravity of Dowlut Rao's character, they have been tempted to frequent insurrections by the weakness of his government, and they would be more dangerous to him than they ever could be to us. If to these considerations we add the divided state of all Scindiah's

from Baker Saheb, that the troops of the late Cummer u Deen are inclined to mutiny. These, however, any more than their master, had never anything to say to the fort of Gurrumconda. You will do well therefore to send the order for the delivery of

possessions, the total incapability on the part of the Peshwah to assist him with any efficient troops, the low state of their finances, and the imbecility of their characters, we may fairly diminish the extent of their present resources to one third of what they possessed in 1795. It was Captain (now Colonel) Kirkpatrick's decided opinion that the two battalions of what was then termed the Ellore detachment would have turned the scale in favour of the Nizari at the battle of Khurdiah. This opinion agreed with Sir C. W. Malet's sentiments on the subject, and is corroborated by the testimony of all the natives with whom I have conversed respecting that disgraceful event. What might not the advance of your army, the march of our force with a large body of Nizamites, and diversions on the side of Bombay and Hindustan effect in our favour in the timid councils of Bajee Rao and Scindiah? Captain Kirkpatrick, in the course of conversation, expressed a most fervent wish not to see your army broken up before the mysterious conduct of Scindiah was unveiled. Perhaps all may blow over, but we should certainly be vigilant against surprise.

I am, my dear Colonel, yours ever faithfully,

• THOMAS SYDENHAM.

P.S. Our latest advices from Persia state the probability of peace being concluded between Baba Shah the King of Iran and Zemaun Shah. We are not assured of its having actually taken place, but there is no reason to doubt it would shortly happen. Hence one of the principal objects of Malcolm's mission will be frustrated. He was on the point of leaving Shiraz for Ispahan, where he expects to meet the king, who will probably receive him with all possible respect and honours, and give him a polite congé back to Calcutta. The Delhi newspapers state the probability of Zemaun Shah's paying Hindustan a visit. The Shah returned from Persia to Cabul, and is said to be preparing for a campaign towards the south. Indeed Collins, Scindiah's resident, who resides at Futtyghur, had despatched his emissaries into the Punjab to excite the Seiks against the Shah, but they went empty handed, and I doubt their success. If the Seiks are resolved to oppose the Shah's progress through the Punjab, they need not our solicitations; if they dread his power so much as to disincline them from resisting his approach, mere solicitations on our part will not, I fear, excite their indignation or awaken their spirit. At the same time our despatching emissaries to the Seiks cannot but rouse the enmity of a prince whom it is our policy to affect at least to conciliate.

Mr. Duncan has received accounts from Persia of the probability of a war between the Persians and the Turks respecting Bagdad. Our reports state that the Governor of that city and province had received a successor from the Porte, with a bowstring, and that to save his life he offered to deliver the city up to the Shah of Persia if he would send a body of troops to take possession of it. This is at least more likely than that Baba Shah should demand, on no other grounds than to extend his dominion, the surrender of Bagdad, and threaten hostilities if his demand is not instantly complied with.

T. S.

it and troops to take possession without loss of time. If the killadar be inclined to deliver the fort, let it be immediately taken possession of. If he refuse, threaten him with a complaint to his master the Nizam, and with the responsibility for all the mischief which will be the consequence of his retaining possession after he will have received the order to deliver up the fort.

If he should persist in his refusal, you can do no more; and preparations must be made to get possession of Gurrumconda by force.

I am on my way to Seringapatam, at which place I hope to hear from you.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[685.]

To Major-General Dugald Campbell.

SIR,

Anajee, in Mysore, 20th Nov., 1800.

As I understand from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that you are appointed to command the troops in the districts lately ceded to the Company by the Nizam, it is proper that I should take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you with all the military arrangements which I have made in those districts hitherto, with a view to taking possession of them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay entered the province of Harponelly on the 9th instant, with the collector Major Munro and his corps, the 2nd battalion 5th regiment. They are now on their road from Harponelly to Rydroog, of which fort Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay will take possession.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny, in command of the 25th light dragoons, the 1st and 4th regiments of cavalry, the 73rd regiment, the 2nd, 4th, and 1st 12th Native infantry, will before now have crossed the river Toombuddra, at the Mustoor Ghaut, below Anagoondy. I have provided this detachment with guns, stores, arrack for 50 days, provisions, rice, money, and bullocks; and I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny to proceed by Bellary towards Adoni, and to take possession of those places and of Gooty. As, however, the Colonel is not provided with the orders from the

Nizam for the delivery of the forts of Bellary and Gooty, and as he has in his hands the order for the delivery of Adoni, and as I think it of the utmost importance to the future peace of the Ceded Districts that our troops should have possession of that place as soon as possible, I desired him to push on thither rather than wait at Bellary till the order can arrive for the delivery of that fort and of Gooty.

Besides the troops above mentioned, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny, I have made a requisition upon Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, who is still in the Dooab, for two battalions belonging to the Nizam's subsidiary detachment. I understand that another battalion has been ordered into the Ceded Districts from the northern division of the army in the Carnatic; and I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage to move forward a detachment in the field in the Nundydroog district into the province of Gurrumconda, to take possession of the fort of that name, and to order the detachment to take up a position in the Pollams between Pennaconda and Gurrumconda. This arrangement will be equally beneficial to the Nundydroog district and to Gurrumconda. By a letter, however, received this day from Colonel Cuppage, I understand that the troops hitherto in the service of Cummer u Deen and of his son have mutinied, and were likely to plunder the country; and Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage is afraid that possession of the fort of Gurrumconda would not be given to his troops although he had in his hands the order for it from the Nizam.

As Cummer u Deen or his troops had never anything to say to the fort of Gurrumconda, I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage to desire that he will send the order to the killadar, and troops to take possession. If he refuse to deliver the fort, I have desired him to hold out to the killadar the resentment of his master the Nizam, and the responsibility for all the evil consequences which may result from his retaining the fort contrary to orders. If he still refuse, arrangements must be made to obtain possession of Gurrumconda by force.

Besides the money which Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny took with him from camp, I have ordered into the Ceded Districts, for the use of the troops in those countries, 50,000 pagodas; and as I hear from Major Munro that he will not be able to supply money for the use of the troops till the month of February, I will apprise government of the necessity that a

further sum should be sent to them. I have also ordered to Rydroog an additional supply of arrack, of rice, and of bullocks; and I will take care that the troops under your orders shall not want for those articles until you will have established a short communication with the Presidency from whence you must receive the former, and will have brought forward the resources of the districts under your orders in the two latter.

I have appointed Mr. Best to be deputy commissary of stores to the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny, and by permission of the Right Honourable the Governor, Lieutenant Read to be Mr. Gordon's deputy paymaster in the Ceded Districts. I beg leave to recommend these gentlemen to your protection; the latter has lately been doing the duty of paymaster at Seringapatam, and he is strongly recommended by Mr. Gordon.

I have established a communication with the Mysore country from the Ceded Districts by Rydroog for the present, because the troops will have possession of those to the westward first, and because it is the most natural link between Chittledroog, where the Mysore resources are at present, and Gooty and Adoni, at which places you will most probably at first have your principal posts. Hereafter, however, you will most probably find it more convenient to communicate with Mysore by a more easterly route; and I shall be obliged to you if you will acquaint me with the change when it will be made, in order that I may alter the direction of the supplies which I propose to send you.

The corps of Native infantry which I have detached with Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny are not strong, the 2nd of the 4th being only a detachment from the corps at Nundydroog, and the 1st of the 12th having been in the field nearly since the year 1798. I shall propose to government, however, to remove the remainder of the 2nd of the 4th into the Ceded Districts, as soon as the * of the 18th will have become so complete in its numbers and discipline as to take the duties of the Nundydroog district.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* Blank in manuscript.—Ed.

To Lord Clive.

[686.]

MY LORD,

Santa Bednore, 21st Nov., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 9th instant. My letter to the Chief Secretary of Government will explain to your Lordship the arrangements which I have made for taking possession of the countries lately ceded to the Company by the Nizam, and for the force for the proposed expedition to the westward. I am concerned that there is even a chance that I shall not conduct the latter; indeed if I now go to Trincomalee, it is not possible that I should be back in Mysore till the end of January. The troops will arrive at Seringapatam in the end of December; and as I propose to make all the arrangements preparatory to the expedition previous to my departure for the Carnatic, I hope that they will march from Seringapatam in the beginning of January.

As it is not possible that I should reach the coast till the middle of December, at which time the Admiral is generally at Madras, or somewhere on the coast, I have to request your Lordship will be so kind as to urge him to come to any place that you will appoint to meet me. In hopes that your Lordship will comply with this request, and that the Admiral will not be disinclined to act as your Lordship will desire, which will enable me to conduct the service to the westward, I have not given any orders to Colonel Stevenson in consequence of your letter of the 9th instant. I shall, however, prepare instructions for him in case I should be obliged to proceed to Trincomalee, and shall give him all the information which I have collected when I deliver over to him the command.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Instructions for Colonel Patér.

[687.]

You will march, as soon as you will have passed the river, by the route of Harponelly, Hurryhur, Hooley Honore, Turrikerra, Chinroypatam; to Seringapatam with the troops under your command.

It is desirable that no time should unnecessarily be lost on the road.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, with the 12th regiment, is on the road between Harponelly and Anagoondy. He has been desired to halt; and you will be so kind as to send him directions to join you at whatever place you may think proper.

He has with him four field-pieces with tumbrils and artillerymen, and 50 loads of musket ammunition.

As soon as you will have reached Hurryhur, you will send to Chittledroog the heavy iron 12-pounders, their stores and ammunition, and four 6-pounders and their tumbrils and ammunition, and such other articles of store as, upon a communication with Captain Scott, it may be possible to dispense with. The carriages to be sent must be those least fit for service.

Orders must be sent immediately for the hospital to be withdrawn from Deogherry. Lieutenant Grand and the pioneers, &c., must be ordered to meet you at Hurryhur; and the officer and the party left at the junction of the rivers Werdah and Toombuddra to cross the latter, and to join you either at Harponelly or Hurryhur, as you may think proper.

As soon as all these parties will have received their orders, the tappall must be taken off the road through the Mahratta territory.

Desire Lieutenant Grand to destroy the gate of the redoubt before he leaves the river Werdah. Keep the hospital at Hurryhur, and throw into it such Bombay sick as Dr. Anderson may think proper.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[688.]

Instructions for Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny.

21st Nov., 1800.

You are to march in the morning with the force which has been put under your command by this day's orders by a route which is enclosed. You will cross the river Toombuddra at the Mustoor Ghaut, and will proceed immediately to make arrangements, in concert with Major Munro, who has been appointed collector of the districts lately ceded to the Company by the Nizam, to take possession of them.

In addition to the force now detached with you, the 2nd battalion 5th regiment is at present employed in these coun-

tries, has taken possession of Harponelly, and has proceeded to take possession of Rydroog. I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser to desire that he will detach two battalions, to be under the orders of the officer commanding in these districts, and one battalion is to be sent into them from the northern division of the army in the Carnatic.

The fort of Gurrumconda also will by this time have been taken possession of by a detachment serving in the Nundydroog district; and this detachment will have taken a position within the ceded countries in the Pollams between Pennaconda and Gurrumconda.

The first object of your attention will be to obtain possession of the forts of Bellary, Gooty, and Adoni.

I enclose herewith orders from the Nizam's government to the head aumil of Adoni, and others to his deputy, in case, as I imagine, the principal should be at Hyderabad, for the delivery of that fort.

I rather imagine that Rajah Chandoo Loll is the head aumil of Bellary or of Gooty. He is at present either at Cannanore or at Cuddapah, and letters have been written to him to desire that he will order the killadars of those forts to give them up to the officer in command of the British forces. Major Munro will most probably receive those orders; but if they should be sent to you, and addressed to me, you will be so kind as to make use of them. I enclose a circular letter to all the aumils of the Ceded Districts, informing them that they are to deliver possession to you of the forts, &c.

Your first object would regularly be Bellary; but as you may not by the time you reach that place have possession of the order for its delivery, it may be proper that you should proceed on to Adoni, for the delivery of which you will have an order, and that you should leave a detachment to get possession of Bellary when the order for the delivery of that fort shall have reached you.

I request that you will communicate upon this point with Major Munro.

I enclose a table of distances in the ceded countries, which you may find of use, although I cannot vouch for its being correct.

In the orders are stated the quantities of provisions which will be with your detachment. Besides these, Lieutenant-

Colonel Harcourt of the 12th regiment has been directed to send to you a quantity of arrack equal to about 18 casks. This, with what you will take from the army, will give you about 50 days' consumption at a single dram.

I have been obliged to restrict the allowance to that quantity, and you will be under the same necessity, at least until you will have insured a regular communication with the Presidency by the shorter road of Gurrumconda to Adoni.

Besides this arrack, an additional quantity will be sent from Chittledroog as soon as carriage for it will arrive from Seringapatam. I have given orders that the person, on the part of the Mysore government, who has hitherto attended the army to supply it with sheep, should proceed with your detachment, and remain with it until Lieutenant Read shall have arrived, and shall have made his arrangements for procuring a regular supply.

Some of the brinjarries, particularly those loaded with grain, will accompany your detachment. Besides the rice stated in the orders to be sent with you, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay has with him 200 loads of rice, which he will send to Anagoondy. You will order this rice, now in charge of a Native officer, to join you.

The party with the rice, as well as that with the arrack, coming from Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt's detachment, are to be sent into Mysore to join their corps.

Major Robertson has received my orders to send with you 50,000 rupees. Besides this sum, Lieutenant Read will bring with him from Chittledroog 50,000 Behaudry pagodas; and before this sum will be expended, it is to be hoped that Major Munro will have made such progress in the collections as to be able to supply you with money.

As soon as you will have crossed the Toombuddra, and will have reached a place which you think will answer for it, I recommend that you should establish an hospital for the reception of the sick, of whom there are many in the 25th dragoons.

To enable you to make this arrangement, I have authorised Mr. Orde to take with him his establishment.

I wrote to Major Munro some days ago to desire that he would send an aumildar to join and remain with me, and I write this day to desire that that same person may be sent to join you.

I enclose an extract of a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to which I request to draw your attention. Major-General Dugald Campbell is appointed to command in the Ceded Districts, and you will of course communicate with him. Until he arrives, however, it will be proper that you should communicate direct with government, and with the Adjutant-General of the army.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Scott.

[689.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Malwajee, 22nd Nov., 1800.

With a view to a probability of future hostilities in the Mahratta country, I some time ago recommended to the Military Board to allow the fort at Hullihall to be repaired, as I should propose that it should be made a depôt for certain stores and provisions. My idea then was to have in Hullihall arrack and rice, and such stores as were not perishable, and which would be necessary at the siege of the neighbouring fort of Darwar. Among these I included shot and shells, but I don't recollect any others which would not be likely to suffer from the almost constant wet weather in the province of Soonda.

Let me know your opinion upon this point.

There is another reason why none but the stores which can best bear the weather should be placed in Soonda, and that is because there are no buildings to shelter them, and much time and expense must be afforded to construct them.

I wish to have, as soon as possible, the list of stores which you propose to send into Chittledroog.

I shall be at Seringapatam on the 28th or 29th.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny.

[690.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Malwajee, 22nd Nov., 1800.

When Ball Kishen Bhow was taking leave of me some days ago, he informed me that one of the Goorpara family had pos-

session of a fort, and a jaghire sufficient for the subsistence of the garrison, somewhere between Anagoondy and Gooty. He said that the person who had then possession of it was inclined to give it over to him, and his object in speaking to me at all upon the subject was that I might prevail upon you to assist him in getting it.

Although I think that if any of the Mahrattas are to have a fort in the centre of our possessions, it is best that Ball Kishen Bhow should be the man, I do not now trouble you to ask your assistance to obtain it for him, but merely to apprise you of the circumstance, and to urge you to make inquiry into it.

The name of the fort is either Sundoor or Cundoor. By Ball Kishen Bhow's account it must be in excellent repair, very respectable, and in a very strong situation.

Communicate this letter to Major Munro, and let me hear the result of your inquiries.

I shall be at Seringapatam on the 28th or 29th.

Ball Kishen Bhow left me the day before yesterday, and this is the first opportunity I have had of writing since.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[691.]

To Colonel Palmer.

SIR,

Adjampoor, 23rd Nov., 1800.

I have this day received your letter of the 1st.

It is certainly true that the officers of the army did occasionally ride over to Darwar, and one party of them were received, as I understood, by the killadar in the fort. None of them, however, had any orders from me to examine it; and I certainly should at first have prevented them from going near it, as I did latterly, if I had known that their visits were disagreeable to the killadar; or were likely to create suspicion or mistrust.

In one of my rides I visited Darwar, but did not express a wish to see the inside of the fort, as I thought it probable that the compliance with that wish might have exposed the killadar to the displeasure of his master, at the same time that the refusal to comply with it would have been probably unpleasant to him, as it certainly would to me. On the following

morning I received a letter from Bappojee Scindia, in which he informed me that he understood that I intended to visit the fort on that day, but that he could not receive me. At the same time he desired a common friend to inform me that he was much distressed at my having examined his fort, as he called it, on the preceding day, and that he was desirous that the officers of the army should not be allowed to go there.

I wrote in answer to Bappojee Scindia, that I had no intention of visiting him on that day, nor any other day, without giving him previous intimation, and having his full consent to receive me; that I had intended to pay him a visit previous to my departure within the Company's territories, but that as it appeared that it would be disagreeable to him to receive me, I should forego my intention. At the same time I wrote to our common friend residing at Darwar, and stated the real object of my ride thither on the preceding day, viz., that I generally took a long ride every day, and that, being on that day in the neighbourhood of Darwar, my curiosity led me to look at a fort of which I had heard so much. I requested him to calm the suspicions of Bappojee Scindia; to tell him that if I had wished to know anything about Darwar, I should have referred to my plan of the place, or should have made inquiry of one of the British officers who had taken Darwar for the Mahrattas, of whom there were several in my camp, rather than have ridden on the outside of the fort; to remind him that all the forts in the Mahratta territory, Darwar excepted, had gone through my hands, and that, after I had got possession, I never kept them a moment, but gave all strongholds over to their real owners, as became a faithful ally; at the same time to assure him that as it was disagreeable to him that the officers should go near his fort, I should give orders immediately that they should not approach it.

I had given those orders, and none of them have been near it since, and I was in hopes that Bappojee Scindia would latterly have been ashamed to make the complaints which I thought it probable that he would at first have been inclined to prefer. However, what I have above written is a detailed statement of all that passed relating to Darwar, and I hope that it will satisfy the mind of the Peshwah. As I have no longer any concern in Mahratta affairs, and it is probable that our correspondence will cease, I take this opportunity of returning you

my thanks for the obliging letters which I have received from you, and for your ready attention to all the subjects which I have had occasion to bring to your notice.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[692.]

To the Commissioners in Malabar.

GENTLEMEN,

Seringapatam, 30th Nov., 1800.

Upon considering, in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Close, the future arrangements to be made in the district of Wynaad in consequence of the successful issue of the expedition now under preparation, it has appeared both to him and to me that it will tend much to facilitate those arrangements, as well as the general success of the campaign, if one of the gentlemen of the Commission would be so kind as to accompany the officer who will command the troops which will enter Wynaad from Mysore. As Lieutenant-Colonel Close is sick, I write to request that one of the gentlemen will be so kind as to come to Seringapatam as soon as he will find it convenient.

I am sorry to inform you that I have been ordered into the Carnatic, and that I fear I shall not be able to return in time to conduct the operations of the army. I imagine that Colonel Stevenson will command it, and I am convinced you will find him an officer full of zeal, intelligence, and ability.

Before I quit Seringapatam I will have the honour of communicating to you the plan of operations which I shall propose to Colonel Stevenson.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[693.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 30th Nov., 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letters of the 11th and 18th instant; and, in consequence of the latter, I have directed Captain Johnson of the Bombay Engineers to carry into execution the works proposed by him, of which I transmitted a plan and estimate, to be laid before the Board, ex-

cepting the palisade, in lieu of which I have desired him to substitute a hedge, as proposed by the Board.

My idea of the depôt to be formed at Hullihall was, of rice 4000 bags, and of arrack 15,000 gallons, and such articles of military store as might be necessary in operations in the Maharratta territory, and could not receive damage from the constant severe weather in the province of Soonda. These generally require no buildings to cover them. I proposed to lodge in Hullihall 4000 18-pound shot, 2000 12-pound shot, 500 8½-inch shells, 500 5½-inch shells, and 2000 6-pound shot.

The rice might be procured either in the Soonda or Canara country; the arrack and military stores from Bombay, by Goa, without any very great expense. The garrison now in Hullihall is one battalion of Bombay sepoys and a detachment of Bombay artillery, belonging to the detachment of British troops at Goa. These are already sufficiently covered from the weather. Some buildings have been erected for the purpose of containing rice and arrack; and hereafter I will have the honour of stating to you the additional buildings which will be necessary to contain the quantities of those articles which I should propose to put in store at Hullihall.

I enclose a letter from Major Brown with an estimate of the expense of the repair of the granary at Nuggur.

I have the honour to inform you that, as the troops will want doolies on their arrival at Seringapatam, I have directed the commissary of supply to furnish 50; also 30 platform carts, those with the army at present being totally unserviceable. I have likewise desired the commissary of stores to prepare two 5½-inch and two 4½-inch mortars and their stores, all the cutting and intrenching tools in store, 300,000 rounds of musket ammunition, and * barrels of powder for the proposed service. The 12-pounders and their stores, four 6-pounders and their stores, and a considerable quantity of musket ammunition, have been sent into Chittledroog from the army. I will transmit a particular return of these when I shall receive it.

I propose to order the commissary of supplies to make a certain number of cutting and intrenching tools to replace those ordered to be prepared for service.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

* Blank in manuscript.—Ed.

[694.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 2nd Dec., 1800.

I have received the orders of government to proceed without delay to the Carnatic,* and the command in Mysore devolves upon you during my absence.† I have this day notified

* To the coast preparatory to embarking for Trincomalee.—Ed.

† *The Governor-General in Council to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Fort William, 14th Nov., 1800.

(Received 2nd Dec., 1800.)

SIR,

The Governor-General in Council has judged it necessary, in consequence of the late successes of the French in Europe and in Egypt, to adopt certain measures of precaution with a view to the security and defence of the British possessions in India from any attack which may be meditated against them by the enemy, and also with the further view of answering any demand which may be made by His Majesty's ministers in England for the co-operation of the British government of India in the expulsion of the French from Egypt.

2. For this purpose it has been determined to assemble the following force at Trincomalee, as the position best adapted, during the present season, for the operations which actually are, or may eventually be, in the contemplation of government.

3. To His Majesty's 80th regiment of infantry, forming at present the garrison of Trincomalee, will be added His Majesty's 19th regiment of infantry, and these corps will be joined from hence by His Majesty's 10th regiment of infantry, and by a body of about 1000 Native volunteer sepoys, and a detachment of 38 European artillery, 46 gollundauze, and 100 lascars for the service of the following train of field ordnance which will be embarked with the troops: four 12-pounders, six 6-pounders, and two howitzers.

4. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint you to the chief command of the above mentioned forces: and Colonel J. Champagne, of His Majesty's 80th regiment, to be second in command of the said forces. You will appoint such Military Staff as you shall judge necessary, reporting your arrangements in this respect to the Governor-General in Council.

5. It is expected that the transports, with the troops proceeding from hence, will be ready to sail from Saugor by the 20th instant, and that they will be enabled to reach Trincomalee by the 30th instant.

6. The transports and the troops proceeding from hence will be watered and victualled for six months.

7. It is also intended to take up tonnage at this port as soon as possible for the eventual transportation of His Majesty's 19th and 80th regiments to whatever quarter the public service may require. These transports will also be supplied with six months' water and provisions for their crews and for the troops to be embarked on them.

8. The military force hereby placed under your command is to be employed according to such instructions and directions as you shall hereafter receive, either from the Governor-General in Council, or by separate orders from the Governor-General.

9. We have reason to expect that Vice-Admiral Rainier, with the strength of His Majesty's squadron, will soon proceed to Trincomalee for the purpose

in orders to the army my departure, and have directed the Staff and others concerned to put themselves under your command.

The first object of your attention must be the carrying on of the war to the westward against the Pyche Rajah. I send herewith a memorandum, with notes, explanatory of my sentiments of the operations which, in my opinion, ought to be carried on, and certain papers which contain all the information which I have procured regarding the Pyche Rajah, his

of acting in conjunction with the forces under your command during the present crisis. You are, therefore, to communicate unreservedly with his Excellency on all subjects relating to the public service, and to execute in concert with Vice-Admiral Rainier whatever orders you shall receive from the Governor-General in Council or through the Governor-General's separate despatches.

10. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has been directed to adopt immediate measures for eventually replacing the garrison of Trincomalee, and the Governor-General in Council has also directed the government of Fort St. George to assemble at a convenient point as large a force, European and Native, as may be practicable, with a view to such force being prepared for active service at the shortest notice, in whatever direction or quarter the course of events may demand. This force (for which transports are to be held in readiness) will be provisionally placed at your disposal, and you will be empowered to call for it in such cases as will be specified in the Governor-General's separate instructions to you and to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George.

11. In like manner the Governor in Council of Bombay has been directed to hold in a state of the most forward preparation as large a force (to be provided with transports), European and Native, as possible, to be ready for service at the shortest notice, in whatever direction or quarter may be necessary. This force will likewise be provisionally subject to your orders.

12. With the troops proceeding from hence a military chest containing six lacs of rupees will be sent. The Governor-General in Council expects that His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon will be enabled to provide the requisite funds for His Majesty's 19th and 80th regiments during the period of their continuance on the island, and that His Excellency may possibly contribute towards a further augmentation of the funds destined for the military chest.

13. The necessary measures have been taken for the purpose of your being furnished in the speediest manner with whatever intelligence may be received from Egypt or from Europe by the government of Bombay or Fort St. George.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

WELLESLEY.
ALURED CLARKE.
P. SPEKE.

P.S. Mr. John Rider, of the Bengal Civil Establishment, proceeds from hence as paymaster to the troops, to the command of which you have been appointed. Mr. Rider has also been appointed to the temporary charge of the provisions laid in for the troops.

resources, his mode of warfare, the means of opposing him, and concerning the Wynaad and Cotiote countries, which will be the seat of the war.

I likewise send you a map of Wynaad and one of Malabar, on a large scale ; and I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to take care of these papers and maps, as I may hereafter have occasion for them.

The troops now marching to Seringapatam, under the orders of Colonel Pater, are destined for this expedition into Wynaad. They are already amply supplied with stores, grain, and provisions, and with all the means of subsisting in any country which troops can want. I have, however, ordered that preparations should be made at Seringapatam to provide them immediately on their arrival with a large quantity of musket ammunition, with cutting and intrenching tools, with gunpowder in lieu of that sent into Chittledroog, and with sheep. I have likewise ordered that four small mortars and their stores should be prepared for this service, on which I imagine that they will be found eminently useful.

There are already with the army a large body of pioneers, and I have given directions that the remainder of this corps, now in Seringapatam, should prepare for service, in order to accompany the army on the proposed expedition.

Lieutenant-Colonel Close has been so kind as to promise that all the servants of the Rajah of Mysore, who have any knowledge of the Wynaad country, shall be prepared to accompany the army ; and I have written to the Commissioners in Malabar to desire that they will send to Seringapatam immediately Yeman Nair, in order that he may accompany the army into the Wynaad country. You will perceive, on a perusal of the papers, the essential advantage which you may derive from this man.

I have recommended to government that the Wynaad country should be placed under the management of the Commissioners in Malabar ; and as the speedy settlement of that country under some established civil authority will considerably aid your military operations, I have written to the Commissioners to request that one of their body will come to Seringapatam to accompany you.

All these arrangements will be in a state of complete preparation at the time when the army will reach Seringapatam,

which I expect will be by the 20th of December; and no time ought to be lost in marching after it will arrive.

It is necessary that I should give you a general outline of our situation in the Mysore, although your own observation and experience must have made you acquainted with all that has been going on.

I have directed the Deputy Adjutant-General to furnish you immediately with a return of the troops under my command, the greatest part of which are in the field, and proceeding upon the expedition into Wynaad.

Besides the 33rd regiment, two battalions of sepoys and a detachment of artillery are in the garrison of Seringapatam, and it is desirable for many reasons that this garrison should not be weakened. It is unnecessary now to detail these, and I shall give only one. You may find it desirable on the campaign to have the power of drawing supplies from Seringapatam, and these will require strong convoys. If the garrison should be weakened, it will not be possible to afford them.

There is a battalion at Chittledroog, one at Nuggur, and one at Hullihall in Soonda. I have thought it best to collect them at the principal posts in the Bednore and Soonda country for the sake of discipline, and because the success of the late campaign, and the present state of affairs in the Mahratta country, give us reason to hope that the tranquillity of our country will be undisturbed, and that there is no occasion for occupying the posts of inferior strength and consequence, to which we were heretofore obliged to send troops.

These same circumstances, and the possession recently obtained of the countries lying south of the Toombuddra by the Company, and the body of troops now posted in those countries, lead me to think that Chittledroog will be in no danger, although with a garrison of only one battalion.

There are two companies of the 1st of the 12th in Paughur.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage has for some time commanded a detachment which I have had in the field in the Nundydroog district in order to awe the Polygars and others in that quarter. As these Polygars have connexions, and indeed their principal strength lies, in the Gurrumconda district, it appeared to me to be desirable that that fort should be in our hands as soon as possible, and that Colonel Cuppage should take a position within the territories lately ceded to the Company which should keep in order the Polygars in those countries, as well as those

in the district of Nundydroog. He is now encamped near Pennaconda, and will remain there unless he should find that the Polygars in Mysore take advantage of his absence to collect their forces; and to disturb the country.

I shall be very anxious to hear constantly how matters go on in this country, and I hope you will favour me by your letters occasionally.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[695.] MEMORANDUM UPON THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE
PYCHE * RAJAH.

In the last season, when government proposed that this Rajah should be either awed or reduced to subjection, it was intended that he should be attacked in Wynaad on two sides, from Cotiote and from Mysore, by detachments formed at Cannanore and at Seringapatam. It was found, however, that his influence and his strength in Cotiote were so much greater than those of the Company that that plan was relinquished which was then deemed the best, and it was determined that the detachment formed in Malabar should enter the Wynaad country by the Tambercherry Pass, while that from Mysore should enter it by Edatera.

It was evident, however, that this was not the best mode to subdue the Pyche Rajah, as the Cotiote country would have been left open to him, and, when pressed in Wynaad, he would have gone thither, and to remove him from thence might hereafter have been attended with difficulty. But this mode rendered it probable that we should obtain the only advantage at that time within our reach, viz., to establish the authority of the Company in Wynaad, which was, and is still, the first step towards establishing its authority in Cotiote and in other parts of Malabar.

By the orders of government the expedition against the Pyche Rajah was postponed, and it is now to be undertaken again.

The first point to be examined is the difference in our situation now from what it was in the last season, only as far as it

* *Pyche*, the town from whence the Rajah derived his title, pronounced and sometimes written *Pychee*, was situated 14 miles N.E. of Tellicherry.—Ed.

relates to the object immediately under consideration, viz., to subdue the Pyche Rajah. Since the last season, two posts have been established in the Cotiote country, one at Canote, the other at Montana. Roads have been cut to them from the sea, and the communication with the former is nearly uninterrupted, although that with the latter is still insecure. Neither of these posts are farther from the range of Western Ghauts than eight or ten miles. Canote is about four, Montana about six, miles from the Rajah's post at Pereweil, to which it has been proposed to make a road from each. Montana cannot be far removed from the pagoda in the Cootioor or Montana Ghaut. From both the posts there is a distinct view of the Peria Pass into Wynaad, which is supposed to be one of the best from the Cotiote into the Wynaad country. (The objection of Major Disney to the Peria Pass is now removed, as the road is open to Canote.) Montana is far advanced on the road towards the Cootioor Pass, if that should be preferred to the Peria Pass.—*See Note No. 1.*

We, then, are in such a situation in Cotiote that we can at least hold our ground in that district; and if the Rajah be pressed in Wynaad, and makes an effort to defend himself in that district, even a small detachment might push itself on so far, and establish itself so completely, probably even at the head of the Pass, as to be able to co-operate in the Wynaad district.—*See Note No. 2.*

The plan of operations then to be adopted is, that one detachment should enter Wynaad from Mysore, while the other shall penetrate Cotiote and establish itself in that district, and afterwards, if possible, co-operate in Wynaad.

The strength of the detachment which will march from Seringapatam will be *

That of the detachment at present in the field in Cotiote-is, as per return *

The Wynaad country is represented as being in general more open than Cotiote, alternate hill and dale, well watered—the jungle always penetrable. Hyder and Tippoo cut a great road through the Wynaad country to Calicut. This road runs from the fort of Edatera, on the western frontier of Mysore, to the Tambercherry Pass. The road is described as being in general good, practicable for carriages, very wide, and free from jungle.—*See Notes Nos. 3 and 4.*

* Blank in Draft.

There is another road into Wynaad from Mysore. This leads from the fort of Cancancottah direct into the district of Wynaad, but this road is supposed to be less free from jungle, and it is imagined that the jungle in the country through which it runs is more impenetrable than that near the road from Edatera to the Tambercherry Pass.

There are on the borders of Wynaad the forts of Edatera and Cancancottah, built by Tippoo. It appears that Hyder or Tippoo built two or three forts or redoubts on the road from Edatera to the Tambercherry Pass, and particularly a redoubt at the head of the Tambercherry Pass was built by Hyder at a place called Lakerycotta.—*See Note No. 4.*

There are no accounts of the state of the fort at Cancancottah. Edatera, I am informed, was in part destroyed by the Nairs in the course of the last rains, and Lakerycotta is in ruins.

Besides these forts, there is intelligence of another, called Chiklooracotta, which, it is said, was built by Tippoo, and is now in the possession of the Pyche Rajah. I am unacquainted with its situation. There are likewise six colgums in the Rajah's possession, viz., Madiacottah, Manundwaddy, Coucotoora, Peria colgum, Edatera, and Mutillilcottah.—*See Note No. 5.*

There is likewise intelligence of a colgum of the Rajah's on the top of a very high hill, surrounded by a very thick jungle, and called by different names. By some it is called Banasoor, by others Caranaracherry, and by others Cocannunullah. The situation of the place is described by all as being to the westward of Manundwaddy, and about two gow distant from that place.—*See Note No. 6.*

Manundwaddy* is likewise called Wynaad or Binaar and Panamburcottah.

It does not appear that the Rajah uses any of these places as depôts for provisions: the common mode which the inhabitants adopt of storing their grain affords him an ample supply whenever he wants it.—*See Notes Nos. 1 and 8.*

It is supposed, however, that he had both grain and ammunition (but of the latter a small quantity) in the colgum described

* *Manundwaddy*, or *Manantwaddy*, a town situated 4000 feet above the sea, and 50 miles E. of Cannanore, has since become the chief place of the talook or subdivision of Wynaad, and the head-quarters of the local force stationed in the district.—*ED.*

under different names as being upon a high hill to the eastward of Peria, and westward of Manundwaddy.—*See Note No. 6.*

The Rajah's forces amount to about three thousand men.

These men are in general armed with good muskets, some with bows and arrows, but they are ill supplied with flints and with ammunition.

Their common mode of attack is from the jungle (or other places where they can lie concealed), either upon small detachments or upon a long line of baggage. They have not been known, however, to stand an attack from our troops, or in a situation from which there was not a certainty of their making their escape when attacked.

Various propositions have been made as to the mode of attacking the Rajah from Mysore and from Malabar at the same time. Some of the natives whose opinions have been taken upon this point have recommended that, besides the detachment in the Cotiote country, a battalion with 200 irregular Nairs and some Commaties should be sent up the Tambercherry Pass, while the army in Mysore should enter Wynaad, in different divisions, by Koorg and by Cancancottah, as proposed by some, and by those places and by Edatera, as proposed by others.—*See Note No. 10.*

If it were possible to spare from the force in Malabar a battalion, to be posted upon the Tambercherry Pass, with subsistence for itself, much advantage would be derived from the measure.

First, this battalion would keep open the communication between the Wynaad country and Calicut. Secondly, it would prevent the communication between the Rajah and the disaffected Moplahs, now in rebellion in the southern division of Malabar. Thirdly, it would give much countenance and support to the well-affected Nairs in the southern districts of Wynaad. But it does not appear practicable to detach such a force from the troops collected in Cotiote, or from any other part of Malabar.

The next question is, whether it would be proper to divide the army to enter Wynaad from Mysore into three or two divisions, as proposed, to march by Koorg, Cancancottah, and Edatera?

First, supposing the troops, with each of these divisions, to be sufficiently strong singly to oppose the Pyche Rajah, as it would be impossible, from the nature of the country, that there could be any concert or communication between them, each division must be provided with a separate establishment of stores and provisions, of working tools and pioneers. Secondly, it is

imagined that the troops which will enter Wynaad from Mysore, from the nature of the war which it may be necessary to carry on, will only be sufficient to form one division, or, at most, two.

If the Pyche Rajah should bring his whole force to act upon any one of the divisions, particularly upon that which would move through Koorg, it would be necessary that it should proceed with great caution, establishing posts, and making and widening roads, as it would advance; and for this species of operation, it is feared that one-third of the army destined for the expedition into Wynaad will not be sufficient.

Indeed, I should recommend, however advantageous it would certainly be to have different divisions acting separately in the country, that the army might be kept collected, and that no great detachment should be made from it, particularly one encumbered with provisions, baggage, and stores, until the nature of the country is ascertained, and an opinion can be formed upon more certain grounds of the strength, resources, and mode of defence of the Pyche Rajah.

If only one detachment is to enter the Wynaad country from Mysore, the great question is, whether it ought to proceed by Cancancottah or by Edatera? The road by Cancancottah leads more directly to Wynaad or Manundwaddy, the seat of the Rajah's government, and to the colgum described to be on a high hill between that place and Peria.

It likewise goes more immediately into the districts where the Rajah's influence is most prevalent. An army advancing by that road would likewise effectually prevent the irruption of any Nairs into the Mysore country.

This road, however, is not so well known, and is not so good, so wide, or so free from jungle as that by Edatera. The advantage to be derived from dispossessing the Rajah of his stronghold, in the first instance, is not so great as it would appear, as he has, in fact, neither provisions nor ammunition in store; nor is so great an advantage to be derived from it as to deprive him of his influence in the southern districts of Wynaad, and thereby to deprive him of all communication with, and assistance from, the rebellious Moplahs in the southern districts of Malabar. The great road from Edatera to the Tambercherry Ghaut is apparently the boundary of the Rajah's established influence; the country to the southward of this road belongs partly to the Korumnaad Rajah and partly to Yeman Nair, although the Pyche

•

Rajah, having driven the latter from his country, exercises an influence in it at present. It is obvious that if he be not deprived, in the first instance, of the chance of an asylum in these districts, he will fly to them when deprived of his colgum to the northward, and from thence probably remove the war into the heart of Malabar.

To occupy the fort of Cancancottah with a sufficient force, well supplied with provisions, to keep the Nairs in check on that side, will answer all the purposes expected from the advance of the army by that road in preventing their depredations in Mysore; and I should therefore recommend that the army should move into Wynaad by the road of Edatera.

It might first go to Cancancottah, and establish there the post, and from thence move along the borders to Edatera.

This would have the effect of deceiving the Rajah as to the line of attack, and would probably induce him immediately to bring all his forces to the northward. A post ought to be established at Edatera, and if the jungle between that place and Goondilpet be so thick as to afford shelter for a large body of Nairs, a post ought likewise to be established at the latter. The road ought then to be opened, and means taken to keep possession of it as far as the head of the Tambercherry Pass, where, if the Bombay army should not have means to establish a post, one ought to be established from the army which will act from Mysore. If it should be determined that the irregular Nairs are to be employed, they might drive the Pyche Rajah's adherents from the country south of the road to Tambercherry. But, at all events, the secure possession of that road will be a great means in our hands of accomplishing the further object of the war. As soon as that will have been effected, the next object will be to advance to Manundwaddy, and from thence to such of the Rajah's colgums as he is supposed most to rely on.

The detail of these operations must, of course, be left to the person who is to conduct them; but I strongly recommend that he should not advance a step with his baggage and stores without having the road sufficiently reconnoitered, without having those parts of it widened which require it, and those parts occupied by his detachments from which the Nairs are most likely to annoy the troops, baggage, and stores on their march.

The success of the war will depend upon his ability to keep the people in safety who will conduct the baggage, the provisions, and the military stores of his troops.

When the Rajah will have been so pressed by this regular mode of proceeding, both above and below the Ghauts, as that his followers and adherents begin to decrease, and when several British posts will have been established in the country, all of them well supplied with provisions and stores, and all of them with some means of moving those provisions and stores, the time will come when it may be practicable to send out small detachments in different directions to endeavour to catch him, and, at all events, to render it insecure for him to remain for any length of time in any one place, or to keep collected any large number of men. At this time also a reward might be offered for his apprehension, and if he be not caught, at least it will be impossible for him to remain in the Wynaad or Cotiote countries. During the time that these operations would be carrying on in Wynaad, the detachment in Cotiote might push itself forward to Pereweil, or eventually up the pass to Peria. A road of communication, however, must be made between the posts in the upper country and in Cotiote.

The 19th dragoons and 2nd regiment of cavalry forming part of the army intended for this service, my idea is that those two corps, with such of the Rajah's cavalry as can be spared, shall enter the southern districts of Malabar by the Coimbatoor country and Paulghaut, and shall be employed in those districts, which, I am informed, are favourable for the operations of cavalry, to put an end to the rebellion excited by Goorkul.

After the operations in Wynaad will have been concluded, the whole army might move into Malabar, and such measures be taken as will tend to secure the future peace of that province.
—See Note No. 11.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[696.]

NOTES FROM WYNAAD PAPERS.*

No. 1. *A Letter from Major Disney, 6th March, 1800.* The Rajah's strongholds in Cotiote are: one, a pagoda built of

* These notes were written and re-written by Colonel Wellesley in a Book of Draft Letters and Memoranda, and they afford a remarkable specimen of the manner in which he digested miscellaneous information, collected piecemeal from various sources, and relative to an almost unknown country, which was about to become the seat of war.—ED.

black stone, in the jungle in the Montana Ghaut; the other at Pereweil.

Information and Proceedings of Mr. Smee. Kydery Amboo, Gemaladia Nambier, and Kydery Komaren say that it is the custom of the ryots of the country to deposit their paddy under the ground which they conceive will be necessary for the year, till the next crop comes in.

In the former war the Rajah had no magazines of grain, but depended for his supplies and those of his troops on what he should find in the people's houses or buried under the ground by them. The quantity of ammunition they had was so small, that they in general carried the whole about with them.

The only thing like an arsenal was at Shevaparam, in Cotiote. There was likewise a deposit of powder and musket-ball, which had been procured from Tippoo, at Pereweil.

In the Wynaad country, the principal deposit, if it can be called such, is at Caranaracherry, on the top of a high hill, surrounded by a very thick jungle, where there is a kind of irregular strong work; here there is a colgum for the Rajah and accommodation for his army to remain in safety.

No. 2. Information and Proceedings of Mr. Smee. Kydery Amboo, Gemaladia Nambier, and Kydery Komaren are of opinion that the Rajah will hold out in Wynaad as long as he can, and then take refuge in Pereweil and Cotiote.

No. 3. A Letter from Major Disney: State of the Country. Wynaad is similar to Koorg, well watered, hill and dale alternate, long narrow valleys, the jungle penetrable and not so full of bamboos as those of Cotiote; but the hills higher; and as the roads, or rather pathways, generally lead near the declivities, the passage of artillery is rendered tedious and difficult.

A Letter from Major Disney of the 17th March, 1800, gives an account of Colonel Dow's march in the Wynaad country, the direction of which appears to have been from the Tambercherry Ghaut, along the heads of the passes into the lower country.

Colonel Dow's detachment were much annoyed by people concealed in the jungle.

7th March.—12 miles.

8th March.—10 miles to a river.

9th March.—19 miles. The country more close; road

approaching the head of the Cotiany Ghaut. The detachment halted at Conjiote Angany, the head of the Eleecherum Pass.

10th March.—8 miles. The jungle thick.

11th March. 5 miles to Peria; the jungle thick; the road crosses a river twice. The head of the Peria Pass 7 miles from the village.

Intelligence from Rumapah. Nature of the Country.—Rumapah says that from Goondilpet to the Tambercherry Ghaut there is thick jungle on each side of the road, but not upon the road.

No. 4. Major Disney, 6th March. Redoubt.—A redoubt, half a mile from the top of the Tambercherry Pass at Lakerycotta, built by Hyder and repaired by Major Disney.

It is commanded, and in a bad situation. Major Disney says that on the top of the Ghaut there is a good situation for a redoubt which would command the Pass; there is a spring of water on it. There is also another commanding situation lower down at a fakir's place.

The Roads in Wynaad.—He says that from the Tambercherry Pass, which he describes as very good, a good gun-road might be made through Wynaad in any direction, with the assistance of a few pioneers.

No. 5. Forts in Wynaad, from Accounts of Wynaad by Yeman Nair. He mentions a fort, called Chiklooracotta, which, he says, was built by Tippoo, and six colgums, namely, Madiacottah, Manundwaddy, Coucotoora, Peria colgum, Edatera, and Mutillilcottah.

Tirogmanguluta cottah is a colgum in the Perikmatul district.

No. 6. Intelligence from Rumapah. At Banasoor, two gow from Manundwaddy, there is an immense mountain, covered with thick jungle, on which the Rajah has houses and provisions at all times ready, in case he should be obliged to retire thither.

Information from Vencat Rao Hircarrah. Vencat Rao says that the Rajah has a colgum at Corainy nullah, where he had laid up provisions and stores. This was on the top of a hill, a short way to the southward and eastward of Peria.

Houses and accommodation were prepared for the Rajah and his army at this place for the last monsoon.

No. 7. *Intelligence from Rumapah.* Manundwaddy appears likewise to be called Wynaad and Panamburcottah.

No. 8. *A Letter from Major Walker to Colonel Sartorius.* The Rajah has at his place of residence twenty boxes of ammunition: it is said also that he has supplies of ammunition at Peria nullah and at Cotiote nullah, and that he occasionally purchases gunpowder from the merchants of Mysore.

Pya Vittel Chundoo says that there is more rice in the Wynaad country than the inhabitants can consume; that the inhabitants stow it in holes dug in the ground, and have a sufficiency for some years' expenditure. The Rajah and the chiefs can and do procure from these stores what rice they want. The inhabitants of Wynaad, however, stand in need of other articles of daily consumption, such as salt, oil, and cocoa-nuts.

No. 9. *Captain Moncrieff on the Rajah's Strength.*—Estimated at 3110 men.

Information and Proceedings of Mr. Smee. Kydery Amboo, Gemaladia Nambier, and Kydery Komaren are of opinion that the Rajah could have 1000 firelock men and 1000 bowmen, in case of hostilities with the Company.

Letter from Major Disney, 6th March. He supposes the force of the Pyche Rajah 4000 firelock men and 2000 bowmen.

Enclosure in Letter from Major Walker to Colonel Sartorius. 2275 men under the different chiefs mentioned in that paper.

No. 10. *Letter from Major Walker to Colonel Sartorius. Enclosure.* Yeman Nair proposes that the army should enter Wynaad by Cancancottah or by Koorg, and at the same time that a battalion of sepoys and 300 Nairs and some Comaties should ascend the Tambercherry Pass from Malabar, erect there a redoubt, and establish a post. Yeman Nair says he would then proceed to Milly lay Kerah, where there is a fort, and he would bring over the inhabitants to the side of government.

Tundoor Chittoo proposes that he should have 200 men and the means of subsistence for them and the necessary ammunition, when he would immediately proceed up the ghauts and join the same number of men of his own, and that he would drive the enemy from his country, and establish the Company's authority there. He proposes that the Company's forces should enter the Wynaad country by Koorg, Cancancottah, Edatera, and the Tambercherry Pass.

- Pya Vittel Chundoo proposes that the country should be

desolated wherever the Rajah's influence prevails in it; that in order to do this, there ought to be several commanding posts in the country, as places of security and resort for a large body of irregular armed natives, who should be at liberty and directed to go about the country in rebellion, and plunder and destroy the houses and property of all indiscriminately.

No. 11. State of Wynaad in 1796, received from Captain Moncrieff.—Nambully cottah is south of the great road to Tambercherry from Edatera. It is a small fort, possessed by the Balnore Rajah, and is under the influence of the Rajah of Corumnaad.

The Carcore Pass into Malabar is in Nambully cottah, and is supposed to be the most practicable of those passes. It goes to Nellaboar and to the Eernaad district.

Parahmetul, Hoobly of Nemeyn, Yeman Nair's country.—This district borders upon Mysore, lies south of the road to Tambercherry, and Yeman Nair's house was situated in it.

Chedilinaara.—Lies to the southward, and close to the road to Tambercherry; the inhabitants have, on that account, left the district.

Surjery Naara.—This district lies to the southward of the road to Tambercherry, is inhabited by Bramins, and governed by a Nambier.

Errawuggy.—This district lies to the southward of the road to Tambercherry; and is managed by a Tungul.

Eernarsoor.—This district belongs to the Pyche Rajah, but is much depopulated, owing, as it is said, to the great road to the Tambercherry Pass leading through it. The Pass is in the district. There was a pagoda at Poolchy, on the right of the road and beyond Kulputty Angary. Tippoo destroyed the pagoda and built a fort there. There are six passes from this district into the lower country.

Paranoor.—This district lies to the northward of Eernarsoor, contains a Rajah's colgum, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are Nairs.

Mootoor. Naara.—Lies to the northward and westward of Paranoor, is the best inhabited and most cultivated district in Wynaad, and the greatest part of its inhabitants are Nairs. From this district all the great passes lead into the Cotiote country.

Binaar or Wynaad.—Is the most considerable district of the

whole country. The fort of Cancancottah, in the Mysore country, is on its northern border.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Adjutant-General.

[697.]

SIR,

Chenapatam, 3rd Dec., 1800.

I have received your letter of the 17th November.

As Major-General Brathwaite has been so kind as to leave to my decision whether to bring Soubahdar Ghofar Khan to a court-martial for his improper language, I have upon the whole thought it best to give orders that he might be released from his arrest.

I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan to make the inquiries as pointed out in your letter regarding the soubahdar at Seedasheeghur and Sheik Ismael the former Meer Meeran.

I have received a letter from Colonel Sartorius, in which he informs me that as a noted freebooter, by name Goorkul, had excited some disturbances in the southern districts of Malabar, and he had not been able to collect a force to be opposed to him, he had made a requisition upon Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister, in Coimbatore, for a troop of Native cavalry.

This troop had been sent into the southern division of Malabar; but it will soon be possible to relieve it, and it will be sent back to Coimbatore.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Right Hon. Lord Olive.

[698.]

MY LORD,

Biricky, 4th Dec., 1800.

As by the despatches which I have received from the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, I perceive that it is absolutely necessary that I should proceed to Trincomalee, I have desired Colonel Stevenson to take the command of the troops in Mysore during my absence. I have instructed him to carry on the operations to the westward ordered by your Lordship, have communicated to him all the information which I had procured regarding the Wynaad country, the Pyche Rajah, his means and resources, and mode of warfare, and

have made him acquainted with my opinions regarding the operations which he will have to carry on. Having made all the arrangements at Seringapatam, preparatory to the march of the troops from thence on the proposed service, I am on my way to Madras to obey the farther orders of your Lordship, and of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

I have left with Colonel Stevenson the Staff of the army in this country, and as they are well informed regarding every thing that has been going forward, he will find them useful.

The Governor-General in Council has given orders that I should appoint staff officers to the troops assembled at Trincomalee, and I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will permit me to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Colman of the 84th to be Deputy Adjutant-General.

It appears that these troops may eventually be employed on active service in the field, and the experience which I have already had of the abilities of Captain Scott at the head of the store department induces me to wish to take him with me as commissary of stores. The accounts, which your Lordship will have received most probably before this letter will reach you, will have enabled you to decide whether the force will be employed in the field or not. If it is not probable that they will be so employed, I shall be sorry to withdraw Captain Scott from the army, although it is possible to provide for doing the duties of his office during his absence. The same prospect that the troops may be employed in the field in a country wherein they would at first find but few of the attendants which are necessary to all armies, induces me to suggest to your Lordship the propriety of sending with them a detachment of pioneers, and about 600 of the Carnatic coolies. These men would certainly be very useful to the troops at their first landing, and would most probably enable me to avail myself immediately of the resources which the country might afford, and which might fall into my hands.

If your Lordship should approve of this measure, I should propose to place them under the commissary of stores; and it will be necessary that a vessel with proper provisions should be provided to transport them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Commissioners in Malabar.

[699.]

GENTLEMEN,

Bangalore, 5th Dec., 1800.

I have to state to you the force which will be employed in this country against the Pyche Rajah, and the general plan of operations which I have recommended to Colonel Stevenson.

The force will be the 19th dragoons, the 2nd regiment of cavalry, five companies of the 12th, the 77th regiment, two battalions of Coast and two battalions of Bombay sepoys, with 14 pieces of cannon, with Bengal, Coast, and Bombay artillerymen in proportion, besides the guns attached to the two regiments of cavalry.

This force will be amply supplied with stores; and I have given orders at Seringapatam to prepare for it four small mortars with their stores, which I imagine will be found useful. It is already supplied with grain and provisions to any extent that may be required.

The plan of operations, according to which I have proposed that the Pyche Rajah should be attacked on both sides from Malabar and Mysore, is as follows. It appears now that at least we shall be able to hold our ground in Cotiote, if we should not have it in our power to do more. But when the Pyche Rajah will be pressed in Wynaad, it is probable that he will withdraw his people from Cotiote, and in that case it may be possible to push forward the roads and posts to Pereweil, and to have everything prepared for a communication with the Mysore troops in the Wynaad country as soon as these shall be sufficiently advanced. I should propose that this communication should be by the Peria Pass, as being upon the whole the most convenient and nearest to the posts in the lower country, as well as to the Rajah's colgums in Wynaad, which it will be necessary to attack.

I have proposed that the 19th dragoons and 2nd regiment of Native cavalry should be sent into the southern division of Malabar, by Coimbatore and Paulghaut, in order to awe the rebels in that quarter, and to prevent any co-operation between them and the Pyche Rajah, which might disturb the arrangements made for his destruction.

I have given much consideration to the propositions which have been made by the different Nairs whose opinions have been taken regarding the mode of attacking the Pyche Rajah.

in Wynaad. It would certainly be desirable to attack him, as they propose, on four sides at the same time, besides the attack from Cotiote, viz., from the Tambercherry Pass, from Koorg, from Cancancottah, and from Edatera. But even if it were possible to spare a battalion from the force now in Malabar for the operations in the Tambercherry Pass, which I doubt, it would not, in my opinion, be proper to subdivide the Mysore army, whose force I have above stated, as proposed, to make the three attacks by Koorg, by Cancancottah, and by Edatera. It must be recollected that each division would be, in fact, a separate army, and it would be necessary to provide it with a separate establishment of stores and provisions. This, if it could be supposed that each division would be in itself sufficiently strong, would take much time, and much of the season would elapse before the attack could be made. But as there could be no concert or co-operation, and as one division would be liable to be attacked or opposed by the whole force of the Rajah, without the chance of receiving assistance from the others, I am of opinion that a third, or even half, of the army proposed for this service would in that case be exposed to the risk of being cut off. I have recommended to Colonel Stevenson, therefore, not to divide his army until he is better acquainted with the nature of the Wynaad country, with the force of the enemy, and his mode of warfare, than I have been able to make him.

Having decided then that the army should not be divided, the next question is, on what line it should advance into the country, as proposed, in one body. I have recommended to Colonel Stevenson to throw a post into Cancancottah, and proceed from thence to Edatera. I have preferred this line to the former, and to that by Koorg, although that by Cancancottah leads more directly to the seat of the Rajah's government and to his principal colgum, because I perceive by all accounts that the possession of this colgum would not give us any great advantages, nor would not deprive the Rajah of any of his means or resources for carrying on the war. The road from Edatera to the Tambercherry Ghaut is more open, and better than that from Cancancottah; and the possession of that road by the posts which will be established on it will cut off the Rajah from the southern districts of Wynaad, and from his friends in the southern division in Mala-

bar, and will give confidence to the friends of Yeman Nair, whose influence, it appears, is most prevalent in the districts to the southward of the great road to Tambercherry.

I have recommended that a post may be established at Edatera, and one at Lakerycotta, or in such other situation on the Tambercherry Ghaut as may be preferred. Thus the communication between the army and Calicut will be kept open, and that of the Pyche Rajah with Goorkul impeded.

After Colonel Stevenson will have got possession of the great road to Tambercherry, and the friendly Nairs will have commenced their operations to the southward, I have recommended that he should push forward to the seat of the Rajah's government, or to his colgum, in as many divisions as he may think proper, upon a consideration of the nature of the country through which he will have to pass, the opposition made to him, and a review of the effect which his operations may have produced. I have strongly recommended it to him, however, to beware of breaking up his force, and particularly not to send out detachments of troops with baggage till he is well acquainted with the strength of the enemy.

I have desired him to open a road of communication between the posts of Wynaad and those below the Ghauts as soon as that measure will be practicable.

These are the outlines of the plan which I have recommended to Colonel Stevenson, and the grounds upon which I have formed my opinion.

I omitted to include in the force a body of 600 pioneers.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Brown.

[700.]

SIR,

Bangalore, 5th Dec., 1800.

I enclose a letter and some papers which I have received from Captain Grant, the barrack-master in Mysore.

It is necessary that you should assign a reason for your refusal to sign a bill to which your counter-signature is required by the regulations of government; and if you had grounds to be dissatisfied with the mode in which the business of the barrack department was conducted at Nuggur, it would have been proper

to state them to Captain Grant early in the month, instead of at the end of it.

I beg also to refer to your reconsideration the certificate of prices alluded to at the conclusion of Captain Grant's letter. In giving that certificate it is necessary that you should recur to the average or current price of the station under your command since the time when barrack articles were furnished. If, during the monsoon, those articles are so much dearer, as Captain Grant states them to be, than during the fair season, it is not reasonable to expect that they should be at all times furnished at the cheapest rate at which they can ever be purchased.

I conclude that when you countersigned Captain Grant's former bills, you took notice of the prices of the different articles charged, and that you would not have affixed your name to them if the prices had been too high.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[701.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage.

SIR,

Vencatagherry, 9th Dec., 1800.

Captain Barclay has sent me extracts of your letters of the 14th and 29th November, regarding retrenchments of batta to certain troops under your command, which were employed in the field by my orders, with the approbation of government.

I beg leave to refer you to my letters to you of the 23rd and 31st of January last, containing orders regarding the troops in question, which were approved by government in an extract of a letter, which I enclose you.

These orders were not countermanded till the month of May, when you were desired to collect a larger detachment, as I apprehended disturbance in the Nundydroog district when the troops should be in the field in the Mahratta territory.

If these letters and the approbation of government are not sufficient to wipe off the retrenchment, it will be best to refer the question to government.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain M^r Farlane.

[702.]

SIR,

Vencatagerry, 9th Dec., 1800.

Captain Barclay has communicated to me an extract of a letter from you to him, dated the 25th November, in which you mention that certain retrenchments had been made from your accounts for charges which you had made for the repair of tents, for building a hospital at Hullihall in Soonda, and for the employment of hircarráhs in the Mahratta territory, all of which had certainly been authorized by me, and the two latter have been authorized by the Military Board and by government.

I perfectly recollect the circumstances under which the tents were repaired. Your corps was ordered suddenly from Nuggur into the province of Soonda, and the orders were positive to lose no time upon your march. The tents of the corps were unserviceable, and there were none in the Mysore country which I had authority to give you; and I therefore ordered you to give the best repair to those in your possession which circumstances would permit.

I reported to the Military Board on the 8th December that I had given you orders to build a hospital at Hullihall, of which orders I received an approbation. I have not got by me that letter, as it contained matter relating to the garrison of Seringapatam, and is in the possession of the officer immediately in the command of that garrison. I will, however, procure an extract of it for you when I reach Madras.

I enclose you an extract of a letter which I received from the Secretary of Government, and an extract of one which I wrote to you, which I hope may be deemed sufficient authority for incurring the expense for intelligence, which has been retrenched from your accounts.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Earl of Mornington.

[703.]

MY DEAR MORNINGTON,

Fort St. George, 19th Dec., 1800.

I arrived here on the 13th, and embark this night for Trincomalee, where I expect to arrive on the 22nd. I hear that the fleet sailed from Bengal on the 7th; and if shipping sufficient

for the 19th and 80th regiments should have been sent from thence, I hope that we shall sail by the 25th or 26th. The only ship that it has been possible to procure here is the *Rockingham* Indiaman: she will have on board a large quantity of water, some artillerymen, gun lascars, and pioneers, and tents for the 19th and 80th regiments.

I don't expect to be able to get an artilleryman in Ceylon, and there are no tents there for the corps above-mentioned. The pioneers will be very useful.

I have, besides, asked for certain military stores, and four light 6-pounders. The whole of this will fill the *Rockingham*, so that I depend entirely upon the tonnage from Bengal for the corps from Ceylon.

The *Rockingham* will sail from Madras by the 24th or 25th, and if she should not reach Trincomalee before the fleet sails from thence, she will certainly overtake it before it takes its final departure from the island of Ceylon.

I have read Grandpré's* papers, and the other documents sent by Mr. Barlow, and I think much better of the expedition than I did at first. The only doubt I have now is of the weather.

I shall be obliged to you if you will take the earliest opportunity of letting me know your wishes regarding myself; whether, in case of success, I am to remain on the island or to return to this country. It is absolutely indifferent to me which I do, and I shall be glad to be in that place in which I can be of most service. Lord Clive and people here are anxious that I should return to Mysore; and if there is a chance of a war with the Mahrattas, I think that I should be more useful there than anywhere else.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[704.]

MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR MR. SECHINO.

1. Mr. Sechino is to go on board of the *Rockingham* as deputy commissary of provisions, and is to have charge of and to deliver

* M. Grandpré furnished some useful reports on the French possessions in the Eastern seas.

to the troops on board that ship the provisions laid in for them, according to the regulations of government.

2. As it may happen that the commissary of provisions coming from Bengal may not be provided with the necessary servants, Mr. Sechino will take with him a proportion of servants sufficient for 500 men.

3. Certain ordnance and military stores will be sent on board the *Rockingham*; and, as some days will probably elapse before the person to be appointed commissary of stores will arrive, it is desirable that Mr. Sechino should be so kind as to superintend the embarkation of these stores and ordnance, and that he should take care that they are placed in a part of the ship in which they will not receive damage, and from which it may be practicable to draw them when they may be required for the service.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Lowe.

[705.]

SIR,

Trincomalee, 26th Dec., 1800.

As it appears necessary that an agent should be appointed for transports, and as Captain Malcolm, of His Majesty's ship *Suffolk*, has recommended you for that situation, I hereby appoint you agent of transports to the expedition assembled at Trincomalee. You will immediately take upon yourself the duties of that situation, and will obey all such orders as you may receive from Captain Malcolm, until the arrival of his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, when, of course, you will put yourself under his orders.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Hammond.

[706.]

SIR,

Trincomalee, 28th Dec., 1800.

I have to request that you will be so kind as to supply and give to the order of Captain Lowe, the agent of transports, 150 casks of beef, of 360 lbs. each, and 2000 gallons of Bengal rum. He will receive these articles at Osnaburg.

I have also to request that you will supply the detachment of Bengal artillery and the 10th regiment, embarked in the ships in the harbour, with fresh provisions on Tuesday the 30th of December. I have given orders that the indents for the provisions should be sent to you to-morrow, and I have stated in orders that the troops will receive the provisions at the beach, near the master attendant's house, at day-light on Tuesday.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[707.]

To J. Rider, Esq.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 30th Dec., 1800.

I enclose the copy of certain orders which I have issued.

As the troops under my command are detached, and no provision appears to have been made for writers and office establishment and assistants for a Deputy Adjutant-General, I beg to have your opinion regarding the sum which the Deputy Adjutant-General of this army ought to receive under those heads. I have appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Colman Deputy Adjutant-General from the 1st instant.

I have found it necessary to appoint Captain Lowe, of the *Cuvera*, to be agent of transports, and I beg to have your opinion regarding the salary which he ought to receive. I believe that Captain Kemp, when agent of transports to the Manilla expedition, received eight hundred rupees *per mensem*.

I have brought with me my Persian interpreter, Captain Ogg, and I beg that you will be so kind as to make provision for paying him the sum of one hundred star pagodas *per mensem*, allowed him by the government of Fort St. George.

The officers commanding the 19th and 80th regiments will furnish you with a copy of the roll of their family certificates as soon as they will be made out.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Earl of Mornington.

[708.]

MY DEAR MORNINGTON,

Trincomalee, 30th Dec., 1800.

The Admiral is not yet arrived, and we have no tidings of him; and I begin to be afraid that some accident may have happened to the vessels which were sent to him with the despatches.* If he had received them in November, he must have been here or we should have heard from him by this time.

The 10th regiment and the Bengal artillery and volunteers are eating their sea provisions, although the last are in camp on shore. Nothing can be got at this place excepting wood and water, and there would, therefore, be no advantage in landing the Europeans. On the other hand the heavy rains and the badness of the weather might render them unhealthy.

I have taken from Mr. North nearly all his provisions and rum; and as the allowance of provisions to the troops on board the ships sent from Bengal is greater than they can use, I propose to diminish it as soon as we go to sea. This will be necessary, as, unless more ships arrive from Bengal for the 80th regiment, the quantity of provisions for the whole would be consumed in four months.

The quantity which has been sent from Bengal, including that on board the ships under convoy of the *Albatross* not yet arrived, is for 1580 Europeans for six months; there will be provisions for 200 Europeans for six months in a ship taken up at Madras; and I reckon the 88th regiment at 500 men, for which number there will be provisions for six months in the vessels on which they will be embarked. There will be provisions for six months in the *Rockingham* for 100 men, the company of artillery from Madras.†

* See *Wellesley Despatches*, vol. ii. p. 413.

† *The Governor-General to the Hon. Colonel Arthur Wellesley.*

Fort William, 1st Dec., 1800.

(Received 24th Dec., 1800.)

SIR,

1st. The troops proceeding from hence to Trincomalee embarked at Fort William on the 28th of November, and I trust that all the transports will be ready to put to sea from Kedgeree on or before the 2nd of December.

2nd. Although that day is later than the period intimated in my former despatches and private letters to you, I have no doubt that the whole armament from hence will reach Trincomalee in time for all the purposes described in those communications.

3rd. I have the honour to enclose, for your general information, an abstract

The total quantity of provisions which has been supplied is for 2380 men for six months. Supposing the 19th and 80th regiments to have 800 men each, including non-commissioned

of the embarkation return. A more detailed statement will be hereafter forwarded to you.

4th. You will perceive, by this abstract, that the Native volunteer sepoy amount only to 792 rank and file, including havildars and naiks. Two companies of Native volunteers, amounting to about 180 rank and file, remain to be embarked. The deficiency of tonnage renders it impracticable at present to despatch these men to Trincomalee, but I entertain a strong hope of being able to convey them to that port in time to join you before your departure from thence.

5th. Although these two companies of Native troops should not reach you in time, I trust you will be able to avail yourself of the addition which I have ordered to be made to your European force (since the date of my first communication to you on this subject) by directing his Majesty's 88th regiment to meet you at Pointe de Galle. I enclose for your information a copy of my letter to the Governor of Bombay relative to his Majesty's 88th regiment. In concert with his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, you will send such directions to the commanding-officer of that corps as you may judge proper.

6th. I enclose for your information a copy of my letter of the 28th of November to Lord Clive, by which you will learn the measures which I have adopted with a view to guard as much as possible against any disappointment in the supply of tonnage.

7th. But notwithstanding every exertion which can be made here or by Lord Clive at Fort St. George, it may possibly prove impracticable to procure in proper time a quantity of tonnage equal to my wishes and to my original expectation. It may, therefore, become necessary to accommodate part of the troops to be assembled at Trincomalee on his Majesty's ships, in the event of any part of the squadron moving with the troops from Trincomalee.

8th. If, according to my anxious hope, his Excellency the Admiral and you should proceed to the Isle of France, Mr. Stokes has stated it to be advisable that as large a portion of the troops as possible should be embarked on his Majesty's ships. Although, therefore, I should be disappointed in my expectation of assistance from Lord Clive, and no more vessels should be procurable at this port, I have the satisfaction to reflect that, even at the highest calculation, not more than 1100^a European troops will remain to be accommodated beyond the number now embarked from Calcutta and that to be embarked at Negapatam; and as the passage from Trincomalee to the Mauritius cannot be long, the difficulty of conveying that number of men on his Majesty's squadron would not be considerable, nor the inconvenience which might attend the measure of long duration.

9th. As connected with this subject, it is necessary to apprise you that the marine officers of this port represent that the space allotted to the troops proceeding from hence is so ample and so much exceeds the usual allowance as to render it practicable to distribute among those ships, without any inconvenience, at least 500 additional troops. On this point you and his

^a 80th regiment 760

Five companies of the 19th 311

officers, the number of Europeans embarked will be 3280; and there will be a deficiency of provisions for six months for 900 men. This will reduce the stock to one for four months for the whole number.

Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier will ultimately determine according to your view of the probable length of the voyage and of other circumstances.

10th. Enclosed is an abstract statement of the water and provisions actually embarked on the ten transports which sailed from this port on the 28th of November. To this statement is added a memorandum of the provisions proposed to be sent on the three vessels remaining to be despatched, and which are expected to be ready to sail from Kedgeroe on or before the 10th of December. Sufficient time could not be afforded to provide and embark the supply of water and provisions originally proposed for the whole of the European troops directed to assemble at Trincomalee. You will perceive, however, on reference to the enclosed statement, that, including the supply to proceed on the three remaining transports, provisions have been embarked sufficient for the consumption of about 1600 Europeans during six months; and as this supply is calculated upon a very large scale of daily allowance, I have reason to believe that a sufficient stock of every essential article (excepting water) is provided for the consumption of all the Europeans to be assembled at Trincomalee for about four months. You will observe that, besides the rated supply for 1600 Europeans, it is intended to send 400 additional casks of salt meat on the three vessels remaining to be despatched, and that 200 double casks of salt meat (equal to 400 single casks) have been embarked on the transports for the use of the garrison of Trincomalee, conformably to an indent received from his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon. This supply may also be applied to the use of the troops under your command, if it should be judged requisite, and will, in that case, be replaced from hence as soon as possible. You will communicate this paragraph to his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon; but if the distance of his situation from Trincomalee should be likely to occasion any delay, you will act under these orders immediately, communicating them to his Excellency, together with a statement of your proceedings, by the earliest opportunity.

11th. The supply of provisions which has been specified will probably be deemed abundant with a view to the expedition against the Isle of France; but if the armament should proceed to the Red Sea, I should certainly be of opinion that it ought not to move without six months' provisions and water.

12th. With respect to the supply of water, you will observe that the total quantity (exclusive of the supply for their respective crews) actually embarked on the ships which have sailed amounts to 308,678 (three hundred and eight thousand six hundred and seventy-eight) gallons. This quantity, I understand, is as much (exclusive of the water for the crews) as those vessels can conveniently carry. Whatever portion of this supply of water may be consumed on the passage to Trincomalee can be easily and expeditiously replaced at that port. In addition to the quantity above stated, it is intended to send about 45,000 gallons on the three vessels remaining to be despatched.

Without calculating, therefore, on any supply of tonnage or water from Fort St. George, the total quantity of water with which the expedition will eventually depart from Trincomalee may be assumed at 353,678 (three hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-eight) gallons.

13th. This supply, at an allowance of one gallon *per diem* for each man,

In this calculation I have supposed that all is complete on this day, but the 10th regiment and Bengal artillery have been on board for a month, and the 88th and Madras artillery will

would be sufficient for five thousand men (the estimated total of your force,* including the 19th and 80th regiments, and exclusive of the 88th regiment) during seventy-seven days. But a gallon *per diem* for each man is certainly a more ample allowance than can in any case be necessary. It seems probable that, with proper economy and care, the quantity of water stated will last five thousand men (at three quarts *per diem*) for at least one hundred days.

14th. Every effort will be made at this port to complete the tonnage and the provisions to the extent originally proposed, and the supply provided will be despatched, as soon as may be practicable, to Trincomalee (to be there subject to his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier's and to your orders), if the supply proposed should arrive at that port previous to your departure from thence; or otherwise to be subject to such directions as his Excellency and you may think proper to leave at Trincomalee, if you should have moved from that port.

15th. The *Nonsuch* frigate will eventually proceed to Trincomalee, and be subject to the orders of his Excellency the Admiral. I have also ordered the *Fury* gunboat to proceed to Trincomalee, in the opinion that such a vessel may be useful to your future operations, and I shall endeavour to furnish the Admiral with another gun-boat before the end of December.

16th. I have the honour to enclose for your information an extract of a letter which I received on the 27th of November from Sir George Yonge. The general tenor of this communication has considerably augmented my anxiety for the prosecution of the proposed expedition against the Isle of France. New indications now appear of the danger which menaces us from that quarter, and which can only be averted by a sudden and unexpected blow.

17th. Since the date of my last despatch to you, I have received advices from England overland, under date the 15th of July, at which late period his Majesty's Ministers do not appear to have entertained any idea of calling upon me to co-operate with any force in Egypt. The prospect of peace with France seemed, however, to be as remote as at any time since the commencement of the war. This state of affairs, in my judgment, forms another powerful argument in favour of the instantaneous attack of the Isle of France.

18th. I enclose for your information a statement of the boats (ordinary and extra) belonging to the ships now proceeding from hence to Trincomalee.

19th. It may be proper to apprise you that I propose that the Isles of France and Bourbon should be taken possession of in the name of his Majesty, and that, with this view, I intend, in a few days, to forward some

* This force is thus estimated :—

Proceeding from Calcutta, including followers, Europeans, and Natives.	2700
Five companies of the 19th from Negapatam	500
Remainder of the 19th regiment	300
80th regiment	800
Lascars and followers from Ceylon	700

5000

have consumed some part of their provisions when they will join the remainder of the army. The extra supply sent in the *London*, and the beef and rum which I have taken from Mr. North, will make good the deficiencies of those articles, and I shall curtail the allowances of the others so as to make them hold out as long as possible.

In this statement I have not included any provisions to be drawn from the ships of war. The reason is that I know that but few of these ships can carry more than four months' provisions for their own crews, none of them more than for six months, and that, if they take troops on board, they will, in the

suggestions to his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier and instructions to you, the general tenor of which will be conformable to the spirit of the commands which I have had the honour to receive from his Majesty relative to the colony of Batavia.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WELLESLEY.

Abstract of Water and Provisions, loaded on ten ships which sailed from Calcutta 28th November, calculated for the use of 1080 Europeans and 1648 Natives (including followers) for six months.

Water, 308,678 gallons, four months less ten days, at 1 gallon per man; Firewood, 23,401 maunds; ^a Beef, 912 casks, of 180 lbs.; Pork, 585 ditto; Suet, 83 ditto; Biscuit, 2219 maunds; Flour, 2797 ditto; Rice, 3826 ditto; Peas, 581 ditto; Raisins, 159 casks of 38 seers; ^b Tea, 5934 lbs.; Mustard-seed, 148 maunds; Sugar, 1145 ditto; Dhol, 910 ditto; Churah (eaked or prepared rice), 2059 ditto; Ghee, 480 ditto; Salt, 499 ditto; Boot gram, 771 ditto; Turmeric, Chillies, Garlic, 59½ ditto each; Tobacco, 1012 ditto; Sweetmeats, 240 ditto; Oil, 127 ditto; Wax Candles, 70 ditto; Rum, 12,988 gallons; Vinegar, 3519 ditto; Madeira, 8 pipes; Port Wine, 144 pint dozens.

Ballast, to be applied when necessary to the use of the troops.

Wheat, 11,036 maunds; Rice, 10,150 ditto.

*Indent for Trincomalee.**

Rum, 4507 gallons; Salt Meat, 200 casks of 360 lbs. each.

Memorandum of Provisions to be laden on board the Hope, London, and Eliza (2d), calculated for 500 men and 6 months.

Beef and Pork, 641 casks, of 180 lbs.; Suet, 59 ditto; Flour, 329 maunds; Rice, 488 ditto; Biscuit, 976 ditto; Peas, 260 ditto; Tea, 2587 lbs.; Sugar, 163 maunds; Raisins, 133 ditto; Vinegar, 1300 gallons; Rum, 5718 ditto; Firewood, 4575 maunds; Water, proposed, 45,000 gallons.

Exclusive of these articles, it is proposed to send 400 additional casks of salt meat and 1000 bags of rice on these three ships:

It is also intended that an additional number of hand-mills, for grinding wheat, should be sent on them, and as much extra biscuit as can be prepared in time.

* Equal to 82 lbs.

^b Equal to 2 lbs.

end, come upon the transports for provisions for them, although they may at first feed them from their own stock. Besides, as the Admiral will come here from Penang or Malacca, I doubt whether he will have on board his squadron any quantity of provisions; unless, indeed, he should have provisions in the store stated to be at Malacca.

In turning over in my mind the probable causes of his delay, it has occurred to me that he may have gone to Madras to get on board provisions; as he will have seen from your first letter to him that it was likely that he would be in want of them.

This statement regarding the provisions will point out to you the necessity of preparing to send some after us. Even if we should succeed, it is probable that we shall want a supply of salt provisions for some time; but if we fail, we shall certainly be in want unless we receive one. My notion at present is that this supply should be sent to Rodriguez,* from whence we can draw it to the island if we succeed, or take it up on our return if we should fail. But before I recommend that the supply of provisions should be sent to Rodriguez, I wish to have an opportunity of conversing with the Admiral and Mr. Stokes, in order that I may determine whether the wind at the season in which we might possibly be obliged to return would permit us to make Rodriguez with ease. If it should be impracticable or difficult to reach Rodriguez, it would be best that the provisions should be at Pointe de Galle or at this place, or at that place which we should be likely to make first on our return to India.

I will write to you more fully upon this subject when I shall have seen the Admiral; in the mean time it may be well to have the provisions which will be required prepared, and all the arrangements made for putting them on board ship.

I enclose a list of the provisions which I think will be most necessary.

When the ships sail with the provisions I shall be obliged to you if you will desire Lamette to send me some good Bengal sheep, and to take care that there is food for them in the ship, and somebody to feed them. Those which he sent lately to

* A small uninhabited island, about 300 miles to the eastward of the Isle of France.

- Malcolm died before they reached the *Suffolk* for want of food. I doubt not but that a supply of sheep to the Admiral at the same time, and by the same occasion, would be very acceptable.

I have perused all your papers regarding the arrangements in the islands if we should get possession of them, and I think them excellent. I am prepared to stay in the islands or to return to India, as you may think proper.* Lord Clive and the

* *Marquess Wellesley to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Fort William, 1st Dec., 1800.

(Received 24th Dec., 1800.)

MY DEAR ARTHUR,

I enclose a list of the officers proceeding from hence with the 10th regiment and Native volunteers. Those marked † I wish to recommend to your notice as persons who have been recommended to me from England or behaved well here. To some I have made the mark ø as officers of merit. Most of the officers of the volunteers are fine young men. Fagan (nephew to Fagan) is a very spirited young man, and quitted an adjutancy to volunteer on this service; Popham quitted his uncle General Popham, to whom he was aide-de-camp; Captain Greville of the 10th (son to Lord Warwick) has been my aide-de-camp for some time, and is a very good young man; he also is a volunteer.

The 10th musters very strong, but many of the men are raw and new recruits, and the officers are Irish; they will require a good deal of your rod, but, on the whole, the regiment is a very fine one. It is difficult to conceive the anxiety which I feel for the success of this enterprise against the Isle of France. I look upon it, however, to be certain, if the Admiral shall act with cordiality, alacrity, and vigour, and I really expect to meet with all those qualities in him. Great jealousy will arise among the General officers in consequence of my employing you; but I employ you because I rely on your good sense, discretion, activity, and spirit, and I cannot find all those qualities united in any other officer in India who could take such a command.

By the *Adèle* I shall send you full instructions; in the meanwhile I wish to apprise you that if you should succeed in taking the Isles of France and Bourbon, I mean to appoint you to the government of them, with the chief military command annexed. You must hold these situations for some time, with a view to the establishment of the garrison, defences, &c., as well as for the purpose of giving me an honest report on the civil government and resources and commerce of the islands. But I consider Mysore to be a greater field for you, and I also think that in that field you might be more useful ultimately to the public, and, of course, to me. I wish, however, to know from you whether you would choose to remain permanently in the government and command of the French islands or to return to Mysore.

I beg you will be particularly attentive and kind to Stokes, and that you will repose confidence in him, which you may venture with the utmost degree of security. He is a very honourable and honest man, of considerable knowledge in his own line, and of very uncommon talents. His ardour will not displease you, but he is sometimes inclined to a little too much magnificence, which you will manage. I wish you to appoint him to the office of your secretary for the expedition; I have also named him commissary of stores

government of Madras are very anxious that I should return, and if there should be a war, or the prospect of one, I shall be of more use in my old situation than in any other. I conclude that I am to wait at Mauritius till I receive orders to return.

I have written to Close about painting the Dowlut Baug and the palace at Bangalore.

I made further inquiries when I was at Seringapatam regarding the grain and military stores, and I find that the whole will not be worth eight lacs of pagodas. I think there is every reason to believe that the committee have not undervalued any of the articles which they have examined.

I once thought that it would be proper that you should order an immediate division when you should receive the orders to do so, either of that part given to the army, reserving for the further decision of the Directors that part given to yourself, or of the whole, taking upon yourself to give to the army that part allotted to you. I now think that it will be better to refer the whole subject again to the Directors. If you order the division of that part given to the army, and reserve that allotted to you, they will not force you probably to take that particular sum of money or nothing; but they will say that the army have had enough, will order that sum to be placed in the treasury, and will pay you another sum either in England or in this country. This arrangement will be just as injurious to you as that which we are endeavouring to frustrate. If you take upon yourself to give the whole sum to the army after having previously referred the question to them, and having received

and provisions. If you should take the island, I desire that he may be appointed *Intendant* under you.

I have received your letter of the 4th November. I am still doubtful respecting my motions, having yet received no intelligence of Henry; but I think it would be desirable to prepare the Dowlut Baug at Seringapatam for me, and also the palace at Bangalore, and I wish you to write to Close accordingly: I shall do the same.

I entirely concur in all your reasoning respecting the intended gift of the Court of Directors. Your view of the subject exactly accords with mine, and I shall act accordingly.

Ever, my dear Arthur, yours most affectionately,

WELLESLEY.

The *Phoenix* Indiaman has taken the *Malartic* privateer, and the *Albatross* has taken the *Adèle*, which I have named the *Waller*, and sent to Trincomalee with despatches.

their decision upon it, they will pretend that they imagine that you have given to the army that sum of money as a present from yourself, and they will pretend that they don't deem themselves obliged to make you another present.

Upon the whole, therefore, it will be best that you should not make any division till you shall have received their final decision upon the subject when again referred to them. In the mean time it may be proper to purchase the military stores and to give bonds of the government for them.

I wish to hear from you regarding Champagné's situation. He has not mentioned it to me, but I should rather imagine that he will be desirous that something should be done about it. When he was going in the command to Batavia, I understand that he was appointed a brigadier-general by you, and that he was to receive 25 pagodas *per diem*. Shall I give him that allowance now, without the rank of brigadier-general, as that is not known in the Company's armies? or shall he have that or any other allowance with the rank of brigadier-general?

In regard to my own situation, I conclude that Lord Clive will give my table allowance to somebody else now that I have left Mysore, particularly when he hears that I am not likely to return for some time. I shall be glad to know whether I am to draw any and what allowance, or whether I shall merely charge my expenses.

I will send a list of the staff appointments which I have made as soon as the detachment of artillery, &c., from Madras will arrive.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The weather has been so bad lately that I conclude that it has not been possible to embark the troops at Negapatam, and that that is the reason why they have not yet appeared. Captain Waller must have reached Negapatam by the 22nd or 23rd. The *London* is here, and has suffered no damage by striking on the Pulicat shoal.

[709.] NOTES AND QUERIES ARISING FROM MR. STOKES'S PAPER A.

Communicate to Mr. Stokes* the intelligence from Mornington, received by the latter, as contained in letters from Colonel Campbell to Captain Grant, and a report from a gentleman at Pondicherry.

Q. 1. Is it the opinion of Mr. Stokes that, supposing the reinforcement stated in that paper as likely to come from France should arrive, the colonists will still be inclined to refuse to allow it to land on the island?

The success and moderation of the Consular government being adverted to, and M. de Joyeuse being expected to arrive as governor,—

Q. 2. Is it the opinion of Mr. Stokes that the colonists will not be disinclined to receive a British force, and will receive the expected French force as the best mode of defending themselves against us?

Supposing the intelligence to be well founded that a frigate, a corvette, and † merchant-ships have arrived from France, and are now at Port Louis,—

Q. 3. Would the colonists be sufficiently strong to be able to resist the landing of the expected French force, or the establishment of such a government upon the island as the Consular government of France might think proper to order? or would they be able (supposing them inclined) to admit a British force?

Q. 4. Do the crews of the frigate and corvette and merchant-men add so much to the strength of the island as, in the opinion of Mr. Stokes, to render the object proposed unattainable with the force now assembled on the island of Ceylon?

Q. 5. Does Mr. Stokes know what are the proportions of whites and natives in the National Guard? whether there are any corps entirely composed of negroes on the island? ‡

Q. 6. Did Mr. Stokes ever see the parade of the Guards? does he know the number of men always on duty?

* Mr. Stokes had been in command of a merchant-ship, and had visited the Isle of France. He furnished the Governor-General with much information relative to the French islands in the Indian Ocean, and his statements were communicated by his Lordship to Colonel Wellesley and to Admiral Rainier.—Ed.

† Blank in manuscript.

‡ The following answers to some of the above questions were written by Colonel Wellesley in pencil on the margin of his letter-book :—

Answer to Q. 5. National Guard 140. Blacks in general at the batteries. No corps entirely composed of negroes.

Q. 7. What is the nature, shape, and extent of the forts mentioned in paper A? are they closed on all sides, or only batteries open in the rear?* Are they stockaded? have they ditches and parapets? What number of guns in each? Have they furnaces in them for heating shot?

NOTES AND QUERIES UPON PAPER B.

Q. 8. What creates the necessity of having so large a naval force?† Mr. Stokes does not expect any naval opposition, and it does not appear that the ships will be able to approach so near the coast as to cover the disembarkation of the troops. On the other hand, it is certain that they cannot carry half the number of soldiers which Mr. Stokes supposes they will be able to do.

Note.—Trincomalee is not the most convenient port for a departure for the proposed expedition, as I am informed that it will be necessary to proceed from thence as far to the eastward as possible, in order to make the S.E. trade a fair wind when it is met with. There is no accommodation for the troops at Trincomalee, excepting a few buildings lately erected and used as hospitals. They are obliged to live in their ships, or in tents on shore, during the most violent rain that I have seen in India.

Mr. Stokes proposes that the fleet should be at such a distance from the island at sunset as not to be seen from it. He says six or seven leagues will effectually cover them. They will approach from the eastward,—

Q. 9. Is there no high ground on that side of the island?‡

Q. 10. How do the tides and currents set along the northern side of the island?§

Q. 11. What is Mr. Stokes's object in anchoring ships having on board so large a proportion of the force in Trou aux Biches, in the Baie aux Tortues, and in the Baie des Tombeaux? If his intention is that the troops on board the ships anchored at each of these places should land where the ships are anchored,—

Q. 12. Where does Mr. Stokes propose that these troops

* *Answer to Q. 7.* Open in the rear. They have furnaces for heating shot.

† *Answer to Q. 8.* To cover the landing of the troops in the Baie aux Tortues, to which they can approach within 1000 yards.

‡ *Answer to Q. 9.* The fog is so constant that the vessels could not be seen.

§ *Answer to Q. 10.* The currents are uncertain, generally governed by the wind.

should form a junction? * By what means does he propose that the divisions should assist each other, if one of them should be attacked, or should assist the detachment landed in the port, supposing that to have met with a check?

Q. 13. Are there any, and what is the nature of the, impediments to the formation of a junction between the three corps to be landed at Trou aux Biches, in the Baie aux Tortues, and in the Baie des Tombeaux? † and what the impediments between each of those places and the town?

Q. 14. What is the best line of attack on the town from the bays to windward?

Q. 15. In what manner would Mr. Stokes bring from the Baie des Tombeaux those ships and troops proposed to be anchored there to the bays to windward, supposing that the general disembarkation in one of these should be preferred? ‡

Q. 16. Are there any, and what, defences in any of these bays? Can the ships approach so near as to cover the landing? Are there furnaces for heating shot in the batteries which may be in them? §

NOTES AND QUERIES ON PAPER C.

Q. 17. What is the distance from the Pavillon to the place at which it is proposed that the troops should land on Cooper's Island?

Q. 18. Does Mr. Stokes know what number of men inhabit the barracks? ||

Q. 19. Does Mr. Stokes know whether the troops at Port Louis have any, and what is their alarm-post? ¶

Note.—The great object in making the attack by surprise, as proposed, is that all the divisions should land at the same time, and should carry on their proposed operations immediately. If this should not be effected, it is obvious that the attack (suppose) upon Cooper's Island, at Fort Blanc, and Fort Troumelin, will alarm the garrison, who, however devoid of discipline, must have an alarm-post, and the operations of the 4th division will then become impracticable.

* Answer to Q. 12. At Baie aux Tortues.

† Answer to Q. 13. The impediments are as pointed out in Grandpré's chart.

‡ Answer to Q. 15. There will be no difficulty whatever.

§ Answer to Q. 16. No furnaces.

|| Answer to Q. 18. None.

¶ Answer to Q. 19. Does not know of any alarm-post, but supposes they would assemble in the Champ de Mars.

The first question then is, whether it is possible to land the four divisions at one and the same time?

Mr. Stokes supposes that each boat shall carry 20 men, but the launches or long-boats will carry more; and we will suppose that, upon an average, each boat will carry 20; fifty boats will then be required to carry on shore 1000 men at one trip.

Supposing that these troops should be on board the frigates, as Mr. Stokes proposes, which I believe to be impossible, the number of boats which they could afford would not be more than half sufficient; but as the number of troops required for this attack cannot be accommodated in the frigates, and as some transports must be employed to carry them, the boats belonging to these transports will be to be added to the boats of the frigates.

Still, however, the number will be insufficient, and, if this attack is to be made, more boats must be employed than can be carried in the ships in which these troops will be embarked, and these boats will be those belonging to the transports or men-of-war to windward, stationed in one or all of the bays above-mentioned. The attack upon the town by surprise then becomes an object of the greatest importance; as, in fact, to carry it into execution, it will be necessary to employ the means of making a regular attack in one or all of the bays to windward, and, if it fail, we may be reduced to the necessity of making the regular attack in the Grande Rivière, to leeward of the port. This will be the result of the necessity of employing all, or a great majority, of the boats in landing the troops in the port which is to leeward of the bays above-mentioned, and of the difficulty, delay, and perhaps impossibility, of taking those boats back to their ships.*

I will suppose, however, that this difficulty regarding the boats should be overcome (by means of which I am not at present aware, as it is clear that provision must be made to land the troops, both in the harbour and in one or all of the bays to windward nearly at the same time),

Q. 20. I wish to know from Mr. Stokes whether it is his opinion that, supposing the enemy's alarm-post should be the Great Square, or the Champ de Mars, or the Champ †, the several detachments at the Arsenal, the Petite Montagne,

* Mr. Stokes is of opinion that there will be neither difficulty nor delay in returning to windward.

† Blank in manuscript.

the Governor's House, and the Guardroom, will not be in danger, at least till a reinforcement can be landed? *

Q. 21. After signals shall have been made that Fort Blanc and Isle Tonnelier are in our possession, what length of time will elapse before it will be possible to bring the ships at anchor in the Baie des Tombeaux to the Pavillon, and disembark from them the troops? †

The distance from the Baie des Tombeaux to the Pavillon is four miles, and from thence to the head of the port five. The anchors are to be taken up or slipped; the ships to get under weigh, &c., &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[710.]

To J. Rider, Esq.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 2nd Jan., 1801.

I have received your letter and its enclosures. I don't think that it will be proper that the Deputy-Adjutant-General of this army should receive an allowance as an establishment of his office equal to that received by the Adjutant-General in Bengal for very obvious reasons; nor do I conceive that because a deputy paymaster, when he does the duty of paymaster, is allowed the office-establishment of the latter, it can be deemed proper that the Deputy-Adjutant-General should receive the office-establishment of the Adjutant-General in Bengal. Some office-establishment is, however, necessary, and I conceive that five hundred rupees *per mensem* will be sufficient. You will accordingly pay him that sum.

I beg leave to refer you to the orders of this day regarding Lieutenant Hampton, of the Bengal establishment. It will be proper that you should make the arrangements with the captain of the *Experiment* for providing a table for Lieutenant Hampton, which have been made by order of the government of Bengal for providing a table for the officers in that and the other transports.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* Answer to Q. 20. They will.

† Answer to Q. 21. Two hours.

To J. Rider, Esq.

[711.]

SIR,

Trincomalee, 8th Jan., 1801.

I beg to call your attention to the orders of yesterday.

Upon looking over the statement of allowances received from you, and extracted from Grace's Code, I perceive that provision is made for a commissary of stores, and I beg that you will pay Captain Scott the personal and office allowance therein stated.

It is not intended that the appointment of Lieutenant de Haviland as field engineer should at all interfere with that of Lieutenant Gordon by the Governor-General in Council.

I beg that you will make arrangements with the captain of the *Rockingham* for providing the officers on board that ship with a table, in the same manner as arrangements have been made in Bengal with the captains of the other transports.

I will desire the Deputy-Adjutant-General to send you a list of the names of those officers.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Earl of Mornington.

[712.]

MY DEAR MORNINGTON,

Trincomalee, 8th Jan., 1801.

I have received your letter by the *Wasp*, arrived yesterday evening;* the *Anna Maria* has not yet appeared, nor has the Admiral.

* *Marquess Wellesley to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Fort William, 21st Dec., 1800.

(Received 7th Jan., 1801.)

MY DEAR ARTHUR,

1. On the 15th instant the *Albatross* sailed for Negapatam with the ships named in the margin,* for the purpose of conveying to Trincomalee the division of the 19th regiment under orders to join you.

2. This despatch will be conveyed to you by the ship *Anna Maria*, carrying the two companies of sepoy volunteers who remained after the last embarkation.

3. Yesterday I received a despatch from Mr. North, full of his usual zeal and of his public-spirited disposition to sacrifice the temporary strength of his own military force to general objects. I am satisfied that he will render you every possible assistance. He is extremely eager for the prosecution of an expedition to Egypt, which, as you are apprised, must be deemed impracticable until a plan of co-operation with a British force acting from the Mediterranean can be concerted. He is not apprised of my immediate views, as communicated to you in my late despatches; but if you should

* *Hope, Eliza, and London.*

Mr. North, as I informed Mr. Barlow, was very desirous of knowing the real object of the expedition, and wanted to see the despatches which I received. I got rid of the propositions he made to me upon that subject by various modes, and at last prevailed upon him to go to Pointe de Galle, in order to superintend and accelerate the measures taken at Colombo to supply us with additional treasure.

I don't recommend that he should be informed of the object

expect to derive any advantage from communicating them to him in the strictest confidence, you have my permission to do so, stating that the communication is made by my order. You will be careful to enjoin the strictest secrecy, informing him to how few persons your immediate destination is known.

4. Mr. North has informed me that the division of the 19th regiment which was at Manaar has been removed to Pointe de Galle, and he recommends that it should remain at the latter station, and thence be taken up by the transports or ships of war. I am not aware of any objection to this arrangement. If his overflowing zeal should dispose him to add the 51st regiment to your force, and if you can contrive to accommodate it with conveyance, you have my permission to take it with you to the object of your immediate destination.

5. I am much concerned to inform you that I have great reason to apprehend that the Admiral and Mr. Stokes will not reach Trincomalee so soon as I had expected. I, however, entertain the most anxious hopes that they may arrive in time to enable you to proceed according to the wishes which I have expressed in my last despatches.

6. It is necessary that I should apprise you that, if circumstances should ultimately determine me to attempt the expedition to Egypt, that attempt will require so large a force as to occasion the necessity of my employing some one or two of his Majesty's General officers now in India. Under such circumstances, you will judge whether your best post would not be Mysore, after you shall have afforded me your assistance in collecting the army, and in giving me your opinion with respect to the general plan of its operations. Either Sir James Craig or General Baird, or both, would probably be employed on the service against Egypt, and I apprehend that in neither of these cases your situation would be very eligible. I am, however, sanguine enough to form a confident expectation that you will find it practicable to proceed to the accomplishment of my favourite plan, and that I shall hear good news from you in the month of March. If Mr. North should give you the 51st regiment, it may be a question whether it might not be expedient to leave the Bengal volunteers to form part of the garrison of Trincomalee. I leave that question to your joint decision, apprising you, however, of my anxious desire that the laudable zeal manifested by the officers and troops of that corps should not be disappointed. I am also of opinion that it would be desirable, in every point of view, to carry the whole force with you. It occurs to me to suggest that it may be a prudent precaution to take the largest procurable quantity of live stock with you. On this subject you will consult Mr. Stokes.

Believe me, dear Arthur,

Ever yours most affectionately,

WELLESLEY.

of the expedition until the disclosure of it to all India is not likely to be prejudicial to the operations which are to be carried into execution.

My last letters will have shown you that I should find it impossible to accommodate the 51st regiment, even if Mr. North should be inclined to add that corps to the armament. The letter from Mr. Duncan, which you have enclosed, by which it appears that at least 30 officers and 500 men, and their artillery and followers, are crowded in one ship, renders it probable that our difficulties for want of tonnage will be increased. It is clear that the Bombay armament can afford us no relief, and it is probable that it will require some from us.

I have some difficulty in deciding upon the subject of serving with this army in case it should go to Egypt, and should be placed under the orders of Sir James Craig or General Baird. I am of opinion that under the command of either of them I shall be as useless to this army as I should be if I were to return to Mysore; at the same time that I shall find it unpleasant to withdraw at the moment at which the troops will be going on service.

I am sorry to observe that you have altered your mind upon this subject since the army was first assembled, and your first orders were given. It appears to have been intended that I should command this army at all events, however reinforced by troops to be supplied by the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay; and in consequence I have put myself to a great expense, and have brought with me several officers who held situations which were agreeable to them. I should not have asked them to give up those situations, and I don't believe that they would have come with me, if there had been any reason to believe that they would eventually have come under the command of Sir James Craig or of General Baird. I mention these circumstances not as a reason why you should continue me in the command of the troops, to which measure I am aware that there are many objections, but to show that I believed from your letters that I was to be continued in the command of them under all circumstances; and I lament that the objections to my retaining it were not at first adverted to, and that I was not informed of the possibility that I should be superseded.

All that I have to request now is, that I may have permis-

sion to withdraw immediately if when the Admiral comes it should be decided that the expedition as now proposed cannot be carried on.

Believe me, &c.,

• ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[713.]

To Captain J. Fleming, 51st Regiment.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 18th Jan., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 8th instant, and although I highly approve of and commend your desire to be employed on service, I am concerned that I cannot comply with your request without the consent of the Commander-in-Chief.

I must inform you that, however commendable I may think your wish to accompany the troops assembled at this place, you are not the only person who has communicated such a wish to me. Many officers upon the coast, and in different parts of India, and some on this island, have offered their services upon this same occasion; but, as I conceive the usual proportion of officers to the number of troops to be employed sufficient, I have not thought it proper to request that more officers should be sent; and I cannot depart from this line of conduct in your instance without doing injustice to others who have come forward in a similar manner. If, however, the Commander-in-Chief should think proper to order that you may do duty with the detachment of the 86th regiment, now at Galle, it will give me great satisfaction.

• I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[714.]

To J. Rider, Esq.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 22nd Jan., 1801.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Captain Davidson, of the Honourable Company's ship *Waller*; and as it appears that it was intended in Bengal that this ship should be completely armed, if there had been time to procure for her the guns which were wanting, I shall be obliged to you if you will inquire the price of the guns said to be on board the *Eliza* for sale, and if you will purchase them.

It will be necessary that Mr. Griffiths, the surgeon of the *Suffolk*, should be paid for his attendance upon the men in the *Waller*.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Davidson, of the Hon. Company's Brig Waller, to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

SIR,

21st Jan., 1801.

I beg leave to acquaint you that the Honourable Company's brig *Waller*, under my command, has ports for four more guns than are on board, and which were intended to have been put on board at Calcutta had we not sailed before they could be procured. There are four guns, of the same size as those mounted, for sale on board the *Eliza* transport, which I have to request you will permit to be purchased.

I beg also to represent to you that on my arrival at this port, having no surgeon on board, and the *Waller's* ship's company very sickly, I applied to Captain Malcolm, of His Majesty's ship *Suffolk*, to permit her surgeon to visit the men, which he complied with. Mr. Griffiths has accordingly attended them daily since the 18th December last, and supplied them with medicines, and it will be necessary that he should be paid for his attendance.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

To J. Rider, Esq.

[715.]

SIR,

Trincomalee, 24th Jan., 1801.

I have received your letter, in which you inform me that the price of the guns proposed to be purchased for the use of the Honourable Company's ship *Waller* is six hundred rupees, and I request that you will purchase them and deliver them to the officer commanding that vessel.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Earl of Mornington.

[716.]

MY DEAR MORNINGTON,

Trincomalee, 25th Jan., 1801.

I enclose an extract of a letter from Colonel Beresford, which will show the manner in which the armament from Bombay has been equipped.

Letters arrived yesterday from the Admiral's ship the *Intrepid* for Captain Malcolm. They had been brought by the

Trident from Prince of Wales Island, and were put on shore at Pointe de Galle. The Admiral was still at Prince of Wales Island on the 31st December with the *Arrogant* and *Intrepid*. The *Victorious* was at Malacca, and had been joined by Captain Ball's squadron from Batavia. This squadron was very sickly.

It is probable that the Admiral will not have sailed from Prince of Wales Island till the 2nd or 3rd of this month, at which time it is supposed that he may have been joined by the *Victorious* and Captain Ball's squadron from Malacca, and that he will have gone to Madras to get provisions and other articles wanting. He was not at Madras on the 12th, the date of our last letters from that place.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[717.]

To J. Rider, Esq.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 26th Jan., 1801.

As it is very desirable to increase to the greatest possible extent the quantity of water to be carried from this port with the fleet, I have lately procured from different quarters staves, heading, &c., &c., in order to make up an additional number of casks. Hoops, however, are still wanting, and as I understand that there are some for sale on board the *Rockingham*, I request that you will purchase a quantity not exceeding a sufficiency for casks to hold sixteen tons of water, and deliver them to the agent of transports for the public service.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[718.]

To Captain Lowe.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 27th Jan., 1801.

Circumstances have occurred which induce me to desire that you will pay particular attention to the equipment of the *Rockingham*, principally to the objects stated hereafter.

First. It is necessary that four 6-pounders and their equipments, embarked in that ship, should be placed in such a situa-

tion as that it may be practicable to get them whenever they may be required, and that the officers of the artillery may have an opportunity of inspecting their state, and may be responsible that, when the guns are called for, no part of their equipment may be deficient.

Secondly. The orlop-deck must be cleared and cleansed, so that it may be possible to put troops on it without endangering their health.

Thirdly. It is necessary that arrangements should be made in the ship for the accommodation of the officers ordered on board of her.

Fourthly. As government has made a most liberal arrangement for providing a table for the officers of the army employed on the expedition, it is necessary that the intention of government in making that arrangement should be fulfilled, and that a proper table for their use should be provided.

Fifthly. I request to have a particular return from you, stating the number of seamen in the *Rockingham*, which return is to show the number commonly called "idlers," and the exact number that will be employed commonly in working the ship.

Sixthly. As there is a large number of troops and followers in the *Rockingham*, it is necessary that every arrangement should be adopted which can tend to their convenient accommodation, and that everything should be removed from the ship as soon as possible which does not tend to that object, or which does not belong to the officers, the troops, or their followers.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To J. Rider, Esq.

[719.]

SIR,

Trincomalee, 27th Jan., 1801.

By some unaccountable mistake at Fort St. George, no suet or raisins were put on board the *Rockingham* for the use of the European troops in that ship, nor any provisions for certain Hindoo gun-lascars embarked in it. It will be necessary that you should supply the suet and raisins for the former, and the necessary provisions for the latter, without loss of time, for

the period for which other provisions have been laid in for them.

I understand that raisins can be procured for the *Rockingham*.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[720.]

To J. Rider, Esq.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 28th Jan., 1801.

I enclose the copy of an indent which has been put into my hands by the officer commanding the *Wasp* gunboat. I likewise enclose a statement of those parts of this indent which it will be possible for the commissary of provisions at Trincomalee to furnish; the remainder of it must be supplied by you as commissary of supplies.

I am aware that it will be impossible for you to procure some of the articles indented for, which cannot be supplied by the commissary of provisions at Trincomalee. I should, therefore, propose that you should take from the transports, for the use of the *Wasp*, such a quantity of rum, of vinegar, of mustard, sugar, and biscuit, as will make the proportion for the number of men in the latter equal to that for the number of men in the former. You will indent upon the commissary of provisions at Trincomalee for such articles wanting by the *Wasp* as his stores can supply, and you will procure such articles as can be purchased.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[721.]

To J. Rider, Esq.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 30th Jan., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 29th instant, in which you enclose a letter from Mr. Griffiths to yourself, and a statement of allowances received by Mr. Morgan for his attendance to, and medicines for, the crew of the *Nonsuch*, amounting to three hundred and three Sonaut rupees *per mensem*, and you desire my approbation to your giving Mr. Griffiths the same allow-

ance for his attendance to, and medicines for, the Honourable Company's ship *Waller*. It appears to me very proper that Mr. Griffiths should receive the same allowances that any other gentleman would receive for doing the same duty; and I therefore request that you will pay him accordingly on account of the marine paymaster in Bengal.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*Lists of Provisions.**

Beef	500 casks, of 160 lbs. each.
Pork	300 " "
Suet	40 casks.
Biscuit	2000 bags, of 72 seers each.
Raisins	100 bags or casks.
Peas	300 " "
Sugar	200 " "
Tea	3000 pounds.
Vinegar (country)	1500 gallons.
Rum or Arrack	3000 " "
Vinegar (Europe)	300 " "

Beef	700 casks, of 180 lbs. each.
Pork	500 " "
Suet	60 " "
Flour	600 maunds, 72 pucks seer each.
Biscuit	1500 " "
Raisins	150 " "
Peas	170 " "
Mustard	100 " "
Sugar	300 " "
Tea	5000 lbs.
Vinegar (country)	3000 gallons.
Rum or Arrack	10,000 " "
Firewood	12,000 maunds.
Vinegar (Europe)	400 gallons.
Wax Candles	21 maunds.
Water, as many good casks (not arrack or wine casks) as can be procured.	
Dhol	600 maunds, 72 seer.
Ghee	300 " "
Salt	300 " "

* In the handwriting of Colonel Wellesley, appended in draft book to letters of 28th January and 7th February, 1801, published in the Wellington Despatches.—Ed.

Gram	300 maunds, 72 seer.
Tamarinds	300 „
Chini	300 „
Turmeric	40 „
Garlic	40 „
Chillies	40 „
Tobacco to smoke	150 „
Ditto to eat	150 „
Sweetmeats	50 „
Oil	100 „

[722.]

To J. Rider, Esq.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 31st Jan., 1801.

I propose, in the course of a few days, to order the payment of the pay and allowances due to the troops, and I enclose the invoice bills of lading of the cash on board the ships *Experiment* and *Ganges*, and orders to the captains of those ships to deliver it to your charge in order to enable you to make the necessary disbursements. You will be so kind as to receive this cash, and to send me your receipt for the same.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[723.]

To the Marquess Wellesley.

MY DEAR MORNINGTON,

Trincomalee, 31st Jan., 1801.

I have this day sent off copies of the orders, &c., which require the confirmation of government.

I have received no intelligence of the Admiral.

I have written to Madras for a supply of provisions, in case you should determine to make the attack in the month of April.*

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* Admiral Rainier objected to the employment of the fleet under his command for the reduction of the Isle of France on the grounds that he should not feel justified in attempting it without the express orders of the King.

To J. Rider, Esq.

[724.]

SIR,

Trincomalee, 3rd Feb., 1801.

I enclose the returns of the consumption of provisions on board the different transports in the harbour in the course of the last month.

The change in the destination of the expedition was thus officially communicated by the Governor-General.

The Governor-General to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

Fort Willham, 24th Jan., 1801.

(Received 21st Feb., 1801.)

SIR,

Since the date of my last official despatch to you (December 6th, 1800) I have received advice from his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, the unfavourable tenor of which has unfortunately compelled me to delay the proposed expedition against the Isle of France.

2nd. This circumstance, combined with the general aspect of affairs in Europe and in India, requires an alteration in the measures which I had proposed to carry into effect under a different view of our present situation and future prospects.

3rd. I have therefore determined to resume the expedition against Batavia with the least possible delay, and it is my intention that the whole force now assembled on the island of Ceylon shall be employed on this service.

4th. Under these circumstances I have judged it expedient to appoint Major-General Baird to the chief command of the expedition against Batavia, and to appoint you to be second in command on that expedition.

5th. Immediately after the reduction of Batavia, a proper garrison having been appropriated to the defence of that place, it is my intention that the remainder of the troops, together with such additional force as it may be advisable to apply to this service from India, should proceed directly from Java to the attack of the Isle of France.

6th. The chief command of the expedition against the Isle of France will be intrusted to you, with the same powers and under the same instructions with which you were furnished by my despatch of the 6th of December, 1800.

7th. Major-General Baird will proceed from hence in the course of a few days for Trincomalee: on his arrival at that port he will assume the general command of the troops to be employed in the first instance against Batavia.

8th. When you shall proceed from Batavia to the attack of the Isle of France, you will act under my instructions of the 6th of December, in the same manner as if the expedition against that place had taken effect in the month of December, 1800, as far as those instructions may be applicable to the actual circumstances of the case.

9th. The details connected with the resumed expedition against the Isle of France will be communicated to you hereafter. Vice-Admiral Rainier will communicate to you my despatches addressed to him under this date.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WELLESLEY.

I heretofore desired the agent of transports to give you an account of the provisions which have been transferred from one ship to the other, and of the additions which have been made to the provisions in each ship in consequence of his arrangements; and from these papers, and from the accounts of consumption up to the 31st December, which I heretofore gave you, it will be in your power to make out a general return, stating the quantity of provisions in each ship on the 1st February. I beg that you will be so kind as to have this return made out, and that you will furnish it to me without loss of time.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[725.] . To the Hon. Frederick North,* Governor of Ceylon.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 9th Feb., 1801.

I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of despatches which I have received from Fort St. George,† I pro-

* Afterwards Earl of Guilford.

† The despatches referred to, containing the orders from England, upon which the Governor-General acted in directing the armament collected at Trincomalee to proceed at once to Egypt, are given in the *Wellesley Despatches*, vol. ii. pp. 436-439. They were sent to Colonel Wellesley with the following public and private letters from Mr. Webbe.

To the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

Fort St. George, 1st Feb., 1801.

(Received 6th Feb., 1801.)

MY DEAR COLONEL,

The despatches received yesterday are of so much importance that Lord Clive has judged it necessary to send copies of them to you by an express vessel. The *Wellesley* will be despatched to you on Wednesday. Her cargo will consist chiefly of water, salt provisions, and the military stores which the *Rockingham* could not carry, and I shall endeavour to have your and Colman's horses embarked on her.

It is possible that Lord Wellesley may be at this Presidency in the course of a few days; he detains a ship in Bengal for that purpose until the arrival of your brother Henry, and seems, by a late letter to Lord Clive, to expect that it will be necessary for him to leave Calcutta.

I wrote to you by land a few days ago respecting the Admiral, but it is possible that you will receive this letter first. On the 31st December he was at Prince of Wales's Island, and did not seem to think it probable that he should sail from thence before the end of January. If so, you may not expect him for some days, but I conclude that the season is already too much advanced to think of the former expedition.

By the papers dated in October, I observe that tumults had been excited

pose to depart from hence with the troops under my command, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Suffolk*, in the course of a few days; and I have sent orders to the commanding officer of the 88th regiment to embark that corps, and the detachment of the 86th under his command, at such time as that he will be prepared to sail with the remainder of the convoy. I shall be obliged to you if you will give orders that the treasure which you propose to supply to the armament may be embarked on the *Minerva*, and consigned to me.

In consequence of the orders received from Fort St. George, I don't propose that the 19th regiment should embark. Seven companies of that corps will accordingly remain here under the orders of Major Hunter, and the remainder at Pointe de Galle.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

in many parts of England on account of the scarcity of grain, notwithstanding the abundant harvests of the last season. I also observe that the Livery of London had come to pass very inflammatory resolutions with an address to the King on that subject, praying him to assemble Parliament. The King had declined to receive the address but at his levée, and this had excited, by the irritation of the Lord Mayor (Combe), some ferment, as it appears by the papers. Sir James Pulteney had landed at Ferrol with a large force, and had re-embarked the same day without doing anything.

If you should determine to rejoin the troops in Malabar, you will find things going on very well, I believe.

Believe me yours sincerely,

J. WEBBE,

To the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, commanding the Forces at Trincomalee.

SIR,

Fort St. George, 1st Feb., 1801.

I have the honour of forwarding to you by a sea conveyance the duplicate of a despatch transmitted to you yesterday by express.

As the force already assembled on the Island of Ceylon will be more than sufficient to enable you to provide for the service which Mr. Secretary Dundas has directed to be carried into execution, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved not to embark His Majesty's 74th regiment for the island of Ceylon; but his Lordship has judged it advisable to despatch to Trincomalee the ship *Wellesley*, already engaged for that eventual service. I am therefore directed to inform you that the *Wellesley* will sail from hence on the evening of the 3rd instant, with as large a supply of provisions, water, and military stores as she may be able to receive.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. WEBBE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

[726.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 9th Feb., 1801.

I have to inform you that, in consequence of the orders which I have received from Fort St. George, I don't propose that the corps under your command should embark on the service, the operations of which have been committed to my charge.

In communicating to you this information, I cannot avoid expressing my regret that circumstances should have rendered it necessary to deprive me of the assistance of a corps from whose services I have every reason to expect that the public would have derived the greatest advantage.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[727.]

To J. Rider, Esq.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 11th Feb., 1801.

I have desired the officer commanding the 80th regiment to send you a return of the names and number of the officers of that regiment who are to embark in each of the ships *Wellesley*, *Maria Louisa*, *Eliza*, and *London*; and I request that you will make an arrangement with the captains of those vessels for providing a table for the officers who will be embarked in them, similar to that made in Bengal for the troops embarked at Calcutta.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[728.]

To His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 12th Feb., 1801.

I fear that my private letter of the 7th instant and my letter of the 9th will not reach you in time to enable you to send to Pointe de Galle, previous to the sailing of the fleet, the treasure which you have proposed to furnish for the use of the troops. I have therefore desired Colonel Beresford to leave at Pointe de Galle the *Panther* cruiser, which, in case the *Minerva* should have sailed before the treasure arrives, will take it on board,

and follow the fleet, under instructions from Captain Malcolm,* which I have transmitted to Colonel Beresford.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 5th instant. Mine of the 7th and 9th will have apprised your Excellency that I had already received the intelligence which it contains from the government of Fort St. George, and will have made you acquainted with the measures which I proposed to adopt, in order to carry into execution the orders from the Secretary of State. The determination of the Governor of Bombay to take no step towards carrying them into execution till he should receive further orders from the Governor-General is a further inducement to me to proceed to Bombay, and eventually towards the rendezvous pointed out by the Secretary of State without loss of time.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S. I hope to be able to sail from hence on the 14th.

* Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir Pulteney) Malcolm was the senior naval officer at Trincomalee. In the absence of Admiral Rainier, Colonel Wellesley asked the opinion of Captain Malcolm as to the advisability of proceeding immediately to Bombay without awaiting the instructions of the Governor-General or the arrival of Major-General Baird; the following letter contains the opinion of Captain Malcolm.

Captain Pulteney Malcolm to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 7th Feb., 1801.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, enclosing for my perusal your despatches from the government of Fort St. George.

I perfectly agree with you that proper measures should be taken immediately for proceeding with the troops to the rendezvous pointed out by the Secretary of State.

As I am perfectly convinced, were the Admiral here, he would appoint a proper convoy for the transports, I will take upon me to accompany them to the Malabar coast, where I hope to receive his orders for my future proceedings.

It will certainly be very expedient to make the best of our way to Bombay to replenish our provisions and procure refreshments for the troops.

It will not, in my opinion, cause any very material delay, as we shall then be so far to the northward as to make the N.E. a fair wind.

I have the honour to be

Your most obedient humble servant,

PULTENEY MALCOLM,

[729.]

To Colonel Beresford.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 12th Feb., 1801.

I enclose the triplicate of a letter which I have written to you and despatched by the *Dragon* on the 7th instant.

I now send, under convoy of the *Fury* gun-boat, the *Hope* transport, which will carry one hundred European troops, and their followers to the amount of fifteen. You will be so kind as to embark in her that number of the troops under your command.

The *Fury* has Captain Malcolm's signals, which the officer commanding her will deliver to the captains of the transports and others concerned; and I request that everything may be so arranged that that part of the fleet now at Pointe de Galle may be prepared to sail when the remainder of it will appear in the offing.

I expect to be able to leave this place on the 14th.

I apprised Mr. North, on the 7th instant, of the probability that the armament would depart from Ceylon in a few days; but I fear that he will not receive this intelligence in such time as to enable him to send to Pointe de Galle some treasure intended for the use of the troops, before the fleet will sail from thence. If the treasure should arrive previous to your departure, you will receive it in the *Minerva*. If it should not have arrived when you will be required to sail, you will be so kind as to request the officer commanding the *Panther* cruiser to wait for it at Pointe de Galle. You will desire him to sail as soon as he will have received it, according to the enclosed instructions from Captain Malcolm, which he is not to open till he shall have quitted Pointe de Galle.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[730.]

To the Officer commanding at Mangalore.

SIR,

Trincomalee, 12th Feb., 1801.

In case any letters should be sent to you directed for me, I request that you will keep them till I shall have an opportunity of sending for them

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Most Noble the Governor-General.

[731.]

MY LORD,

Trincomalee, 12th Feb., 1801.

I have the honour to enclose the charter-party with the owners of the ship *Maria Louisa*, which, in my address of the 9th instant, I informed your Lordship that I had taken up as a transport.

2. The agent of transports has sent to the Marine Board a particular description of the ship, in order to enable them to fix the price which shall be paid for her.

3. I have made an advance to the owners of thirty-six thousand Sicca rupees on account of hire, of which sum nine thousand Sicca rupees have been paid in cash, and for the remainder a bill has been given by the Paymaster upon the Paymaster-General in Bengal.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To J. Rider, Esq.

[732.]

SIR,

Trincomalee, 13th Feb., 1801.

The 80th regiment, which are now about to embark, are in want of an advance of cash, and I request that you will be so kind as to make them an advance of thirty thousand Sicca rupees on account of their abstracts for the months of February and March.

I understand that it will be equally convenient to this corps to receive this advance in bills upon Bengal, and you will be so kind as to accommodate them in this respect.

The commanding officer of the 10th regiment has informed me that it would be convenient to leave in your hands the amount of the abstracts of that corps for December, as the greatest part of the money belongs to the soldiers, who are not in want of it at present. You will be so kind as to keep it in the treasury.

I have to inform you that Captain West, my aide-de-camp, is with me, and is to draw his pay from you from the 1st of January.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[733.] *To Captain Davidson, Honourable Company's Ship Waller.*

SIR,

On board the *Suffolk*, 14th Feb., 1801.

Captain Malcolm having informed me that you were in want of medical assistance for your ship, I have ordered on board of her Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Carnegy, of the Bengal establishment. This gentleman is now embarked in the *Anna Maria*, and I shall be obliged to you if you will take measures to facilitate his getting on board the *Waller*.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[734.] *To Captain Lowe.*

SIR,

On board the *Suffolk*, 14th Feb., 1801.

As the fleet is about to sail, and you will not have an opportunity for some time of communicating with the Marine Board in Bengal, I request that you will write to them before you depart from hence, and make them acquainted with my sentiments as stated hereafter.

I have had every reason to be pleased with the exertions of yourself and of all the captains of the ships employed in the service, as well in the various arrangements preparatory to the embarkation of the troops as in the embarkation; all have appeared to me to be animated by a zeal for the service which never fails of success. From this, however, I must except Captain ——— of the ———. For the first three weeks after his arrival at Trincomalee the whole fleet was employed in rendering his ship fit for sea. Everything was done for him; and, as he never obeys orders, it has not been possible to prevail upon him to take any of the measures necessary for the convenience of the officers and troops embarked on the ———, much less to give that assistance in equipping the fleet or in the embarkation of the troops which his ship could afford.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Governor of Bombay.

[735.]

SIR,

H. M. S. *Suffolk*, off Pointe de Galle, 18th Feb., 1801.

I take the opportunity of the despatch of a Pattamar boat from hence to send you a quadruplicate of a letter which I wrote you on the 7th instant.

In addition to the provisions required by that letter, I have to request that you will give orders that those stated in the enclosed paper may likewise be prepared for embarkation on the ships.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S. I hope to sail from hence to-morrow morning.

List of Provisions, in addition to those required by the Letter of the 7th instant.

Suet		100 casks, of 180 lbs. each.
Ghee		300 maunds, of 72 seers.
Chini (sugar)		300 " "

To J. Rider, Esq.

[736.]

SIR,

H. M. S. *Suffolk*, 18th Feb., 1801.

It will be necessary that you should pay the captain of the *Minerva* the usual table-allowance for the officers who embarked on that ship at Bombay in December last till they landed at Pointe de Galle; and that you should make a further advance for six weeks to the captains of the *Minerva*, the *Fancy*, the *Hydra*, and the *Hope*, for the table of the officers of the 88th and 86th regiments, from the day on which they embarked in those ships at Pointe de Galle.

Advances have been made to Colonel Beresford by the Governor of Ceylon on account of the subsistence of His Majesty's 88th and 86th regiments, for which Colonel Beresford has given his receipts.

You will be so kind as to take up the receipts of Colonel Beresford, and to charge to the account of the abstracts of these corps, which you will hereafter receive, the amount which he has received from the Governor of Ceylon.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[737.]

To Colonel Beresford.

SIR,

Suffolk, 18th Feb., 1801.

In answer to your inquiry upon the subject of a table for the officers, I have to inform you that the government of Fort William have given an advance to the captains of the ships, in which the troops are embarked, of six rupees *per diem* for each officer for four months; two rupees of this sum are to be paid by the officers themselves, and to be stopped from their abstracts, and four rupees are to be paid by the government.

I have given directions to Mr. Rider, the Paymaster, to pay the captain of the *Minerva*, on which the regiments under your command have been embarked, the amount of this sum for each officer for whom he has kept a table from the time they embarked at Bombay till they disembarked at Pointe de Galle, and to make a further advance for six weeks to the captains of the *Minerva*, the *Fancy*, the *Hydra*, and the *Hope*, on which the regiments under your command are now embarked, of six rupees *per diem* for each officer for whom a table is kept, from the day on which they embarked at Pointe de Galle. You will be so kind as to desire the captains of the ships above-mentioned to make out their bills in duplicate accordingly; you will countersign them, and they must be countersigned by me, and Mr. Rider will pay the amount.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[738.]

To the Governor of Bombay.

SIR,

On board the Suffolk, off Cape Comorin, 22nd Feb., 1801.

I enclose a duplicate of my letter of the 18th instant. I have much reason to believe that the Governor-General will call upon you to supply the whole body of Native infantry called for by Mr. Dundas in his letter of the 6th of October last, and I take the liberty of recommending that they may be prepared. It is likewise probable that the military stores required for the expedition into the Red Sea will be called for from the stores at Bombay.

I cannot at present furnish you with an accurate list of what

will be required in the event which now appears probable ; but if you will be so kind as to give orders to the commissary of stores to be prepared to furnish for embarkation a quantity of stores for the number of men called for by the Secretary of State for the proposed service, there will be no delay ; and I will take the earliest opportunity of sending you accurate lists of what will be wanted after they will be made out.

Whether the stores at Bombay will furnish the military stores for the equipment intended for the Red Sea or not, certain articles will be wanted, of which I enclose a list, and I request that you will give orders that they may be prepared by the time that the fleet will reach Bombay.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

List of Ordnance and Military Stores that will be required from Bombay.

	Pounders.	Number.
Gun-carriages for iron guns	24 ..	4
" "	18 ..	4
" "	12 ..	4
4000 gunny bags for loading camels or bullocks.		

MEMORANDUM ON TRINCOMALEE.

[739.]

Trincomalee is a safe and commodious harbour for ships during the north-east monsoon. It is a convenient place for procuring water and wood for a large fleet, probably the most so of any in India, particularly during the winter months.

Refreshments at Trincomalee are scarce, and the little that is to be got, very bad. The troops belonging to the garrison live upon salt provisions and fish, in general ; and the latter is scarce when a large armament is collected in the harbour.

During the months of October, November, December, and to the 15th of January, the weather is very bad. The rain is constant, and as severe as upon the coast of Coromandel.

There are no buildings or other conveniences at Trincomalee for the troops, excepting some temporary buildings constructed by order of Colonel Champagné for the use of the late armament.

At all times the communication with Trincomalee is very.

difficult, and takes much time. During the fine season a letter from Colombo is seven days on the road, one from Madras eleven, and during the rainy months of October, November, December, and January the communication may be said at times to be entirely stopped. A letter from Colombo is sometimes a fortnight on the road; one from Madras three weeks. The passage from Trincomalee to any part of either coast during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March is very long and difficult. During the first five of those months it is scarcely possible for slow sailing ships, as transports are in general, to proceed to any part of the coast of Coromandel; and the length of time which Captain Malcolm's convoy has taken to get to Bombay will show that it is nearly equally difficult to get to any part of the coast of Malabar. A fleet from China, under the convoy of the *Trident*, passed Trincomalee on the 13th of January and Pointe de Galle on the 15th, and it appears that it did not reach Bombay till the middle of February.

In the year 1799 *La Forte* left Trincomalee on the 27th of November, and did not reach Goa till the 29th of December. Therefore it appears that two fleets and a single ship, one of which left Trincomalee in November, another in January, and the last in February, found it difficult to make a passage up the coast of Malabar.

Upon the whole then, from this statement of facts, I conclude that Trincomalee is useful as a port only; that it is a bad place of rendezvous for an armament, because refreshments cannot be procured at it; because it has no buildings or conveniences for the troops in the bad weather during the winter months; because the communication with it is long and difficult at all times, and during the winter months at some times entirely interrupted; and because it is probable that the passage from thence to any other part of India will be long and difficult.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[740.]

To the Hon. Frederick North, Governor of Ceylon.

MY DEAR SIR,

Bombay, 30th March, 1801.

I have received your letters of the 20th and 27th February, for which I am much obliged to you.

Our passage to this place was extremely tedious, particularly the first part of it; but our delay here has been short, as some of the ships which came in first, sail this night. In fact, it would have been impossible to go on without calling at some port, as ballast was wanting for the ships as well as water and provisions. However, I have strong hopes that before a month is over our heads the greatest part of the fleet will be off Cosseir, and higher I conceive that it will neither be possible nor proper to go. Upper Egypt must be the seat of the operations of this army, which, it appears, are intended to distract the enemy.

I am by no means desirous that any part of our correspondence regarding my coming to Bombay should appear upon the records of your government. By Lord Wellesley's last letters it appears that he is not pleased at my having quitted Ceylon without his orders,* although I believe that, however we may

* The Governor-General, on becoming acquainted with the reasons for the departure of the detachment from Ceylon for Bombay, expressed his approval of it in the following letter.—Ed.

The Governor-General to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

Fort William, 18th March, 1801.

(Received 10th April, 1801.)

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 9th of February.

You will have received from the Chief Secretary to Government a copy of my instructions to Major-General Baird of the 10th of February, and of other documents, by which you will be informed of the measures adopted by me for the purpose of carrying into effect the orders of His Majesty, communicated in Mr. Secretary Dundas's letter of the 6th October, 1800.

You will observe by my instructions to Major-General Baird, that it was my intention that the troops destined for this service should proceed from Ceylon directly to the place of rendezvous. I am, however, satisfied, under all the circumstances of the case, that in proceeding with those troops to Bombay in the first instance, you have not hazarded any delay in their arrival at the ultimate point of their destination. I even trust that this measure may accelerate their arrival at Mecha. I therefore entirely approve the alacrity and promptitude which you have manifested in moving the troops towards the place of their rendezvous.

I have addressed a letter to General Baird, apprising him of the motives which induced you to proceed to Bombay with the troops from Ceylon.

By a letter from the Right Honourable Lord Clive, under date the 2nd instant, I understand that his Lordship has determined to send six companies of his Majesty's 74th regiment to Bombay by the ships under despatch at Fort St. George, for the purpose of supplying the place of the 19th regiment which you left at Ceylon. The 19th regiment will therefore remain at Ceylon for the defence of that island. This arrangement appears to me to be judicious, as in the approaching season it would require a considerably longer

have differed as to the propriety of coming to Bombay, you thought that I ought to quit Ceylon immediately ; it was the opinion of the government of Fort St. George, and it was expected by that of Bombay.

I have written to the Governor-General to explain to him the grounds on which I decided to quit Ceylon as soon as I heard of the call for the troops in the Red Sea, and those on which I determined to come to Bombay. In my opinion, his instructions required that I should sail as soon as I received the copy of the despatches from the Secretary of State of the 6th of October ; and if that opinion should be acquiesced in, the displeasure which he has shown in consequence of my having departed on the service without his orders justifies me sufficiently for having come here, if only to receive them. But when I consider that ballast, provisions, water, refreshments, were absolutely necessary ; when one corps only, the 10th regiment, has lost above twenty men since it left Ceylon, and will leave near one hundred in the hospital at Bombay ; when there are one hundred and twenty of the 88th on the sick list ; I believe it will be allowed that a shilling has not been unnecessarily thrown away.

In deciding upon conduct in these points, it is necessary that the person who forms the decision should, for a moment, put himself in the place of him of whose conduct he is to judge, and, if that be done in my case, I may make my mind easy as to the result. If a man is to sit down at Calcutta to judge of my conduct, and is to be decided in his opinion of my actions by his *own knowledge* of what he was doing at the time, and not by any which I had or could have ; if it be remembered that a letter from Calcutta does not arrive at Ceylon for nearly a month ; and if he imagine that as soon as a letter is written the

time to transport the 19th regiment from Ceylon to Bombay than will be occupied in conveying the six companies of the 74th directly to that place from Fort St. George.

Advices have recently reached me which induce me to apprehend that the French may have reinforced the Mauritius with a view to hostile operations against India. I have therefore judged it expedient to leave the Governor-in-Council at Bombay the option of detaining the companies of the 74th for the garrison of Bombay, if he should judge it necessary.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WELLESLEY.

person to whom it is addressed knows its contents, I have good reason for all the uneasiness which I feel upon this occasion.

You see, my dear Sir, that I have taken the liberty of writing to you upon this subject as to an old acquaintance; and I hope that you will keep to yourself what I have said to you.

I had determined not to go upon the expedition, but despatches recently received make it probable that Sir Ralph Abercromby has attacked Alexandria. I then determined to go immediately with all the troops then ready, and to commence the operations without loss of time; but I have been prevented from going by an attack of fever, which has kept me in bed for three days.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To [the Governor of Bombay.]

[741.]

SIR,

Bombay, 30th March, 1801.

When I was at Ceylon, I received from the Governor of that island a sum of money, in Porto Novo pagodas, amounting to fifty-five thousand nine hundred and five Porto Novo pagodas, and in Bombay rupees amounting to eight thousand Bombay rupees.

As I understand from you that these coins are current in the Red Sea only at a great loss, I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to give orders that they may be received into the treasury of Bombay.

Captain Malcolm, of H. M. S. *Suffolk*, has a claim upon this sum of money for two per cent. upon the whole of it for freight, as it was brought from Ceylon to Bombay in his ship.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Sir Ralph Abercromby.

[742.]

SIR,

Bombay, 6th April, 1801.

Major-General Baird sailed from hence this morning; but previous to his departure he desired me to write to you to make

you acquainted with his force and his intentions as far as they have come to my knowledge.

Before this letter will reach you it is probable that you will have received one from the Governor-General, in which he enclosed a copy of his instructions to General Baird, and detailed to you the force which has been put under his orders with a view to an attack upon the French possessions in the Red Sea, in co-operation with the army under your command. Lest, however, that letter should miss you, I state the corps in the margin and their general strength;* and I beg leave to refer you to a letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Governor-General of the 6th October, 1800, and to the Admiralty of the same date, copies of which you will doubtless have received, for a general statement of the objects in view in sending a force to the Red Sea.

In addition to this force there is already in the Red Sea a small detachment of the 86th regiment, consisting of 250 men, which went thither in December last under the orders of Admiral Blankett; but I am afraid that we ought to subtract from it the 19th regiment and the regiment expected from the Cape, as the former had not sailed from Ceylon when the last accounts came away, and from the last accounts from England it appears probable that Sir Home Popham, under whose convoy the latter was expected, had not left England in the beginning of December. Still, however, the force in the Red Sea will be considerably larger than that required by the despatches from Mr. Secretary Dundas of the 6th October, 1800. It is well equipped with cannon and stores, and the governments have adopted measures to supply it with the means of moving should they be necessary. The transports in which the troops are embarked are well supplied with six months' provisions, and it

* Bengal Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	40
Coast Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	90
Bombay Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	60
Bengal Golundauze	..	..	..	..	..	40
10th Regiment	..	..	..	..	..	900
19th Regiment	..	..	..	..	..	750
36th Regiment (detachment)	..	..	..	..	..	120
80th Regiment	..	..	..	..	..	700
86th Regiment	..	..	..	..	..	400
A Regiment from the Cape	..	..	..	..	..	750
Bengal Sepoys (1 battalion)	..	..	..	..	..	900
Bombay Sepoys (2 battalions)	..	..	..	..	..	1600

is intended to send into the Red Sea a further supply. This, however, will, I am afraid, be attended with some difficulty until the month of September.

The operations proposed by Mr. Secretary Dundas for the troops in the Red Sea are, to get possession of Suez and Cosseir and any port which the French may have on its shores, to encourage the Mamelukes and natives of Upper Egypt to shake off the French yoke, to commence hostilities against them, to assist these natives with arms and ammunition, and even to join them if that should appear practicable or likely to be of advantage. As much of the season for sailing up the Red Sea has unavoidably elapsed, it is probable that it will not be possible for the troops under the command of Major-General Baird to reach Suez. It is probable, however, that Admiral Blankett, who sailed from hence in December with an intention to destroy Suez, will have succeeded in that object. The General's first operations, therefore, will be directed against Cosseir, and there is every reason to hope that they will succeed. He is likely to be at Cosseir in the middle of May.

Measures have been already taken to open a communication with the principal Mamelukes and natives of Upper Egypt, and to urge them to commence hostilities against the French; and, considering the former enmity between them and the French, the instability of their present connection with them, and the distrust which has been manifested by both parties, I have very little doubt of their success, particularly if your first operations are successful. If General Baird should succeed in rousing the Mamelukes of Upper Egypt, he proposes, I imagine, to cross the Desert from Cosseir to Ghennah on the Nile, and to join his force with theirs. The difficulty of this operation is certainly great, but I apprehend is not insurmountable, if the Mamelukes are forward in Upper Egypt, and if they are not adverse to its execution; but if they should not come forward, or if they should be adverse to its execution, I fear that the difficulties are of such a nature as to render the attempt not justifiable even if the execution should be practicable.

Although when the season for sailing up the Red Sea will come round, it may be possible to send thither from India, particularly from Bombay, any quantities of provisions or stores that might be required, the difficulty of conveying them across the Desert will point out to you that the army under your command

would derive no advantage from what might be sent. If, however, your operations should be protracted to another campaign, if you should be desirous that Major-General Baird should get possession of Suez, (supposing that it should not have been destroyed by Admiral Blankett,) and should attempt to cross the Desert from thence, and form a junction with the army under your command, it may be more practicable to cross stores and provisions from thence than I apprehend it is from Cosseir. I mention this circumstance lest you should be desirous of drawing any supplies from India.

This letter will be delivered to you by Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, an officer of considerable intelligence and ability, who will be able to give you such farther details as you may require.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[743.]

To the Governor-General.

MY LORD,

Bombay, 10th April, 1801.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I received from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George when I quitted the command in Mysore by order of your Excellency, to take the command of the troops assembled at Ceylon.*

* The official letter has not been found, but the following letter from Lord Clive expresses the sentiments of his Lordship:—

Lord Clive to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

Ameer Baug, 28th Dec., 1800.

(Received 4th Jan., 1801.)

DEAR SIR,

From the tenor of Lord Wellesley's despatches, I fear your return to the coast may be protracted to a period considerably longer than I had in my wishes assigned to it; and although I must most cordially rejoice in whatever is satisfactory to you, yet I doubt whether I ought to congratulate you, I am sure I cannot congratulate myself, upon the appointment which awaits your success, if thereby we are to be deprived of your services above the Ghauts for any length of time. My wish to you must be as rapid success as Mr. Stokes has planned, that of a night, at the Isle of France; whatever may be most pleasing to you at the Isle of Bourbon, with matchless beauty crowned; a speedy return; and if we are, by the intrigues of Scindiah, to be involved in hostility with the Mahratta empire, the more solid rewards which must attend the termination of a war with that power, intrusted to your conduct and guidance. From the success which has lately attended the recruiting service, and from the expectation I entertain of a speedy issue to the warfare we are about to be engaged in with the Pyche Rajah and the refractory chieftain

As I have lately had a fever which has rendered it impossible for me to accompany the troops to the Red Sea, and as this letter expresses an anxiety most flattering to me that I should return to Mysore as soon as possible, I propose, with your Excellency's permission, to quit Bombay as soon as I find myself sufficiently recovered, and to join my regiment under the orders of the government of Fort St. George.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Governor of Bombay.

[744.]

SIR,

10th April, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 9th instant, in which you desire that I will state my opinion whether a farther supply of cattle will be required from Bombay for the service in the Red Sea. As I am not at present in command of the troops employed on that service, and as I am not acquainted with General Baird's opinions and wishes upon the subject which you have referred to me, it will be satisfactory to you that I should state the grounds of the opinion which I have formed, in order that you may have an opportunity of forming a judgment whether you ought to be guided by it in coming to a decision whether to send cattle to the Red Sea or not.

of Dindigul, I have no doubt of being able, in a very few months, to furnish a force sufficient for any service that may be required within the peninsula; and as, judging from the happy experience of this war, in the case of the event to which I have alluded taking place, I should be no less anxious than Lord Wellesley would be to see the command in your hands, it will be most gratifying to me to be informed of your health, progress, and success, and, above all, when you shall be enabled to form your opinion upon that point of the prospect of your return. I am much concerned at the delay which has occurred in the embarkation of the detachment of the 19th from Negapatam, but sincerely hope your sailing will not have been materially impeded thereby. The weather here has been most unfavourable for the purposes of embarkation. The monsoon seems to have recommenced.

Lady Clive and my daughters are well, but continue in the intention of proceeding to Europe, though Charlotte is somewhat alarmed at the Tranquebar reports of Bonaparte's having sent out ships and troops to the French islands.

I am myself nearly well, though not quite in a state to head a charge of cavalry.

I remain, with very sincere regard and esteem, dear Sir,

Most faithfully yours,

CLIVE.

If the troops are to move in the course of their service on the shores of the Red Sea, they will require draught and carriage cattle of some kind or other. Under certain circumstances it may be desirable, and even necessary, that they should move, and cattle will then be wanted. The question is what species of cattle will answer best.

The country which must be the scene of operations is a desert from the moment the troops will quit the ships, having but little and in some parts no water, and no forage whatever. Bullocks, however hardy they may have been found, cannot work at all without water, and but a short time without forage; and therefore that species of all others appears the most unfit for the country in which their services will be required. But it may be supposed that some bullocks will be absolutely necessary, and that if only a few survive, the troops will derive a considerable benefit from their labour. Upon this point I must observe that the number for work in the Red Sea when required will not be in proportion to the number sent from Bombay. Every bullock that goes will require that a certain attendance, and a quantity of water and forage and grain, should be sent for his use from Bombay; and therefore the difficulty of having in the Red Sea a sufficient quantity of those necessary articles will be increased in proportion to the number of bullocks sent, and the multiplication of the number of bullocks will diminish the chance of those already there of having the quantities of those articles which are absolutely necessary to their subsistence. The difficulty of providing for a large number of bullocks, and the probability that but few will be provided for, will be greater when they are landed; as their forage, their grain, and their water must be brought by great labour from the ships. So that, upon the whole, to send more bullocks to the Red Sea, unless there are proportionate means of sending more forage and water, which I apprehend there are not, will tend to diminish rather than to increase the number for work when their services will be required. The cattle for the service in the Red Sea ought to be of that species which is most hardy and accustomed to the climate, which requires least food and water, and of which a small number will do most work. Camels for carriage, and horses for draught, are of this nature. Of the camel it is unnecessary to say anything; but of the horse I must observe that one horse will draw as much as four

bullocks, will do the work with more activity and spirit, and that he will not require more forage, and but little more water, than one bullock.

Upon the whole, then, although it is very necessary that the army in the Red Sea should have cattle, I am convinced that bullocks will not answer the purpose intended; and that instead of filling your ships with bullocks, you will render more essential service to the army by sending water and forage and grain to keep alive those which you have already sent, and for the use of the other cattle which the country may afford.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To General Baird.

[745.]

MY DEAR GENERAL,

Bombay, 11th April, 1801.

The *Rockingham* and *Susannah* went yesterday; the *Morad Bey* and *Dundas* and *Nelson* will go to-morrow.

I enclose a letter from Major Bell, notwithstanding which I engage that his provisions and his water, if it be taken care of and the casks don't leak, will last six months, or even a longer time. I had great difficulty on many accounts in getting this ship away. The people mentioned by Major Bell are found, and shall proceed by the first opportunity.

I have reason to believe that many of the orders which I issued at Trincomalee were not given out to some of the troops, particularly not to the 80th regiment. It will be proper that you should have them examined, and that you should issue again such as you may think of consequence.

I am going on in the use of the nitrous baths, from which I have derived some benefit.

The *Comet* came in this day from Admiral Blankett, giving melancholy accounts of the want of water in the Red Sea. I shall take care that the ship which will carry the provisions for the troops that went into Goa shall be as full of water as she can carry tanks and casks; and I have written to Bengal for instructions. I have recommended that you should have the power of sending back such of the troops as you may think proper, if

you should find that the want of water is as is represented by Admiral Blankett.

You will see by my public letter that I have altered my plan regarding the mode of settling for the money for which I have countersigned authorities. The mode now proposed appears best.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[746.]

To the Hon. Henry Wellesley.

MY DEAR HENRY,

Bombay, 11th April, 1801.

Letters have just arrived from Admiral Blankett, which give accounts of the state of the water in the Red Sea which deserve the serious attention of government. It appears clearly by those accounts that the quantity of water at Jedda is almost expended already, and that the Arabs give it unwillingly, and the Admiral expects that the water at Torr will be equally scarce.

The Governor-General knows exactly the quantity of water in the fleet. The ships are so full of troops and provisions that it has not been possible to add much water at this place, although every ship has been forced to take in as many tanks and casks as she could hold upon her decks. Besides this, the allowance has been reduced, and the most positive orders have been given to prevent the consumption as much as possible.

Still, however, it must be recollected that all the casks are old, and, notwithstanding all our pains, out of repair; and it must be expected that a great proportion of the water will leak out. At all events, I don't think the fleet can be said to be watered for more than four months. What is to become of them when that time will have expired?

In my opinion, there is but one thing to do, and that is, to give orders to the General to send back to India a large proportion of the troops, if he should find that the difficulty of procuring water is as great as has been stated by Admiral Blankett.

I shall send from hence, in the ship that will carry the provisions for the ships that went into Goa, as much water as the

tanks and casks in the place will hold, but still I dread the event.

I am not so well this day as I have been for some time past, but I have derived great benefit from the use of nitrous baths.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Montresor.

[747.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Bombay, 11th April, 1801:

I have had no fever since Monday last, but I am under a course of nitrous baths, from which I have certainly derived some benefit. This remedy, and the uncertain nature of the disorder for which I undergo it, have induced me to determine to remain at Bombay. I have come to this determination with regret, as certainly the General behaved to me as well as a man could in his situation; and although in the moments that I felt most severely the injustice which the government had done me I determined that I would not go upon the expedition, I always foresaw that to stay behind would do me much injury. I am more sensible of this now that my sense of the original injustice is somewhat blunted, and that I have seen in the General a strong desire that I should accompany him; and, upon the whole, I must ever look back upon the last five months as the most interesting of my life.

Scott went away yesterday in bad spirits. I could not talk to him about his own situation, but I learn from Malcolm that he regrets that he came upon the service. It is impossible he can regret it more than I do that I ever gave him any encouragement to come. I wish that when you see him you would do me the favour to tell him that the only remonstrance I ever made to government in consequence of their determination to supersede me, was in favour of the persons who had accompanied me from the Carnatic upon the service, and that I know that the General has received particular orders regarding them. You may also assure him that I shall not forget him, and that I shall always forward his views as far as I may have it in my power.

The persons about whom I am particularly interested, and who I believe would not have come upon the service if it

had not been for me, are Scott, Bell, Fitzpatrick, and Mr. de Haviland of the engineers. I beg to recommend them to your good offices.

God bless you, my dear Colonel. Pray let me hear from you how you get on, and

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[748.]

To his Excellency the Governor-General.

MY LORD,

Bombay, 11th April, 1801.

I have the honour to enclose a Memorandum in answer to certain questions submitted to me by your Excellency.*

* These questions were contained in an official letter which accompanied the following private communication.

Marquess Wellesley to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

MY DEAR ARTHUR,

Fort William, 10th Feb., 1801.

I have only a moment of time to refer you to my despatches and instructions to General Baird of this date^a for the entire change of my plans by the arrival of orders from England (on the 6th February) to co-operate in the Red Sea with a large army destined to act against the French in Egypt.

I have received your letters of 24th and 30th December, 1800, and 8th and 14th January, 1801.

To those passages which relate to tonnage and provisions, I apprehend that my despatches contain sufficient answers.

With respect to your own situation, although I have more confidence in you than in any officer in India (with the single exception of Close), you must know that I could not employ you in the chief command of so large a force as is now to proceed to Egypt without violating every rule of the service. I have no hesitation in saying that I should feel much more confident with you at the head of the army than with any other man; but this arrangement is impracticable; and although it was always my intention to employ you to assemble and prepare the army, I was aware that, if it came to act in Egypt, you must hold the second command. I cannot think that either your talents will be lost to the public under Baird, or that you would choose to be unemployed in the present grand enterprise. I believe that General Baird will listen to your opinions, and I know not how either to give you an optional order for the second command, or to order you now positively to return to Mysore, without exposing yourself and me to discredit. I am so satisfied of your judgment and public spirit, that I know you will participate my sentiments on this occasion. If, however, you should view the transaction in another light, I shall not be hurt at your declining the second station and returning to your chief command in Mysore; but I deprecate this

^a See *Wellesley Despatches*, vol. ii. p. 440.

By desire of Major-General Baird, I despatched Lieutenant-Colonel Capper to Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 7th instant; and the General has desired that I would recommend to your Excellency that his expenses should be defrayed.

The troops have sailed; and in the course of a few days a vessel will be despatched from this port with provisions for those troops which were on board the ships which Major-General Baird ordered into Goa.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

MEMORANDUM IN ANSWER TO QUERIES FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1. The best plan for the regular supply of the army at Cosseir and Suez with provisions and other necessaries?

Ans.—The supplies for the army ought to be sent from India in fast-sailing and well-found vessels. As Mr. Stokes will be established at Mocha or Jedda, by order of government, for the receipt of the supplies which will be sent, and that he may forward them on to the army, the ships, when arrived at the place of his residence, ought to receive his orders.

It would be a great convenience if the navigation of the Red Sea could be carried on by the country craft. Indeed, during the time that the southerly winds prevail in the Red Sea, there appears no reason why those vessels

event. Baird feels much gratified by my selection of him, and, I trust, will act cordially with you.

Write to me fully on all the details of the new expedition; send an advice-boat, and an express overland.

Henry sailed on the 15th September in the *Georgina*, was at Madeira, and left it 2nd October, and was to touch at the Cape.

I have desired Baird to contrive, if possible, to preserve your whole staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Murray of the 84th, who has been at Suez, should be with you; so should Captain Wilson, Duncan's aide-de-camp.

God bless you, my dear Arthur; may your prosperous fortune and mine attend you in this great undertaking. The French rest everything (and wisely) on the preservation of Egypt. You will hear from me more fully at Mocha.

Ever yours most affectionately,

WELLESLEY.

P.S.—The Admiral deserves to be hanged for having lost us the French islands.

should not be used to transport the supplies from Mocha or Jedda to Cosseir or Suez. During the prevalence of the northerly winds, it may be doubtful whether those vessels would sail as well, or would effect their passage as soon, as those of a larger size which would be sent from India ; but the officers and others employed in the Red Sea will be the best judges upon this point, and will be best able to form an opinion whether it will be convenient or otherwise, on other grounds, to employ the small craft of the Red Sea in its navigation.

The convenience of this arrangement to the general service would be, that one or two ships, which, in the course of the season, might make two or three trips from Bombay to Mocha, would be sufficient to furnish supplies for the army. If the ships are to go up as far as Cosseir and Suez during the prevalence of the south winds, they will be locked up in the Red Sea till those winds change, and a greater number of ships will be necessary in order to keep up the supplies. Their passage up during the prevalence of the north winds will take as much time as their passage down during the south winds ; and during both seasons a greater number of ships will be required for the service if the small craft of the Red Sea cannot be used.

2. What species of provisions and what other articles will be most requisite for the army in those positions, or after it shall have moved towards Cairo ?

Ans.—Those provisions and articles which have been already furnished for the use of the troops.

Military stores will not be wanted, as an abundant supply has been furnished from Fort St. George.

While writing upon this subject, I beg to recommend that the ration of the European and Native troops and followers may be settled upon some permanent plan, and that it may be the same, both in quality and quantity, at the three Presidencies.

As rations are settled now, that which is sufficient for a soldier embarked at Bombay for three months, will last for one embarked at Madras two months, and for one embarked in Bengal, six weeks.

Some articles, of which quantities are furnished in Bengal, are not given at all at Madras or Bombay. Generally speaking, the quantity allowed in Bengal is too large, particularly the quantity of meat.

The best mode of arranging this matter (and, until it is arranged, the troops will never be satisfied, and no commanding officer can give a decided answer to a query regarding the time that his provisions will last) will be to assemble a committee of officers of European and Native corps, to examine the ration and to fix its amount and its nature for troops embarked in all parts of India.

They should observe, however, that Hindoo troops in all parts of India, excepting Bengal, eat rice.

3. The means of moving the army from Cosseir or Suez? Whether bullocks or draught and carriage cattle from the western side of India could be transported or employed? Whether horses or camels? How many draught-cattle, excepting camels, could be fed?

Ans.—An answer to this query is contained in a letter to Mr. Duncan, a copy of which is enclosed.

4. Whether horse artillery would be useful?

Ans.—In the letter above-mentioned to Mr. Duncan, I have proposed that the ordnance should be drawn by horses, and there are four new 6-pounders equipped at Madras for horse artillery in the fleet. If the guns are to be drawn by horses, it is a matter of little consequence whether the carriages are of the same construction with those called horse artillery. It would certainly be better if they were of that construction; but one, or, at most, two, additional horses to each gun will more than compensate for the defect in the construction of ordnance intended to be drawn by bullocks. I therefore don't think it necessary that horse artillery should be sent, but particularly not 3-pounder guns.

5. Whether cavalry, Native or European, and what regiments?

Ans.—This question leads to a consideration of the operations which may be expected by the army in the Red Sea.

It appears to me that the question, whether the British army from India shall attempt to cross the Desert or not, will depend upon the encouragement which they will receive from the Mamelukes, Arabs, and inhabitants of Upper Egypt. If they are adverse to the measure, or if they are not desirous that it should be carried into execution and do not give all the assistance in their power, the army may cross the Desert, it is true, but they will starve, in the midst of plenty, on the banks of the Nile, or they must return immediately.

It is impossible for the government of India, with all their exertions, to find the means of transporting across that Desert the supplies which the troops will require, if the Mamelukes are not favourable to us. If they enter heartily into the cause there will be no very great difficulty. I conclude, then, that the operation ought not to be attempted if there is not a certainty of subsisting on the Nile; and, in that case, cavalry from India will be of no use, and will add greatly to the general distress. If the Mamelukes are favourable, and the Desert is to be crossed, cavalry from India will still be of no use; as that of the Mamelukes, which will be joined with the British army, is more numerous and better than that of the French. Upon the whole, then, I don't see that a body of cavalry in the Red Sea could answer any good purpose; it would only tend to increase the general distress; and, as forage, water, and grain for the horses, and provisions and water for the men, must be transported from India, the means of supplying the infantry already in the Red Sea, and who are more useful, will be so far decreased.

6. If I should think fit to augment your army considerably, what species of force would be most eligible, and from whence to proceed? This supposes the operations of your army to be protracted to another campaign.

Ans.—If the army is to be augmented, it ought to be by European infantry, and those troops ought to go from Bombay.

7. Hospital, medicines, medical staff?

Ans.—The General will probably establish an hospital, or

more than one. I have already recommended to him to have an hospital ship. Supplies of country and European medicines, for one year, for the number of Native and European troops with him, should be sent to him. Likewise some assistant-surgeons to attend his hospitals.

8. Supplies of money ?

Ans.—General Baird has now eighteen lacs of rupees ; and, as money will not be wanted in the Red Sea by either soldiers or officers, he will probably not want another supply for some time.

If they should be able to cross the Desert and get into Egypt, he will want a supply in September or October.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Ramsay.

[749.]

SIR,

Bombay, 12th April, 1801.

I have sent orders to the commanders of the ships *Morad Bey*, *Dundas*, and *Nelson*, to proceed to sea on* ; and to make the best of their way to Mocha, in the Red Sea. The captain of the *Morad Bey*, on which ship I understand that you will be embarked, is to take charge of, and give orders and make signals to, the others ; but I have directed him, in case he should find the *Nelson* to be likely to detain the other two ships, to proceed on with the *Dundas*, and not to wait for her.

On your arrival at Mocha, it is most probable that you will receive orders from Major-General Baird ; but if you should not find any orders from him, I request that you will go up the Red Sea as far as Cosseir, calling at Jedda for intelligence. You will give your orders accordingly to the captain of the *Morad Bey*, who has my directions to obey them.

If, on your arrival at Cosseir, you should find that Major-General Baird is higher up in the Red Sea, you will follow him. In case you should part from the *Dundas* or *Nelson* on your passage to Mocha, you will leave orders at Mocha (with the Company's agent at that port) for the captains of those vessels, pointing out the place to which they are to follow you.

* Blank in manuscript.

I enclose instructions for yourself and for the officers commanding the troops on board the *Dundas* and *Nelson*, which relate principally to the issue and expenditure of provisions.

I likewise send herewith some letters, which I request you will deliver as addressed.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[750.] *To his Excellency the Marquess Wellesley.*

MY DEAR MORNINGTON,

Bombay, 16th April, 1801.

The letters which I have written to you lately will have shown you that nothing could be more agreeable to me than the permission which I received yesterday to return to the Mysore country. But the first paragraph of the letter contains a reason for my original removal from thence, and my appointment to the chief command of the troops assembled at Ceylon, which indeed I read once before in the despatch to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and I wish to trouble you with a few lines upon it.

To avail yourself of my knowledge and experience in the equipment of the expedition to be employed on the shores of the Red Sea, is said to have been your inducement to call me away from Mysore ; but, if this were the case, it was never so stated to me, and, if it had been, I should have requested you to employ in the drudgery that person who it was intended should reap all the honour of the service ; and at least I should have refrained from incurring expense, and from taking officers from their situations to put them under the command of a man they all dislike.

The fact was, that in the month of October you were carried away, by some fortunate circumstances that had occurred, and by your partiality for me, to appoint me to the chief command of the troops to be employed at the Mauritius, in the Red Sea, or, eventually, in India, and the governments were ordered to furnish me with any additional troops that I might require. On the 21st December you first announce your intention to appoint Sir James Craig or General Baird to the command. I don't deny that I conceive that they had reason to complain when I was appointed to this command, and I believe they did complain ; but, in order to do justice to them, why should a greater injury

and injustice than they complained of be done to me, and why should reasons for my appointment be publicly given to the whole world, which at least tend to show that you conceived I was fit for the equipment of the expedition, but not to conduct it after it was equipped?

You have repeatedly stated to me an opinion directly the contrary. But the reason of the change stands now publicly unexplained, excepting in the manner above mentioned (I don't know what is the reason of it, excepting it be that you thought you had done an injustice to General Baird, and were desirous to repair it); and as your success in this country, and your character, must give to your opinions the fullest weight, I stand publicly convicted of incapacity to conduct more of a service than its equipment. I need not represent how injurious that opinion must be to my future prospects; particularly so as the public in general, and those who are to judge of my conduct, know well that your partiality to me would have induced you to refrain from delivering it, if the incapacity had not been manifest upon experiment.

If the change in the command were made only because I had not sufficient rank, and because others had the rank required, and complained of the preference shown to me at that time, it would have been fair towards me to state it (although, by the bye, I don't conceive those to be any good reasons for superseding a man when he has been appointed to a command). The next best thing would have been to give no reason at all for my appointment or my supersession. In either of these cases I should have lamented only that the impropriety of the appointment had not been found out before it was made, the expense which I had unnecessarily incurred, and that I had been induced to remove officers from a situation which they did like to one they do not. But I have a right to complain when I am superseded, and the reason stated for the supersession amounts to a charge of incapacity.

I don't want to trouble you with my private feelings or concerns, when I know that you have enough to think of; and, whatever I might have felt, I should never have said or written another word upon the subject if I had not received yesterday your letter of the 28th March.

The supersession has astonished, and is the conversation of, the whole army and of all India, and numbers of my friends

have urged and written to me to request that I would have it explained. Let Henry ask any indifferent man what is his opinion of it.* After all this, if the same circumstances could

* *The Hon. H. Wellesley to the Hon. A. Wellesley.*

MY DEAR ARTHUR,

Fort William, 22nd April, 1801.

I have received your letters of the 21st, 22nd, 25th, and 31st of March.

I am really very much distressed by your letter of the 21st, because you seem to feel your situation so sensibly that nothing I can say will afford you any consolation, and I fear that the present state of your mind may be of material injury to your health. You will easily conceive that I have not shown your letter to me of the 21st to Mornington: such a measure would only tend to irritate and distress him, without answering any good purpose. I cannot say that I think it was necessary for you to write a public letter in justification of your conduct in quitting Ceylon; and if you had waited a short time, you would have received a letter from Mornington, stating that he thought you had acted right in that instance.

I lament as much as you can possibly do your having been taken away from your command in Mysore, particularly as it has led to your being placed second in command to General Baird. Had I been here in time, I think I could have prevented his appointment, or at least I could have stated reasons on public grounds why you should not be appointed to act together. It might have been proper to appoint a Major-General to take the command of the expedition to the Red Sea (of this, however, under all the circumstances, I am not quite satisfied); but, admitting this to have been necessary, you certainly ought to have been directed to resume the command in Mysore. Your situation must be irksome to the greatest degree, but I trust it will not be of long duration. I fear that the public letter recalling you to your command in Mysore cannot have reached Bombay before your departure. Wherever you receive that letter, it will justify you in leaving Baird; but I know that (however unpleasant your situation may be) you will not leave it if there be any chance of active service in Egypt. My own opinion is, that Sir Ralph Abercromby will either have completely succeeded or entirely failed before you can reach Mocha, in either of which cases you will only have to return, unless you choose to proceed to the Mauritius as second in command, with a chance of being left there as governor. A letter has this day been written to Sir Ralph, desiring him to despatch Baird and his detachment as soon as possible after he shall have no further occasion for their services, and this with a view of the detachment proceeding immediately to the attack of the French islands.

I cannot think, my dear Arthur, that you have suffered in the slightest degree in your reputation in consequence of your being superseded in this command. You are still at the top of the tree as to character, and I declare to you (and I can have no wish to flatter you) that I never heard any man so highly spoken of, nor do I know any person so generally looked up to. Your campaign against Dhoondiah is surely sufficient to establish your character as a soldier beyond the reach of malice or detraction of any kind. I hope your fever has quite left you: if it have not, you will not, I conclude, have been imprudent enough to embark.

I am sorry to tell you that we have met with a great loss in the Tinivelly country against the fort of Panjalamecouchy; upwards of 300 men killed and wounded, and the fort not taken. Agnew has been sent to take the command. No officers killed or wounded that you know, excepting James Grant, of the

have happened under any other government, although I am fully aware of the right of government to change officers as they may think proper, I should certainly have asked whether any misconduct or incapacity of mine had occasioned my supersession.

The Admiral arrived yesterday, and I shall take an opportunity of talking to him respecting your views upon the Mauritius and Batavia.

I had two fits of fever upon the return of the spring-tides, and I therefore propose to quit this place as soon as I can.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To General Baird.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

Bombay, 17th April, 1801.

I have received a letter from Lord Wellesley, dated the 28th of March, a copy of which will go to you by this occasion,

Body Guard, wounded. I wrote you a very long letter on board ship, and enclosed several others with it; but by the advice of Colonel Kirkpatrick I sent it by a ship instead of overland, and I fear you will not get it before you arrive at Mocha. God bless you, my dear Arthur. Pray write as often as you can, and

Believe me ever most affectionately yours,

HENRY WELLESLEY.

Webbe is expected here every day for the purpose of discussing the affairs of Fort St. George. Lake and Mornington agree perfectly well, and Lake seems to be generally liked here. Remember me to Colman if he be with you. I saw his whole family in England, and Delpini a few days before I left it. I never can believe that Duncan is a greater quiz than Harrington, Lumsden, Tucker, Crommelin, Rodney, Wilton, and twenty others: I must again repeat that I do not think Mornington expressed any decided disapprobation of your conduct, and I know that afterwards he was persuaded you had done right.

26th April.

The letter to Sir Ralph desiring him to despatch Baird has been stopped. A despatch has just been received from the Cape stating that we can expect no assistance from thence, either military or naval; and I rather imagine that the expedition to the French islands will be abandoned. A small vessel arrived at Madras a few days ago bringing letters from England. I understand Mr. Dundas still talks of me for Madras. Webbe is arrived. We have heard that you were not able to embark with Baird, and I have now some hope that the public letter recalling you to Mysore may find you at Bombay. I hope the surgeon will not have allowed you to embark with a fever upon you. Pray take care of yourself, and write when you can.

in which he states his opinion that it is best I should return forthwith to the Mysore country. This opinion is founded, I imagine, upon a representation from the government of Fort St. George. I had a return of fever when the spring-tides commenced, but have got rid of it again, and, as I am afraid of another return, I shall quit Bombay by the first opportunity.

The Admiral arrived here the day before yesterday, and I have had a conversation with him respecting your plan of operations subsequent to your departure for the Red Sea. He says that the ships will certainly be under the necessity of returning to India for provisions, water, and refreshments, but particularly for repairs; and he appears to be of opinion that to return to India will not take them materially out of their way.

He has given Admiral Blankett instructions to attend to those from the Governor-General which you may communicate to him; but I rather believe that he objects to the attack on the Mauritius upon solid grounds, as well as because he thinks Mr. Stokes's plan a dream. Admiral Blankett will, however, most probably communicate to you the instructions from Admiral Rainier, and you will judge from them of the extent of the assistance which you will receive from the fleet.

I rather believe that when he wrote to Admiral Blankett the instructions above-mentioned, he did not know that Sir Home Popham was appointed by the Admiralty to conduct the naval operations in the Red Sea; and that Admiral Blankett would consequently quit the Red Sea most probably before the moment at which you might consider yourself at liberty to prosecute the Governor-General's farther views. These matters will, however, be explained when you will receive this letter.

There is a young man, a Lieutenant in the *Cornwallis* (Mr. Smee), who has been strongly recommended to me, and who behaved remarkably well in the command of the *Intrepid* in an action with a privateer. I shall be obliged to you if you can do anything for him. You may probably find him of use in superintending the small craft which you will have occasion to use.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Mr. Smee.

[752.]

DEAR SIR,

Cannanore, 28th April, 1801.

After my unsuccessful application in favour of your brother, I was glad to hear such favourable accounts as I did of his conduct in the action with the French privateer. When at Bombay, Mr. Duncan informed me that he was a Lieutenant in the *Cornwallis*, which ship is in the Red Sea. I have, therefore, recommended him to General Baird, and I have requested the General to appoint him to superintend the small craft of the Red Sea, which he will have occasion to employ to keep up his communication with Mocha.

This situation will be more active, and I hope will suit him better, than that which you wished he should get.

I am glad to find that matters are quiet in this province, and I hope they will so remain. I shall be obliged to you for the communication of your opinion upon the state of affairs in general, particularly in Cotiote.

Present my best compliments to Mr. Spencer. I propose to write to the Commission to-morrow.

I shall quit this place for Mysore in a day or two, where I shall be happy to see you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[753.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Cannanore, 28th April, 1801.

I arrived here yesterday, and I am glad to find that everything has gone on so well during my absence. I shall be glad to have from you an account of the situation of our affairs, of which general report speaks very favourably.

I have not been very well, and I propose to move towards the upper country. As I hear that you have broken up the army, and have sent into Mysore a great part of the troops, I shall be obliged to you if you will send the staff to join me. I beg, however, that you will retain such as you may find useful in carrying-on any of your present operations, and you can send them to join me when the setting in of the rains will have forced you from the field.

I should go to see you, only that in the first place I don't know where to find you, and, in the next, I shall probably see you above the Ghauts before much time will elapse. Remember me kindly to all friends with you, and

Believe me, &c., . .

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[754.]

To Lieut.-Colonel Close.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Cannanore, 28th April, 1801.

I arrived here yesterday, and I propose to go to the upper country as soon as I can procure means to move my baggage. I have got a good deal, however, and my friends Ogg, &c. &c., still more; and as we have just landed from ships, we are not so well provided as we ought to be with the means of moving it. I am afraid, therefore, that although I have desired Quin to send me from Seringapatam elephants, bullocks, coolies, &c. &c., I shall be under the necessity of asking for some assistance from the country. I shall be obliged to you if you will request Purneah to give directions to his aumildar at Periapatam to assist me as far as may lie in his power.

I shall see the Rajah of Koorg; and if you have any commands, I shall be glad to execute them.

Affairs in this province appear well, but I have as yet seen nobody from whom I could receive trustworthy information. I don't know where Colonel Stevenson is. Colonel Sartorius is at Cotaparamba, and he will probably be here to-morrow or next day, and from him I shall learn all.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[755.]

To Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Cannanore, 28th April, 1801.

I arrived here yesterday, having had rather a tedious passage. We met at first with southerly winds and calms, but latterly the wind was fair. The *Queen*, however, sails wretchedly.

The commander, Lieutenant ———*, is one of the most attentive

* Name illegible in manuscript.

men that I have seen to his duty. I have many obligations to him for his civility to me, and his attention to whatever could tend to my personal accommodation and convenience, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favour and patronage.

We met near Bombay the *Panther*, and a vessel which I believe was the *Fancy*: a part of the 88th regiment was on board each of these vessels. I was so sick that I could not write to you by the *Panther* to recommend that all the men of the 88th should be sent to the hospital, as I understood from Captain Stephenson that they were all affected with the worm in the leg. This disorder must render them unfit for service for some time, and I am sure we know enough of the Red Sea to be strongly desirous not to send thither, to consume water and provisions, any soldiers of that description. It is probable, however, that you will have determined upon keeping these men at Bombay, and that you will have sent the officers in the *Maria Louisa*.

I still continue better, but I have no appetite, and don't sleep.

As far as I can learn, matters are tolerably quiet in this province and in Wynaad. The Pyche Rajah escaped from our troops two or three times very narrowly, and it is said that he is now gone to the Rajah of Cochin.

The Polygars in the Southern provinces of the Carnatic, however, have contended most successfully, as I am informed, against a detachment of our troops under Major Macaulay. It is said that he lost, in some attack which he made on Panjalamcouchy Fort, above 70 out of two companies of Europeans, and about 250 sepoys out of five battalions, and he failed to carry the fort. The Polygars assembled and attacked his camp in the night, and his detachment on their march on the next day but one, and on both occasions were repulsed with difficulty and with some loss on our side. It appears that the Polygars of those parts have adopted our mode of fighting, but I don't say that we have adopted theirs.

The detachment in the southern division of the Carnatic has been reinforced by the 77th regiment from Malabar, and by other troops from different parts.

I don't know when I shall be able to leave this place, but I hope soon. I will write to you again previous to my departure.

I cannot close this letter without again returning you thanks

for all the kindness I received from you while at Bombay, and assuring you that I shall always remember it with gratitude.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[756.]

To Major-General Brathwaite.

MY DEAR SIR,

Cannanore, 29th April, 1801.

I arrived here the day before yesterday from Bombay, and I propose to go up to Seringapatam as soon as I can procure the means of moving my tents and baggage. All matters in this province appear quiet, but I have as yet seen nobody from whom I could receive authentic information. It is not known here where Colonel Stevenson is. Colonel Sartorius is at Cotaparamba, and I believe he will come here this day.

You will have been surprised when you heard that I was to return. I do so with great pleasure on many accounts ; but I acknowledge that I wish that my return had been occasioned by different circumstances. I am entirely ignorant of the causes of the appointment of General Baird to the command of the troops which had been placed under my orders ; but I conclude that the Governor-General found that it was proper to employ a General officer upon the staff for the service. I regret that that was not found out before I was called away from my station under your command, and that I was induced to ask you to allow officers to accompany me who, I believe, would have been very unwilling to go if they had suspected that I was likely to be removed from the command. I regret principally that I took away Scott, whose abilities will, I am afraid, be thrown away upon foreign service, and whose services would be essentially necessary in these countries. My idea was to have proposed to you to have Scott appointed a kind of superintending commissary in the Mysore country. There is much to regulate in the garrisons and arsenals, both above and below the Ghauts, in which his abilities would be most useful. Most of the commissary stores might be procured from the arsenal of Bombay, with more facility than from that of Fort St. George, by the garrisons and troops in Malabar and Canara, and in some cases by those in Mysore ;

and almost all articles of country-made stores might be procured in Mysore for the garrisons in the three provinces. The difficulty would be to arrange what part of the wants of each garrison and body of troops should be supplied from Bombay, what from Fort St. George, and what on the spot or in the Mysore country. This would be a principal branch of Scott's duties, and, in concert with the commanding officer, to arrange the indents in the proper form previous to their being laid for approbation before the Military Board at Fort St. George. Another object of great consequence, and which will require constant local inspection and control, is the price of workmen and artificers in the three provinces. Their hire differs everywhere, not only at Madras, but also in the Carnatic, for the price at one place differs from that at another. The superintending commissary would be of great service to the Military Board in ascertaining and regulating this matter. In short, to enumerate the duties which he might perform with infinite advantage to the public would take up more time than I wish to engross of yours; but I am convinced that you will see clearly of what use such an office, held by an able man, would be to the Military Board.

Scott is now gone to the Red Sea, and I understand from his friends that he went with regret. He did not mention the subject to me, and I could not bring myself to open it to him; but I have written to Lord Wellesley, to inform him how much distressed I was respecting the situation of the officers who had accompanied me from the Coast army by your permission; and I have great hopes that, even if a part of the troops should remain in the Red Sea, he will not be unwilling to attend to the request which I should make to him to allow Scott to return to India, if you should approve of the ideas of which I have above given you the outline for employing him when he shall return. If you should approve of these ideas, I will write to you more fully, and a public letter upon the subject when I shall have been made acquainted with your sentiments. In the mean time I confine what I have to say to a private communication.

I sent Colonel Capper to Sir Ralph Abercromby yesterday with a letter. As he was desirous only of some employment, he liked the mission much, and, I am convinced, will execute

it with the activity and intelligence required from an officer employed in that manner. I believe that he will not return to the army in the Red Sea unless Sir Ralph Abercromby desires it. His intention was to come to India.

I hope that you are in good health.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[757.]

To Mr. Hodgson.

DEAR SIR,

Heigul, 4th May, 1801.

I send back with this letter your four peons as prisoners. After you had taken the trouble at my request to furnish me with coolies, they went to the havildar of the guard in whose charge the coolies were at Ercoor, and told him that one of the gentlemen had ordered that the coolies should be given over to them. They were accordingly given to the peons, who allowed them all to go away. It is needless to assure you that none of the gentlemen gave the orders which they delivered to the havildar, and there is therefore reason to believe that they acted improperly. I have accordingly made them carry loads since, and you will be the best judge whether they deserve any further punishment.

Their arms were delivered to the officer commanding at Ercoor, to whom a letter is written by this occasion to request that he will send them to you.

I am extremely concerned to have given you so much trouble.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[758.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

MY DEAR SIR,

Heigul, 4th May, 1801.

The conductor stationed at this place has shown me the provisions and military stores and carriages in his charge, and he has informed me that he has received orders from you to build a shed to contain the military stores. I assure you that there are no military stores here that are worth one load of the

straw or one stick of the timber which must be used in constructing the shed which is to cover them. Some of the grain that is inside the heap may be worth something, although I much doubt it, and the conductor is accordingly employed in constructing a shed to cover it; but as for the military stores and carriages, they are really useless, and to incur any expense to cover them from the weather will be a waste of money.

I hope that you are better than you were when I left Cannanore.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[759.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 8th May, 1801.

I arrived here yesterday, and found Mrs. Stevenson somewhat recovered from her late indisposition. She complains, however, still, and fears a relapse.

I have communicated to her the orders of government by which you are appointed to command in Malabar and Canara;*

* *Lord Clive, Governor of Madras, to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Fort St. George, 29th April, 1801.

(Received 5th May, 1801.)

MY DEAR SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your private letter of the 4th January. Although it is only now that I reply to it, I have not been inattentive to its contents; for early in March, soon after I became acquainted with the appointment of Major-General Baird to the chief command of the troops assembled at Trincomatee, and in consequence of the information you had imparted to me of your having the option of returning to Mysore after the termination of the expedition as at first intended, as well as of my sense of the unpleasant situation in which the change of command had placed you, I addressed a letter to Lord Wellesley, in which I stated my sentiments and wishes respecting your resumption of your former command, and the grounds, both public and private, upon which I recommended the adoption of that measure. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that I have received your letter of the 11th instant, and that I have availed myself of the offer of your services which it contains, to issue an Order in Council, directing you to proceed to Seringapatam and resume the command of the forces in Mysore. The same Order confers upon Colonel Stevenson the special command of Malabar and Canara, under the direction of the officer commanding in Mysore. The able manner in which Colonel Stevenson has conducted the war in the former province has attracted the warmest applause and approbation of this government, and I feel an anxiety for its speedy termination equal to its importance. In this sentiment I am persuaded I have your entire con-

and as I heard when at Cannanore that you had desired that the house of the commanding officer at that place might be prepared for you, I have recommended to Mrs. Stevenson to make her arrangements for sending your baggage down the Ghauts before the rains completely set in. This will not make it necessary for her to move one hour sooner than she would otherwise, as I have everything here that she can want; and I hope that you and she will make use of my house, &c., &c., as long as it may be convenient to you. Mrs. Stevenson, however, I imagine intends to wait till she hears from you subsequently to

currence, as well as in the propriety of that officer's continuing to direct the operations against the insurgents, who have nearly become extinct under the vigour of his pursuit.

I hope you feel no remains of indisposition, and shall be happy to hear of your speedy arrival at Seringapatam in perfect health.

I am, with the most sincere regard and esteem, dear Sir,

Most faithfully yours,

OLIVE.

[ENCLOSURE.]

G. Buchan, Acting Chief Secretary of Government, Madras, to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.

Fort St. George, 30th April, 1801.

(Received 7th May, 1801.)

SIR,

1. In consequence of your communication to the Right Honourable the Governor of the circumstances which had rendered it necessary for you to relinquish your intention of proceeding on foreign service, I am directed to inform you that his Lordship in Council has been pleased to direct in a General Order, of which I enclose a copy for your information, that you shall resume the command of the forces in Mysore; and his Lordship in Council has much satisfaction in availing himself of your farther services in a situation which you have already filled in a manner so highly honourable and with such distinguished advantage to the national interests in India.

2. Colonel Stevenson having conducted the important command of the forces in Mysore during your absence to the entire satisfaction of the Governor in Council, and the arrangements of that officer in the province of Malabar having been distinguished by great energy, talents, and success, his Lordship in Council has resolved to mark his approbation of Colonel Stevenson's meritorious services by appointing him to the special command of Canara and Malabar, under your orders: an arrangement which his Lordship in Council considers calculated to promote the efficiency of the measures which remain to be adopted for the entire establishment of the Company's authority in that part of its dominions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

G. BUCHAN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

your receipt of the orders of government, and then to settle her plan, whatever that may be.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[760.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 9th May, 1801.

I have received your letter written from Wallacherry Cottah.

I entirely approve of your sending into Mysore the troops belonging to this country, viz. the detachment of the 12th, the pioneers, the 1st of the 1st, and the 1st of the 8th; and, if possible, I should be glad to have the companies of Native infantry belonging to this garrison, where they are much wanted.

There will be no occasion to wait at Manundwaddy for the orders of government. I have written this day upon the subject, and they will of course expect that we shall act as may be best for the service.

I am rather impatient to have you all clear of the Wynaad country before the rains commence; but you must judge how far that is practicable.

My letter of yesterday will have shown you that I have acted regarding Mrs. Stevenson exactly as you would wish.

I wish you would let me look over all the letters you have received from government, from the Commander-in-Chief, and from the Military Board, since I quitted this country, likewise the copies of your letters to these same persons, in order that I may be master of the situation of our affairs. I should likewise wish that, at your leisure, you would make out for me a statement of your posts in Wynaad and Malabar, the number of troops in each of them, the names of their commanding officers, and the regiments to which the troops in each of them belong. Barclay will, of course, have your orderly book, which, with the papers above mentioned, will give me some knowledge. If Colebrooke be with you, tell him that I anxiously expect a sketch of your marches, and of the country in which your posts are situated.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[761.]

To Captain Wilks.

DEAR SIR,

Serlingapatam, 9th May, 1801.

When I was in this country before, I was in the habit of writing to Mr. Webbe upon subjects of public concern, and thus I made Lord Clive acquainted with many matters and learnt his Lordship's wishes by a more expeditious mode than by an official correspondence. With your permission, during Mr. Webbe's absence, I will occasionally trouble you in the same manner, and I hope that you will be so kind as to make me acquainted with his Lordship's sentiments upon the subjects on which I shall write to you.

Since my arrival here Captain Marriott has shown me a letter from government of the 7th April, in which he is desired to make arrangements for sending to Vellore the three younger Princes, their mothers, Kerim Saheb and his family, and Sultaun Bibbee. If the army should come in from Wynaad, and if the equipment of the 77th (such as dooly-bearers, &c.) has not been sent into the southern districts of the Carnatic, it may be possible to provide for the removal of all the persons alluded to in the letter of government of the 7th of April. But I am afraid that that is not the case, and I shall therefore be obliged to you if you would let me know whether the removal of the three elder Princes accompanied by their mothers in the first instance would satisfy his Lordship. That I conceive to be the first object, and it might be effected at any time with little inconvenience. The next would be to remove Kerim Saheb, whose family must accompany him; and the third object would be to remove Sultaun Bibbee. There might be some little complaint upon the separation of the three Princes from their mothers; but, in fact, there would be no ground for complaint and no hardship; and, as the separation would be but temporary, it would be but little felt. On the other hand, if their mothers and families accompany them, it can scarcely be expected that it will be possible to remove Kerim Saheb and his family and Sultaun Bibbee, and I conceive their removal to be more necessary than that of the mothers of these Princes.

The ladies of the Mahal have not received their clothes this year. The expense last year was about 30,000 rupees, and will be the same probably this year. Captain Marriott has 20,000 rupees in his hands which might be applied to

this purpose immediately. I shall be obliged to you if you will mention this subject to his Lordship.

My regiment still continues very unhealthy, although much recovered since I saw them last. As the 12th are equally, if not more, unhealthy, and have not 100 men fit for duty, I don't see any immediate prospect of relieving the 33rd, and our views must now be directed towards rendering the place as little unhealthy as possible. Indeed, this is desirable, not only on account of the European soldiers, but of the officers and of the sepoys, all of whom, particularly those returned from the jungles, have suffered considerably lately. I should therefore wish, if possible, to commence to fill up the inner ditch of the fort, which, I am convinced, is one great cause of disease. Orders have not yet been given to carry into execution the reforms of the works proposed by General Ross, but I understand that his plan has been approved of. If that should be true, and his Lordship should approve of it, I will immediately employ the pioneers, who must come in from the Wynaad country when the rains commence, in filling up the ditch; and if it should be intended to lay out any money this year on the works of Seringapatam, the employment of some coolies, in addition to the pioneers, would probably enable us to make such a progress towards the conclusion of the work as will make a sensible alteration in the salubrity of the place.

Another operation which I have long had in contemplation, and which will tend not less to the salubrity of the place than to its safety, is to remove all the idle Moorish inhabitants from the fort into the pettah. We shall thus be enabled to keep Seringapatam with a smaller garrison, and when under the necessity of sending troops into the field, we shall not be obliged to lock up in that fort a large part of our disposable force.

As soon as Close is sufficiently recovered I will arrange with him a plan for this purpose, which may be carried into execution gradually, without oppression of the inhabitants or expense to the government. This object will be effected with more ease after the removal of the Princes, of Kerim Saheb, and of Suldaun Bibbee.

I received a letter from Colonel Stevenson this morning, in which he informs me that two battalions of Native infantry and some companies belonging to this garrison, and the detach-

ment of the 12th, and the pioneers, will be at liberty to quit Wynaad before the rains set in. I don't know whether his Lordship has given Colonel Stevenson any orders regarding the detachment of the 12th, or what his wishes may be regarding it; but I should propose that the pioneers and companies belonging to this garrison should return to it. In the next fine season it may be necessary to collect a small corps to wrest the Bullum country from Kistnapah Naig, and if the two battalions of sepoy should not be wanted for any other service, I should propose to keep them encamped during the rains somewhere about Chinroypatam, in order to be in readiness for the eventual service in Bullum. In truth, they will be as well off in tents as they would be in any building in which they could be put in this country, and probably more healthy; and by remaining in camp they will be able to halt and to commence to refresh themselves at an early period, and they will have more time to rest than they would have if they were to march to Chittledroog, the nearest place in which buildings could be found for them. The difference of expense will be trifling, but of convenience to these two corps (the 1st of the 1st, and the 1st of the 8th, which have been in the field since the year 1798) immense. I prefer to leave them in the field, and to look to them for any eventual service in the autumn, to bringing them into Seringapatam, and relieving them by the Native corps in this garrison, first, because they are excellent cantonments, and secondly, because I am convinced that they will become unhealthy whenever they go into any garrison in this country, particularly into Seringapatam.

Let me know what his Lordship thinks upon this subject. I should propose to leave them encamped under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Desse.

I have begun my correspondence by writing you an immoderately long letter, but I hope that I shall not have occasion to trouble you with so much in future.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

I omitted to mention to you that if I send the Princes alone, I shall do it immediately, escorted by a troop of dragoons and a small party of Native infantry.

To Mr. Bell, Post-master in Malabar.

[762.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 10th May, 1801.

The communication between this place and the province of Malabar has been lately unusually long, and the result of the inquiries which I have made here and in the Koorg country upon the subject, and indeed of certain facts which have come to my own knowledge, is, that the delay arises in the province of Malabar. When I was at Cannanore, I observed that the interior communication was very long, and in some instances very uncertain. As the delays in the conveyance of the post cannot at present be attributed to disturbance in the country, as its speedy conveyance is an object of great importance to all military operations, and as I am convinced that you have done everything in your power to remedy the evils now under my consideration, I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know whether the unusual delays which have occurred lately are to be attributed to any defect in the establishment, or to what other cause. If any remedy has occurred to you, I shall be obliged to you if you will state it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

[763.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 10th May, 1801.

I enclose a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Shee to Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon, upon the subject of the building in Seringapatam now occupied as an hospital by the 33rd regiment. As the storms which usually precede the rains in this country have commenced with great violence, I have directed the engineer to commence the repair which is required to the roof of that building.

I have likewise directed the barrack master to furnish bamboo mats for that building, and for the barracks of the 33rd regiment, and for the main guard. Those mats are required annually for the open buildings occupied by the troops as barracks and hospitals, and as they were supplied in the last season by the barrack master, I have thought it proper to desire that the same officer may supply them upon the present occasion.

There are no sentry-boxes at Seringapatam, and in consequence the troops on duty are exposed to much severity of weather. The number of sentries on the public guards and duties is about 100, and there are besides many sentries from the regimental guards of the corps in garrison. By a letter from the Military Board of the 24th of February, it appears to be their intention that the sentry-boxes should be in the barrack department; and I therefore request that orders may be given to the barrack master to furnish for the use of the garrison of Seringapatam 130 sentry-boxes as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[764.]

To Lieut.-Colonel Campbell.

MY DEAR CAMPBELL,

Seringapatam, 10th May, 1801.

It is long since I have written to you, but I had really nothing to write of which I was at liberty to mention to any body: I therefore delayed to address you until I had something to tell which would entertain or gratify you.

I now wish you joy most sincerely of your appointment to take Tranquebar; and I hope also I may congratulate you on having taken that place. You will get some plunder there, which, when it falls in a man's way, is not a bad thing. Let me know how you have got on.

You will have heard with surprise of my *disappointment*, or rather supersession. When I was superseded, I at first determined, for many reasons which you may guess, that I would not go upon the service: I afterwards altered that determination, principally because the General, upon his arrival at Bombay, behaved to me as well as one man could to another, and because I saw clearly that he would be in some degree embarrassed if I did not go with him. A fever, however, which I had at Bombay, and of which I have not yet recovered, prevented me from going, and I have returned, by order, to my old situation, which I wish I had never quitted.

You must have heard that Colman was dismissed from his situation, and the General offered to make him Deputy Quartermaster-General. No man can decide upon the propriety of the feelings of another: Colman thought that the appointment

of Macquarrie was a preference against him, and that the situation of Deputy Quartermaster-General has in that manner become inferior to that which he was to lose : he therefore determined not to accept that which was offered to him. The General was very candid, and told him that Macquarrie had been recommended as a man of business, and he wanted a person having that qualification. However, I doubt whether Macquarrie will answer : he is an excellent man, but has bad health, and, I think, wants that decision in difficult cases which is the life of everything, although he has habits of business. Colman was improving fast ; latterly I had made him do almost all the business, and he had got into a better habit than he had been in before ; and if he could have agreed with the General, which I almost doubt, he might have been more useful to him even than Macquarrie.

I condole with you on the loss of young Campbell and on Jack's wound : I hope the latter will not suffer much. I shall be glad to hear his account of the business ; it has been variously represented in this part of the world.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 12th May, 1801.

I have this day received your letter of the 10th instant. I am much concerned to find that your corps is unhealthy. A certain degree of disease must, however, be expected in the service on which you have been employed, and I am afraid that it will increase rather than diminish until you will go into quarters. I wish it were in my power to place you in quarters which should be decidedly healthy ; but there are none of that description at present in this country. This place still continues unhealthy ; and Chittledroog has always been found more fatal to Natives as well as Europeans than even Seringapatam.

But I have had no orders respecting the 12th regiment. I don't know what are the intentions of government, and even if you had arrived at Seringapatam I should be under the

necessity of delaying to fix your final destination till those intentions shall be made known to me.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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To Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 12th May, 1801.

I arrived here on the 7th, since which day I have had a slight return of fever. I have again recovered, however; and I hope that this attack will be the last.

I saw the Rajah of Koorg on my way through his country. He was very anxious in his inquiries after you, and particularly desired that I would present his respects when I should write to you.

The news you sent to me, and that which has since arrived of the 25th April, give a new aspect to our affairs in Europe. I now believe that the French will not make peace with us unless we sacrifice, to obtain that object, not only those colonies in the West Indies, and those settlements in this country, of which they are in want, but give up the objects claimed by the Neutral Powers. We shall never consent to make these sacrifices, and the consequence will be that we shall be at war with the whole world, as I conclude that America, under the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, will join the league against us. We have both strength and spirit for this contest, which cannot be of long duration; and for my part, I have no apprehension for the event.

I don't understand the arrangement made by the Court of Directors respecting Tellicherry and the foreign settlements. The reasons which will occasion the transfer of the government of the Western provinces to Fort St. George ought to operate equally upon that of the commercial settlements and upon the management of the Company's commerce; and besides, as you say, there will be a clashing of jurisdictions in consequence of this new arrangement. The army are exceedingly anxious respecting their fate, and daily expect the orders which will transfer them to the Madras establishment. I have already given you my opinion upon this measure. I really think that it will be a bad one, and that the public will lose by it certainly

the services of all the men now in the corps which will be transferred, and eventually the excellent sources for recruiting of which the Bombay army are in possession. These losses cannot be repaired, as I don't believe that the territories under the government of Fort St. George furnish a sufficient number of men to complete the corps on its own establishment. Malabar furnishes no sepoys, and Canara but very few.

In case this arrangement should be carried into execution, I am afraid that it will affect the situation of Captain Lewis in Malabar. I am much interested about that gentleman, particularly as he was a great friend of the late General Hartley; and I have lately prevailed upon Lord Clive to give him an office in Malabar which I believe is a good one. If any part of your army be transferred to Madras, it is probable that Captain Lewis's corps, the marine battalion, will remain with your government, and in that case he may be obliged either to exchange into one of the regiments transferred to Madras, which may be highly disadvantageous to him, or to give up his offices in Malabar and Canara and to go to Bombay. If he should prefer the latter, which I think more than probable, I beg leave to recommend him to your favour most anxiously, and I hope that he will not be a loser by the preference which he may give to you.

Matters in Malabar are as I stated to you in my last letter by the *Queen*. They don't know where the Rajah is: his followers are dispersed; but as it is now known that the people in Cotiote assisted him in his flight through that country when pursued by our troops, the Commissioners are afraid that the rebellion will be revived as soon as the season will oblige the troops to quit the field. However, our posts are now established, and provided with everything they want; we have found out a mode of carrying on the war without loss; and I have no fear of anything that can happen. Wynaad is quiet.

I beg leave to present my best compliments to the gentlemen of your family at Bombay. I don't write to Mr. Grant by this opportunity to thank him for his letter, but I will do so shortly.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[767.]

To Captain Lock.

DEAR SIR,

13th May, 1801.

I have just received your letter of the 10th instant. I shall have no difficulty in arranging your retrenchments as soon as Captain Barclay will arrive here with the orderly-book. I expect him on the 17th. I don't think it by any means probable that any person excepting yourself will be appointed to command the Moplah sebundies, particularly as you have got a promise of the command of that corps from General Brathwaite. However, as soon as I hear that Captain Budden is appointed Major, I will write to the General to remind him of his promise in your favour. I don't know of any arrangement that is expected which will give me an opportunity of recommending you to government, but you may depend upon it that if an opportunity should offer, I will not fail to take it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[768.]

To Colonel Dallas.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringatam, 16th May, 1801.

Marriott has communicated to me your letter of the 13th, and, as he is unwell, I answer it.

I at first thought that it would be best to detain here the mothers of the three Princes, and to send off the three Princes, Kerim Saheb and his family, and the wife of the Savanore Nabob; and I wrote accordingly to Wilks. But I have since been to the palace, and the women appear to be so desirous of settling with their sons in some place or other, that I think they must not be separated; and I write to Wilks this day to apprise him that I have altered my mind upon this point. I can't say yet whether we shall be able to equip the whole party proposed to be first moved, but I hope we shall, with the assistance which it appears that you can give us.

I have here fifty doolies and twenty platform carts. I have written to Wilks for boys, and as we shall want doolies in this country, I have proposed that the boys should take up doolies from Vellore: the number will be twenty-five. You will receive orders from Madras to give them from your stores.

The first idea was to send the 33rd as an escort to this first party; but the 12th are more sickly than the 33rd, and not sufficiently strong to do the duties of this place. I have written to government to know their wishes regarding the 12th, and if this corps is to remain in this country, I have proposed to send down with the Princes a troop of the 19th, and a party of Native infantry. The troop of the 19th will be here before the doolies and tents, which are to come from Vellore.

I wish I could get my corps to Vellore, or somewhere out of this country; but I see no chance of it till the Southern disturbances are quelled.

Pray present my best compliments to Mrs. Dallas and to Mrs. Gordon, who, I understand, is with you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

I have mentioned to Wilks that we shall want about twenty platform carts as well as doolies, and you will receive orders to send them.

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 16th May, 1801.

Since I wrote to you on the 9th, I have been to the palace to visit the ladies, and I find that they look forward to a residence with their sons separate from the other women as a source of so much happiness to them, that it would be worse than improper to separate them from their sons even for a short time. I therefore propose that the three Princes and their mothers, &c., shall go in the first party at all events, and that Kerim Saheb and Sultaun Bibbee shall go if we can equip them.

By a letter from the Military Board, I find that it is intended to send here tents from Vellore for the purpose of their removal. We shall require from Madras dooly boys to carry twenty-five doolies, and as these boys must pass Vellore, they may as well carry hither from thence twenty-five doolies, which assistance will enable us probably to send away the whole party. It will likewise be very desirable that we should receive from Vellore some assistance in platform carts; twenty would be of great service.

If the Company's draught bullocks are wanted to bring here these carts, they shall go as soon as I hear from you that Colonel Dallas has received orders to furnish them; but I must observe to you that much time will be lost if the bullocks are to go from hence and the carts are to wait at Vellore till they arrive.

If Lord Clive should approve of the plan of getting the doolies and carts from Vellore, will you be so kind as to take care that the necessary orders upon the subject are issued? and at all events I beg that you will send here a sufficient number of boys to carry twenty-five doolies.

Close is still so much indisposed as to render it almost impossible to talk to him about business; but I understood from him on the last day that I saw him that there was a hope that the younger Kistnapah Naig would give himself up. If he should do so, the affairs of Bullum will be settled, and I can then congratulate his Lordship upon the establishment of perfect tranquillity in this country. We shall not want the two Native corps at Chinroyapatam if this should be the case; and if his Lordship has no objection, I should be glad to send Colonel Desse with the 1st of the 8th to take the command of Paughur, and to bring the 1st of the 1st into Seringapatam to relieve the 2nd of the 12th, which corps might go to Chittledroog, or send the 1st of the 1st to Chittledroog.

This arrangement you will observe depends entirely upon the establishment of tranquillity in Bullum, of which I am not yet certain.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 17th May, 1801.

I enclose a letter which I have received from the Nabob of Savanore. The first part of it relates to a provision made for him by the Poonah government on the revenues of the province of Savanore, which I prevailed upon Ball Kishen Bhow to give him last year, and is not worth his Lordship's attention. I should be glad to receive his orders regarding the latter part of it.

His son, to whom it relates, is a fine young man, and apparently well disposed. He wishes to marry one of the daughters of the late Sultaun, now in the Zenana, and looks to a provision from the Company by means of that connection. It would, perhaps, be proper to allow him to go to his father, and even hereafter to marry the daughter of the Sultaun, with a provision from the Company; but upon this point his Lordship is the best judge.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Brathwaite.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 17th May, 1801.

I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 10th instant.* I have had a slight return of fever since I arrived at Sering-

* *Major-General Brathwaite to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

MY DEAR SIR,

Madras, 10th May, 1801.
(Received 13th May, 1801.)

I sincerely hope, as you say nothing to the contrary in your letter of the 29th of April, which I received yesterday, that you have returned to the Malabar coast in good health. That you are returned is matter of great satisfaction to every one who has the prosperity of this government at heart, and I do most sincerely assure you that it is to no one more so than myself.

That it has been attended with any unpleasant circumstances to yourself, and must be particularly unpleasant at least to some of my friends who went with you, I lament; but I am convinced that the sending General Baird to command the expedition had become unavoidably necessary from circumstances which were totally unexpected and unforeseen. What these circumstances were I do not know, nor, I believe, does anybody here, though many reports have been circulated upon the occasion, as is usual in such cases: as that the King's General officers on the staff had individually stated their situations to the Duke of York and had requested their recall, as they saw no disposition in the government in India to employ them in any way suitable to their rank, and to what must have been the intention of his Majesty in subjecting the Company to so great an expense; and that, in consequence of this, it had been signified to Lord Wellesley, from very high authority, that they must be suitably employed. Another report says that Sir James Craig and General Baird *only* addressed a letter to his Royal Highness in the language above recited, and presented it to Sir Alured Clarke to forward to his Royal Highness, and then the letter was given back to them with an assurance that the services of Sir James Craig would be immediately required for the command of the army in Bengal, as Sir Alured was on the eve of departure, and that General Baird would be sent to command the expedition, which was accordingly determined. Whether

apatam, but I have since got quite well, and I hope that I shall continue so.

I was not aware of the circumstances which you have commu-

there is any foundation for either of these reports I do not know, but I know that such reports have been circulated here.

As soon as it was known that General Baird was to command the expedition, Lord Clive told me that he wrote immediately to Lord Wellesley, expressing his earnest desire that he might again have the benefit of your services under this Presidency; and as I did not doubt but that Lord Clive's wish would be attended to, and that under existing circumstances it would be agreeable to you to return, I felt much satisfaction, and it relieved me from a weight which I felt to press upon me exceedingly, particularly as President of the Military Board. Much was required to be done in Mysore and on the Coast, and I saw no help at hand upon the spot. I thought (perhaps I may have been wrong) that I perceived a spirit of jobbing run through the whole, and that it would be very dangerous to trust to reports and opinions from thence; and I suggested the idea of one or more committees of officers being appointed to report when forts were best to be retained, and, consequently, completely repaired and in all respects appointed; what posts should be established; how stores, provisions, &c., could be best furnished to them, &c.; and this idea was communicated by the Military Board to and adopted by government; and I accordingly received orders as Commander-in-Chief to select and report to government officers qualified for this service. But here I was as much at a loss as ever, and could only say to government that I would take the subject into early and serious consideration, and there the matter stands at present. Your return will, I hope, enable me to come forward in the business. One thing was strongly impressed on my mind, namely, that the committees should be composed of officers drawn from other stations, and such as could not possibly have any view of future interest in the measures which they recommended. In the engineer line I could only think of one officer who could be so employed advantageously, and that was Mackenzie, and he was out of my reach, being specially employed on a service of much importance, under the orders of a superior authority. One thing, however, I very early determined in my own mind, and suggested the idea, giving my reasons, and it was adopted: namely, that all indents for ordnance, military stores, and ammunition, should be passed by our Military Board, and then be sent by this government to Bombay to be complied with until other arrangements could be made, and debited to this government. The reasons which induced this opinion in me were the difficulty and expense which attended the transport of stores from this coast to the western coast of the Peninsula, it not being in the course of the usual trade from this port for the vessels which sail from it to touch at the several ports on the western coast in their voyages either to Bombay, Surat, or the Gulfs, they usually standing well out to sea to make a shorter passage, so that ships must be taken up at an extraordinary expense on purpose; and over and above this expense much difficulty arose from the different seasons of the year in which the bad weather prevails on each coast, which gave me reason to think that there could not be above ten weeks in the year of which we could advantageously avail ourselves. You will recollect that in October, November, December, and early in January, trading-vessels (I mean in the ordinary course of trade) do not frequent this port, and these are precisely

nicated to me regarding Sir James Craig and General Baird ; but I heard that something of the kind had happened. I certainly think that they had reason to complain when troops were

the fine-weather months on the western coast; and that, vice versâ, such ships do not choose to venture in with the Malabar coast in the months of May, June, July, and August; and I farther observed that the arsenal of Bombay was just now superabounding in stores of all kinds, with very little demand upon it, while that at Madras was at a very low ebb, and that it was almost impracticable to make up a sufficiency to supply the common demands upon it. I therefore urged that, until other arrangements should be made, the supply of stores for the western coast should be drawn from Bombay, and the measure has been adopted.

From what I have said in regard to the monsoons, it may not appear to be very practicable that any arrangement can be made in future for the supply of the western coast from the arsenal at Madras, and, to say the truth, that is my opinion. The arrangement I had in view, and which I meant to bring forward so soon as the reports of the proposed committee or committees should be received, was, that this government should establish on the western coast a capital arsenal, from which all the stations on that coast and on the western side of Mysore (a good practicable road being first made from that arsenal to the upper country) should be supplied; that that arsenal should, in like manner with the arsenal here, make up what can be made in the country (or cause it to be made at the places most convenient), and should indent on Europe for the articles supplied from Europe; that such indents should be passed by the Military Board of this Presidency, as the controlling power over all its arsenals, and be forwarded by this government to the Directors, who should send the ordnance and stores designed for the west coast direct to the port where such arsenal was established in a ship or ships designed to take in pepper on that coast. This, my dear Sir, is my idea, as yet in embryo. To you, who know him so well, I need not tell you that I hoped that Scott would be returned to the immediate service of this Presidency by the time this arrangement could take place, till which time the arsenal at Bombay seemed fully competent to supply all our wants for that coast. With a man of Scott's abilities, persevering attention, and integrity, I am confident that the business of the western arsenal would be well conducted; and as teak is at hand in that country, perhaps it would be found very advantageous indeed if all the gun-carriages, platforms, and arrack-carts wanted for all parts under this Presidency were made up there. I think they could and would be made up by Scott at more than one hundred per cent. cheaper than they are here. Besides that, they would be made of better and more lasting wood; those here are made of Pegu teak from which the oil has been extracted (it being a main article in the Pegu trade); so that although they cost us most scandalously enormous prices, they go to pieces the first campaign. Scott, in my opinion, if fixed upon the western coast, should be agent for gun-carriages, &c., to make them up on honour at the cheapest rate, having a handsome salary. Thus you see, my dear Sir, how nearly my ideas fall in with yours in regard to Scott, who, poor fellow, in a private letter to me, laments his present situation, which being a scene of actual service, he could not, would not, think of quitting, but hopes that I will not be angry or surprised if I should hear that he had desired to retire from his staff line and join his own company, which *fortunately*, he says, is upon the service. In regard to Capper, you have disposed of him well; and if he is not sent with

sent upon foreign service, and they were not employed with them, particularly as they were sent from Bengal. But however strong their grounds of complaint may have been when I was

despatches to Europe, I think he will, if he can, return to India; and I wish he may, for he is such an officer as every government must wish to have. What is become of Ogg? was he not personally attached to you as interpreter? I wish we had De Haviland and Fitzpatrick back again. When I say I wish, I would not wish to be understood as having a desire to deprive General Baird of any officer that could be useful to him; but I think (and if I am right it must prove matter of consolation to you) that by the accounts we have of Sir Ralph Abercromby's progress, the business in Egypt must be settled, one way or other, before the troops sent from India can come at all into play.

I am anxiously looking for the report of a committee on the remount horses, that I may distribute them to the regiments of cavalry, which I am very desirous should be complete. I do not know whether it fell in your way to see them in your journey from the coast to Seringapatam. I think it must have required a larger sweep than you could conveniently take. The 19th regiment of dragoons, I find, is totally in want of tents. I fear the other regiments are in the same state, though it has not yet been reported, as well as the whole of the troops with Stevenson. I have directed the Secretary of the Military Board to write to Gordon to know how soon and at what prices he can furnish the 19th. We shall then determine whether tents can be best made up on the spot, or whether they must be sent from the coast. We have been busily making up tents on the coast at several stations; so that I hope we shall be able to meet all the heavy demands which I hourly expect. Among the stations where tents are making up, are Salem, Trichinopoly, and Vellore; from one or all of these we must supply the demands to the westward if they cannot be made up on the spot. Our carriage and attendant loss and destruction become serious considerations, and I fear that our Honourable masters, if they examine our expenses in regard to tents and gun-carriages, will pronounce themselves ruined.

I have been very sorry to hear of late that Close has had returns of his fever. May I trouble you to have the goodness to make my compliments to him, and say that he certainly would have heard from me, but that I did not wish to trouble a man at once annoyed with business and sickness. He will tell you of a communication I made to him relative to imputed peculations, &c., in the arsenal at Seringapatam. Whether well or ill founded, I have judged it best to let the matter rest till your arrival, which was so soon expected.

I am sorry that the 33rd has made so little progress in regard to a better state of health since your absence, and that it has not been practicable yet to bring them to the coast. I see, however, by the last returns, that they do not lose so many men monthly as they did. I hope they will be soon relieved by the 12th and placed in Vellore, which is a healthy situation. In the mean time Dr. Anderson has been directed to send such men as he thought required it to the Coast, and it has been determined to build a good hospital at Seringapatam. It is unpleasant to see how ill that place agrees with the Coast constitutions in general. I thank you for your good wishes; at present I enjoy very tolerable health, and always am

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN BRATHWAITE.

appointed to the command, I conceive that redress ought not to have been given to them by doing me a greater injury than that of which they complained. I ought not to have been superseded or deprived of the command, which had been unsolicited and not wished for by me, until I had done something to deserve to lose it, without a satisfactory explanation of the reasons which caused my supersession. As the matter stands now, the public know nothing excepting that I was appointed and afterwards removed; and as they will not believe that government (at least that this government) could have altered their intentions without good reason, the world will believe, and even do believe, that my conduct did not give satisfaction. However, what has happened cannot now be remedied, and must be endured with good temper.

I am glad to find that my notions respecting stores meet with your approbation, and that they agree nearly with yours. In truth, unless a man like Scott were a member of one of the committees which you propose, should consider the subjects which are to be referred to them, the business would go on but badly. I have generally observed that all the business at these committees is done by one man, or at most by two, particularly if the subject for consideration and decision be of great magnitude and extent. My idea would be to place Scott and the commanding officer in Mysore, and any other person at this place, as a committee acting under the orders and superintendence of the Military Board, and then the business would go on and the service would be conducted with advantage and economy to the public. However, you understand all these matters, and I shall be glad to give my aid to forward any system that you propose to adopt.

Your ideas regarding the seasons of navigating the seas on both coasts and the consequent impediment to the communication between them by sea are strictly accurate, and are decisive of the question whether stores should be supplied to the troops on the western coast from Bombay or from Madras.

We must bring Scott back to us in some manner or other. You cannot conceive how much distressed I am about him and Bell in particular. The others you mention like their situations, and would probably wish to remain in the Red Sea, if the service should be likely to last.

Close is not better, and indeed he is altogether so much indisposed that it is hardly possible to talk to him about business. He mentioned to me the subject to which you have alluded in your letter of the 10th, on the day that I arrived ; but I could not understand whether it was your wish that I should commence an inquiry into the subject of the complaints made before I heard further from you. I rather conclude it is not, and I expect to receive your orders upon that subject, together with a copy of the letter from the persons making the complaints.

If you should be desirous that the inquiry should be gone into, in my opinion it will be proper that you should direct that in the first instance the dubash of whose conduct the complaints are made should be turned away from Captain ——'s service.

The 33rd do not get on, and the 12th are equally sickly. However, if it be intended that the latter should relieve the former, the best mode of effecting the relief would be to send away from Seringapatam as many of the 33rd as there may arrive soldiers of the 12th, and thus by degrees the whole would get away. If the relief be effected otherwise, there will not be men enough for the duties of the place.

If possible, I should prefer Madras, or any place upon the sea coast, for the 33rd, and I am convinced that they will recover immediately.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[772.]

To Alexander Read, Esq.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 17th May, 1801.

I have to inform you that the Rajah of Bilghy made his escape last night from the guard in whose charge he had been placed in the fort of Seringapatam ; but it is possible that he may not have left the fort, and I hope that if he has he will be stopped on his road through the territory of the Rajah of Mysore before he can reach the district of Bilghy.

The dewan at my request has given orders to the aumildars of the districts through which he must pass to stop him if he should appear in their districts, and has given particular orders to Servitun Rao, the aumildar of Hoonelly, Hooley Honore, and

the talooks bordering on the Toombuddra, to watch the passes over that river. If, then, the Rajah should have escaped from the fort before the alarm was given at the gates, I hope that he will not reach the district which it may be in his power to disturb.

The troops which were at Bilghy have been withdrawn; but I have sent orders, of which I enclose a copy, to the commanding officer at Cundapoor to send to Bilghy one company of Native infantry, under the command of an European officer. I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to send directions to the person in charge of the district on your part to watch closely all the avenues which lead to it; to be on his guard in case the Rajah should reach it, notwithstanding the precautions taken to stop him; to co-operate with the officer who will arrive from the province of Canara in command of the troops, and to give him such aid and assistance in provisions, &c., as he may require.

A letter was despatched last night to the commanding officer at Nuggur to inform him of the event which has occurred, and to desire that he would apprise the aumildar of Bilghy thereof.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 17th May, 1801.

I enclose letters from Captain Lock and Captain Dickinson, of the Bombay establishment, together with other papers, upon the subject of certain retrenchments made by the Military Auditor-General from the accounts of those officers.

The first article in the retrenchments made against both is for the pay of tent lascars and bamboo coolies.

When these corps joined the army under my command, they had no tents. At that season of the year it was impossible to allow any troops to remain in the field without tents, without running the risk of losing their services entirely, and I therefore gave orders that the 1st of the 4th and 2nd of the 2nd Bombay Native infantry should be supplied with tents for their Native officers and sepoys, in the same manner as the other troops were supplied. Having given them tents, it was necessary to give

them tent lascars to take care of them, and bamboo coolies to carry the bamboos; and I beg to observe that I know of no field allowances given to officers commanding corps on the Bombay establishment for these services.

The next article in the retrenchments against both officers is for doolies for the carriage of the sick of the corps under their command. The common practice on the Bombay establishment has been for the commanding officer of the army in the field to place all the doolies and their bearers in charge of one person, who supplies the corps with carriage for their sick, in proportion to their numbers and to their want of it. When these corps joined the army under my command, no provision had been made for the carriage of their sick, according to the regulations of the government of Bombay; and the complement of doolies and bearers with the army was not equal to more than half the number allowed by the regulations of the government of Fort St. George for the number of Europeans and of corps of Native cavalry of which it was composed. It was, therefore, impossible for me to supply these corps with carriage for their sick according to Bombay regulations, and I issued the orders of the 10th July and of the 6th September.

I beg to observe that these orders have been laid before government, have received their approbation, and have probably been communicated to the Military Auditor-General; but I have thought it proper to enter into this explanation of the subject in order to bring it more fully before government. The third article in the retrenchments against Captain Lock is for puckalies. I beg leave to refer to the order of the 3rd August, 1800, which has likewise been laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and has received his Lordship's confirmation, for the reasons for which puckalies were ordered for the 2nd battalion 2nd Bombay regiment instead of bheesties.

I hope, that if his Lordship should approve of the reasons which I have above given for ordering that tents might be supplied to the 2nd of the 2nd and 1st of the 4th Bombay regiments, and that they should be furnished with tent lascars and bamboo coolies, as his Lordship has already confirmed the orders under which the commanding officers of these corps provided for the carriage of their sick, and Captain Lock entertained puckalies, he will order the Military Auditor-General to pass the

accounts of charges incurred in consequence, as far as they may be correct.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Campbell.

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SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th May, 1801.

I have the honour to inform you that I have received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to send into the Ceded Districts the 2nd battalion 12th regiment as soon as it will be relieved, and the detachments of the 1st battalion 12th regiment, doing duty at Paughur, as soon as they can be relieved, and of the 2nd battalion 4th regiment, doing duty in the Nundydroog district.

I do not find any document at this place by which I can learn in what part of the districts under your command it may be most convenient to you that this corps and these detachments should enter; but I have given orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage to send the detachment of the 2nd of the 4th to such place as he may think will best suit your purpose, taking care to apprise you of its destination, and of the orders which he will give to the officer commanding it.

I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to let me know, as soon as may be convenient, by what route you may wish that the 2nd of the 12th should enter the Ceded Districts.

If it should be relieved before I shall receive your answer to this letter, I shall order the commanding officer of it to march towards Bangalore and Nundydroog, and I beg that you will be so kind as to forward any orders that you may have for him to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage.

I shall also be obliged to you if you will let me know by what route you may wish that the companies of the 1st of the 12th should march from Paughur when they will be relieved. Time may be saved if at the same time you should acquaint the officer commanding these companies with your wishes upon this subject.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[775.]

To Major-General Brathwaite.

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th May, 1801.

My letter of this day's date to the Deputy Adjutant-General will have pointed out to you the arrangements according to which I propose to carry into execution your orders of the 14th. I expect the Native infantry from Wynaad on the 20th or 21st, and the 2nd of the 12th shall march on the day following that on which they will arrive.

I am very glad that you have thought of Desse, who is an excellent man. He told me some time ago that he wished to go to the Subsidiary detachment ; but I thought his wish was founded on his desire to be with his friend Dalrymple, who died just as I arrived at Madras, and I therefore did not mention to you Desse's wish. But I am convinced that he will be much obliged to you.

I propose to send Captain Haslewood with the companies to Paughur. He is a deserving man, and has served well lately.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[776.]

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th May, 1801.

Upon a more close examination of Marriott's wants, and comparing them with our resources, I find that it would be desirable that we should get fifty sets of dooly bearers from Madras instead of twenty-five. If it should be very inconvenient to send so many, they can be got here ; but we must take them from the cultivation of the country, which is a serious inconvenience, and probably greater than any that would be suffered at Madras by sending away at once so many bearers.

It is desirable also that these additional bearers should bring doolies from Vellore ; but if they cannot be furnished, I have some here.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[777.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 20th May, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 14th. The military stores at Heigul are really not worth having. There are among them, however, some shot, shells, grape and canister shot, and musket balls, which it may be proper to remove to the coast, lest these articles should fall into other hands. Be so kind as to draw the attention of Colonel Stevenson to this subject as soon as he will arrive.

I cannot comprehend Mr. Watkins's conduct regarding the provisions at Heigul. A great part of them is damaged; and that still good will be damaged before the end of the next rains, and yet he will not dispose of them, although, to my certain knowledge, money has been offered for them at different times. I wish to know whether he has ever had any communication with you regarding the price offered for these provisions, according to the orders through the Military Secretary, a copy of which you have enclosed. If he has not, the subject does deserve inquiry. Draw Colonel Stevenson's attention to it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[778.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 20th May, 1801.

The Bilghy Rajah, who has been for some time in confinement at this place, escaped from the guard in whose charge he was on the night of the 16th instant, by the connivance of a havildar of the 2nd battalion 12th regiment, who commanded it. This havildar deserted at the same time.

As measures were immediately taken to prevent the Rajah from passing the gates of the fort, I was in hopes that he would have found it impossible to go out; but lest he should have gone out immediately, I gave notice of his escape to the dewan, and requested that he would make arrangements to stop him before he should reach the district of Bilghy.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the dewan complied with my request with so much promptitude, that the Rajah was stopped before he had gone twenty miles from hence, and he

was brought back to the fort last night, where he is now in confinement.

I wrote on the 17th to the commanding officer at Cundapoor to desire that he would send to Bilghy immediately a company of Native infantry under the orders of an European officer, and to Mr. Read to request that he would desire the aumildar at Bilghy to take measures to insure the peace of the district, and to prevent the Rajah from entering it.

As the Rajah may have sent intelligence of his escape, and that notwithstanding that he has been retaken the district may be disturbed, I have directed that the troops above mentioned may continue their march and remain at Bilghy for a short time, and I have requested Mr. Read not to discontinue the arrangements which he will have ordered for preserving tranquillity, for a short time.

I gave a reward of fifty Sultauny pagodas to the persons who took the Bilghy Rajah, of which I hope the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will approve.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[779.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st May, 1801.

I have the pleasure to enclose the copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary of Government, which I received last night.

I have given orders this day to discontinue the field establishments and departments in this country; and as it is desirable that Major Robertson's servants in the different posts in Wynaad should be allowed to depart as soon as may be practicable, I shall be obliged to you if you will urge Mr. Richardson, or the commissary of provisions in the field, to send people to take charge of the grain and provision stores as soon as they can with convenience.

Adverting to the orders of government of the 5th May, published in the general orders of the army of the 8th May, I beg leave to draw your attention to the system of discipline of the troops under your command. After a campaign so active as that in which those troops have been engaged, much attention will be required on the part of the officers to bring them to that

state of order in which they were before it was necessary to call for their services in the field. Notwithstanding the wet season which is approaching, much may be done by the exertions of the officers, by their constant residence at their quarters and posts, and by their example.

I shall be obliged to you if you will as much as possible collect together the men of each regiment or battalion, if you will urge the officers to attend to the discipline of the troops under their command, to which the attention of all of us has been called by the highest authority in this country as an object of national importance, and if you will enforce the residence of the officers at their posts and quarters; and I shall have no doubt that if circumstances should render it necessary for you to call the troops into the field again, or that whenever you may have an opportunity of viewing them, you will find them in that state of discipline and order which will reflect credit upon the officers who will have commanded them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister.

[780.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st May, 1801.

The Resident in Mysore has informed me that great complaints have been made by the Rajah's government in consequence of the people in the neighbourhood of your camp at Buswaputtum having been pressed to take care of and to attend on the horses of the cavalry.

I conclude that the horses for which attendance is wanting are the remount horses lately come from the coast; but as the people near Buswaputtum are of a caste who have a particular objection to being employed in the care of horses, and as they do not understand it, I request that upon the receipt of this letter you will move towards Chittledroog, at which place I understand that you will be able to procure some persons to attend on the horses without inconvenience to the country.

It is desirable, however, that the regiments of cavalry encamped near Chittledroog should give as much assistance as possible of the horsekeepers and grass-cutters upon the establishment of each in order to take care of the remount horses, and

to assist in removing them as soon as the orders of the Commander-in-Chief for their distribution will arrive. I am afraid that otherwise the number of attendants for the remount horses will not be sufficient, as Chittledroog will afford but a small number, and it is now too late to commence making arrangements to hire horsekeepers and grass-cutters at Seringapatam and Bangalore, at which places they can be procured.

Besides the complaints upon the subject above mentioned; the Resident has mentioned to me that the ryots have been forced to bring straw and gram to your camp for sale, of which they complain as an inconvenience, as it takes up much of the time of those who would otherwise be employed in the cultivation of the country. I beg leave to recal to your recollection that the Honourable Company has allowed a bullock for each horse to carry his gram, and a grass-cutter for each horse to bring in his forage, and therefore there is no reason why the ryots who have gram and straw for sale should be obliged to bring those articles to your camp. However, as there is now a larger number of horses in camp than followers and bullocks are provided for, it may be supposed that there are some grounds for requiring that gram and forage should be brought in by the ryots. But I beg to observe upon that point, that a grass-cutter can with ease bring more than one horse can consume, if straw is to be given to the horses, and the same may be said of gram in the plentiful country in which you are stationed. I therefore request that the practice of requiring that gram and straw may be brought into your camp for sale by the ryots may be discontinued entirely.

If you should find occasion to move from the neighbourhood of Chittledroog, you will be so kind as to inform me of it, and you will not move till you receive my directions in consequence.

The Resident has informed me that a man by name Mahomed Eunef, and a conicopoly, both employed under the orders of Captain Deas in bringing the horses from the province of Canara to your camp, made great exactions from the people from whom purchases were made on account of the horses, as they passed through the talooks under the aumildarry of Servitun Rao. I believe that Mahomed Eunef belongs to the Native cavalry. If he be an officer, you will be so kind as to put him in arrest; if under that rank, you will confine him; and you will likewise confine the conicopoly who accompanied him. If Mahomed

Eunef should be under the rank of an officer, you will be so kind as to order a line court martial to try him and the conicopoly for irregular conduct on the march from the province of Canara to your camp, and you will call upon Servitun Rao to send the evidence against these men. If Mahomed Eunef should be an officer, I will order a general court martial to try him.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[781.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 22nd May, 1801.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Bell, the postmaster in Malabar, in answer to one which I wrote to him upon the subject of the delays in the conveyance of the tappall between the coast and this place, and generally throughout Malabar. These delays are now become so great, that the tappall is not carried at a greater rate than an army would march, and not so fast as an individual would travel.

A letter is five days on the road between Cannanore and Veerajundrapett, a distance of about fifty miles; from whence it comes to Seringapatam, carried by the Mysore runners, a distance of about seventy miles, in one day.

As this delay in the mode of communication may be of great consequence, I beg leave to draw the attention of government towards it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Wilks.

[782.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 22nd May, 1801.

I wrote Colonel Close my opinion regarding the relief of the 33rd the other day, in answer to a letter from yourself to him, which he communicated to me. It appeared that the relief of the army depended upon the removal of the 33rd to the Carnatic, and I proposed that that corps should go down by detachments as fast as those of the 12th regiment, of similar strength, should come into this garrison. Close will have written

to you upon this subject probably, as he has been better for the last two or three days. That is the only mode that occurs to me of effecting the relief, consistently with our security here.

I agree entirely in opinion with you regarding the reform of the works of Seringapatam. My wishes never went farther than to throw the inner rampart into the inner ditch, to complete the outer rampart, and hereafter the stone glacis. These works, with some improvements in the ditch, and a finishing to the flanks of the inner ramparts on the land faces, when the inner ramparts on the river faces should be destroyed, would, in my opinion, render the place as complete as it can ever be made; and, considering its situation and the advantage it derives from the seasons, it would be almost impregnable.

I have already turned my mind to and have made inquiries regarding the best and most expeditious mode of filling the inner ditch on the river faces, as that is the most essential object, and I will hereafter state to Lord Clive my sentiments regarding the other part of the work which his Lordship wishes should be carried into execution. I shall confine myself now to stating my sentiments regarding filling the inner ditch.

The mode which you propose is certainly the best, viz., to contract with tank-diggers; but that mode is liable to the following objections. In the first place, the person with whom the contract must be made will be a native, probably, of this country, and supposing him to be honest, for my own sake as well as for that of the public, it will still be necessary that the work should be superintended by an European officer. If the superintending officer be the engineer, matters will certainly go wrong immediately, expense will have been incurred, and the work will be left unfinished. Secondly, it is not certain that I shall be able to remain here during the whole time that the work is carrying on, and if any accident should take me to the field or away for any length of time, the Native contractor will experience many difficulties besides those that he would at any rate meet with from the superintending engineer. Another mode which has occurred to me is to throw the work into the hands of the engineer entirely; but I see clearly that that will not answer.

Upon considering the subject in every point of view, I think that what I am now going to state is upon the whole the best mode of carrying on the work, and gives the best chance of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. I propose to employ

upon it the pioneers, and to authorize the Captain to entertain for this service only as many additional commaties as he can procure at the rate of the country. These people will, of course, be under the orders of Heitland, and he will superintend the work.

Besides these people, there will be no objection to contracting with tank-diggers to complete any particular part which they might perform, also under the superintendence of the captain of pioneers. Thus the work would depend upon the corps of pioneers and commaties, and the officer of the pioneers would be responsible for it. They would have no objection to the assistance which might be given to them by means of contractors, whose work they would superintend, and not throw unnecessary difficulties in the way of the completion of it.

I have already had some conversation with the man who constructed the Moota Jalaub for Purneah, and he is prepared to undertake any part of the work that I have to allot to him. Before I conclude any bargain regarding the work, I should wish to see General Ross's estimates. They would guide me thus far: I should know the number of men that he thought ought to complete the work in a given time, and from that I shall know nearly the price which ought to be paid for completing any part of it.

I shall be obliged to you if you will request Lord Clive to send me his orders to have the inner rampart on the river faces of Seringapatam thrown into the inner ditch, by the pioneers and such other assistance as I can procure, either by contract or otherwise, and the work shall be begun as soon as the pioneers come in.

I omitted to mention that the plan which I propose is the only one that Lord Clive will hear of.

Close is better, and talks of moving; but it is the opinion of Anderson and all the medical men here that he will not recover unless he goes to the sea-coast of the Carnatic.

You will have seen by my letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General what I intend to do with the two Native battalions.

Since I wrote to you last I have been to visit the wife of the Savanore Nabob, to endeavour to prevail upon her to let Marriott know what accommodation she would require for her removal. She presses strongly to live and die near Hyder's tomb, and absolutely refuses to give Marriott the information

which he requires. When the pension was granted for the subsistence of this lady and her family, it appears to have been expected that she would return to her husband, as the grant is made only till she should go to Savanore. I don't see that there is any reason to fear anything from her but a little trouble if she stays here, and there will be much inconvenience in forcing her away.

I have received a letter from Colonel Sartorius upon the subject of the fort of Tellicherry, in which he proposes, among other arrangements, that he should be authorised to take possession of the government house there and the commercial buildings, and that Mr. Torin should be desired to give them up to him. The reason for which Lord Clive assented to his proposition to quarter a regiment of Europeans at that place no longer exists. It is not possible for any regiment to land upon the coast at the present period, nor until the month of September; and as by a letter from Mr. Duncan I learn that it has been determined that Tellicherry and the foreign settlements shall remain under the government of Bombay, would it not be best not to take the government house and the commercial buildings out of the hands of the commercial Resident for some time longer?

We are in a sad way here for want of quarters for officers. The Mysore palace, which at one time afforded quarters for many, has been taken down, and many houses have tumbled down for want of repairs. In short, no quarters now remain excepting such as the occupants of them have been able to afford to repair. This subject must press for decision in this country, in the Ceded Districts, in Malabar, and in Canara, but I assure you in no place more than in Seringapatam.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[783.]

To Captain Mackay.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 23rd May, 1801.

I conceive that it will be very convenient to have at Hullihall a sufficient number of draught bullocks to move a brigade of guns and their usual proportion of ammunition, and I write to the Military Board this day to propose that fifty bullocks should be

stationed at that post, and that a shed should be erected to protect them from the weather. Some days will elapse before I can receive their answer, and in the mean time the bullocks expected from Goa will have passed Hullihall. You will, therefore, be so kind as to send orders forthwith for stopping at Hullihall a sufficient number, with their drivers, and you will take measures for having them taken care of, according to my former orders. If the Board should be desirous that there should be no bullocks at Hullihall, it will be easy to withdraw them from thence, and to order them to the grazing-ground.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister.

[784.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 23rd May, 1801.

I enclose the copy of a paper which I have received from the Resident, by which I perceive that more reason for complaint has been given to the people of the country in the neighbourhood of your camp than I apprehended there had been when I last wrote to you. I beg that particular attention may be paid to that letter, as well as to the complaints in the enclosed paper; and I most anxiously desire that your followers may be prevented from straggling and oppressing the inhabitants of the country, as stated therein, and that the price required by the ryots for their gram, and not that fixed by persons in your camp, may be paid for that article.

The orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the 5th of January, which are only a repetition of those which I have frequently issued upon the same subject, have fixed the price which is to be paid for straw. In case of a breach of those orders, or even of any further complaints from the people in the neighbourhood of your camp, I shall be under the necessity of laying it before him and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and you will be held responsible.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[785.]

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 23rd May, 1801.

I have just received your letter of the 20th. General Brathwaite will, before you will receive this, have informed Lord Clive of the arrangements which I proposed to make in consequence of his order of the 14th instant to send the 2nd of the 12th into the Ceded Districts. In consequence of your call of the 20th, that arrangement must now, in some degree, be altered; and I have accordingly ordered that the detachments of the 2nd of the 4th, and of the 1st of the 12th, should halt in the Nundydroog district and at Paughur respectively.

The 2nd of the 12th will, however, march to-morrow, as will the 1st of the 1st. I shall order the former to halt at Bangalore till orders arrive from the Presidency, instead of going by Nundydroog to the Ceded Districts according to my former intention, lest affairs in the Carnatic should make it necessary to call that corps thither; and the 1st of the 1st shall march at once to the Pednaigdurghum pass.

We shall remain at Seringapatam with the 1st of the 2nd and the 1st of the 8th, and shall, I think, be about — men weaker than we were before, as that is the difference between the strength of the 1st of the 8th and of the 2nd of the 12th. Therefore if you can give me back the 1st of the 1st, I shall be glad to have them, and I shall be enabled to relieve the detachments in the Nundydroog district and at Paughur, and to forward them on to the Ceded Districts, according to the General's wishes.

It has occurred to me that in case of a breeze in the Carnatic, cavalry would be of more use to you than infantry, and I find that Lord Clive is of the same opinion; I have, therefore, ordered that Macalister may begin his march towards Bangalore with his regiment immediately, and he shall go on to Arcot if Lord Clive should wish it. If he is not wanted, I'll find a place for him.

He does not get on well, however, with the Rajah's people to the northward, and I acknowledge that I shall not be sorry to part with the individual.

Probably by the time he reaches Bangalore we shall be prepared to send off some of the ladies, and we may use him as the escort.

Believe me, &c.,

• ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O.

Seringapatam, 23rd May, 1801. [786.]

Commanding officers of corps and detachments encamped upon the island of Seringapatam will be pleased to give orders to their men not to quit their lines without being properly dressed as soldiers, with their side arms. It is contrary to the orders of the garrison of Seringapatam for any soldier to approach any guard, or to appear, excepting he is properly dressed; and those appearing otherwise will be stopped by the garrison guards.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[787.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 25th May, 1801.

Barclay will send you this day some papers received from the Commander-in-Chief relating to officers in Malabar.

I have received your letter of the 22nd, and I am glad to find that you are getting on so well. Our weather still continues fair, and I hope that it will continue so till you can reach the coast.

Before you left this I omitted to mention to you, and to recommend to your attention, Captain Lewis, whom you will find at Cannanore. He was General Hartley's secretary, and much in his confidence, and I know no man in Malabar who has more real knowledge of the affairs of that province. He is a man of amiable manners, and is married to an agreeable woman, whose society you and Mrs. Stevenson will like.

I have no news for you from hence. The 2nd of the 12th marches to-morrow with the 1st of the 1st; the former to the Ceded Districts I believe, the latter to the Carnatic.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Hon. Henry Wellesley.

[788.]

MY DEAR HENRY,

Seringapatam, 26th May, 1801.

I have just received your letter of the 22nd of April, which went to Bombay. I certainly agree in opinion with you that

there would have been no occasion to write a public letter to justify my conduct in quitting Ceylon if I had known that it was not disapproved of. But, in the first place, the Governor-General stated, in his private letter of the 3rd March, that he expected that I would furnish him, "at the earliest possible period of time, with such official documents as should enable him to deliver his sentiments in a regular form, and in a manner agreeable to his wishes and satisfactory to me;" in the next place, in the public letter of that date from the Chief Secretary, it is very evident that my conduct was not approved of; and thirdly, you informed me in your note of that date that it was disapproved of.

I knew that I had done what was best, and, indeed, the only thing which could keep the troops in the Red Sea at all; and I did not wish to conceal any motive that I had for acting as I did. A few days after General Baird went away, the letter arrived in which an approbation of my conduct is given; but if I had been well enough to sail I should not have received it, and it would have been absolutely necessary to justify myself before I should quit India.

I am glad to hear that the expedition to the Mauritius is to be given up. Stokes's plan is the greatest nonsense that ever entered the head of man, and yet it cannot be said positively that it would not succeed. It depends entirely upon a surprise, of which it may be observed, that it may succeed anywhere; but there is every reason to believe that it would not succeed in this instance; and if it did not succeed, it would be impossible to employ, on a regular attack, any of the troops which should have been employed on the surprise: this is evident from the state of the winds and currents.

Stokes is radically ignorant of everything relating to any other point of attack, or mode of making it, excepting that by surprise, which is attended with so much risk that no officer in his senses would attempt it. I had a full conversation with him upon the subject at Bombay, in the presence of General Baird, the result of which was a conviction on the minds of both of us that Stokes knew nothing of the matter.

I had two or three fits of fever after I returned here, but I am now tolerably well. I was very ill, however, just before I left Bombay upon the return of the spring tides, and not very well on my passage down the coast.

I have some thoughts of going home in the next winter if I don't see some prospect of being actively employed in India.* I do everything I can to lose all thoughts of what has happened ;

* *The Hon. H. Wellesley to Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley.*

MY DEAR ARTHUR,

Calcutta, 15th June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 26th of May.

I hardly know how to advise any person against quitting this hateful country ; but, before you determine on returning home, I think you ought to consider what chance you have of being employed more actively or more advantageously in Europe than in India. The war on the Continent is now at an end ; so that unless Bonaparte chooses to invade us, there is little or no prospect of any active service in Europe. Whether the war in Egypt is successful or not, it must terminate speedily. The only probable scenes of active service are the East and West Indies, and I conclude there can be no doubt as to which you would prefer. Whenever you are a Major-General, you are certain of being upon the staff in India ; and although you care less about money than any man I ever yet met with, I cannot help observing that in this respect your situation is more advantageous than it could be in any other part of the world. I do not think it possible that the war can last beyond another year, and, whenever peace is concluded, this is the only part of the world in which there is a possibility of your being actively employed. You may, however, have motives for returning home of which I am not aware : of course, these arguments do not apply to any case of this description. Since my return I have scarcely had a day's health. I am now on the river, endeavouring to get rid of a cough which has fallen upon my chest. I have already derived great benefit from the air of the river, but, unless something happens to remove me from the climate of Bengal, I fear that I shall be obliged to return to England before Mornington. He talks of remaining until next December two years, which is rather too long a period for a man suffering under perpetual ill-health. I shall, however, remain here as long as I can. Mornington is determined to go up the country ; we shall embark about the first week in July. He has been very unwell of a feverish cold.

A report has reached Madras that my friends in England have been soliciting for me the succession to the Madras government on Lord Clive's resignation. This is so unpleasant a report that Mornington thought it right to mention to Mr. Webbe the purport of Mr. Dundas's communication to me upon the subject of Madras. This was an unpleasant alternative ; but it is at least preferable to allowing it to be supposed that my friends are soliciting an appointment for me which, in fact, I am very likely not to obtain. It is evident from Mr. Webbe's manner that he does not wish me to succeed Lord Clive, and I am certain that he will do all in his power to keep Lord Clive at Madras as long as he can. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me whether I succeed Lord Clive or not ; if I am to wait two or three years, I had rather not succeed him, because it must necessarily detain me for a considerable time in this country. I have no apprehension that my health will be otherwise than good at Madras ; it was perfectly good when I was last there. I am not at all surprised at what you tell me concerning —. He always appeared to me to be a very pompous and absurd fellow. I am delighted to hear that Mysore is in so prosperous a state. For God's sake, try to forget what has happened. I am perfectly certain that whatever Mornington did

but everybody that I see and speak to is of the same opinion that I have always held upon it. I find that I was not mistaken in the conjecture which I had formed, and stated to the Governor-General in my private letter of the 16th April, of the causes which occasioned General Baird's appointment.

Upon my return here I found your friend Mrs. Stevenson, who had been with difficulty restrained from turning the house out of doors and windows during the time that I was absent. She is now gone to Malabar with the Colonel.

I gave Close a letter yesterday from the Rajah of Koorg, to be forwarded in the usual channel to the Governor-General. It relates to an order which the Rajah wishes that the Governor-General should give to the Governor of Goa, to allow the Rajah of Soonda to come into Koorg to marry the daughter of the Rajah. I believe there is no objection to complying with his request. It is very desirable that it should be complied with, as I think he is not very well pleased with what has passed lately. I enclose the translation of his letter to me upon this subject. I have seen him three or four times on my journeys through his country, I have had a constant intercourse with him, and I think him by far the best Native that I have ever met.

Close is very unwell; he has had constant returns of the fever and ague since the month of November last. It is impossible for two men to go on better than he and I, notwithstanding that his temper is not of the best, and his mode of enforcing his reasonings not the most agreeable. But he is able and zealous to a degree in the public cause, and it is always pleasant to act with such a man, whatever may be his temper.

The Rajah's government is in the most prosperous state:

was with a view to your advantage. Mr. Webbe had a long conversation with him upon the subject, and told me he intended to write to you. I know that Mornington has always thought, and still thinks, that his public duty obliged him to appoint a Major-General to the command of the expedition, and that the best thing he could do for you was to appoint you second in command to it. I am extremely sorry that he did so; but, at the same time, I am satisfied that your character is too well established to have suffered in the slightest degree from any part of the transaction.

Believe me, &c.,

H. WELLESLEY.

the country is become a garden where it is inhabited, and the inhabitants are returning fast to those parts which the last savage had forced them to quit. The family have moved into old Mysore, where their ancient palace has been rebuilt in the same form in which it was formerly, and, I believe, on the old foundations. The whole family appear as happy as we wished they should be when this government was established. Mysore is become a large and handsome Native town, full of inhabitants: the whole country is settled and in perfect tranquillity. I believe the Rajah's treasury is rich, as he pays his kists with regularity; but Purneah, who has an eye to the future prosperity and revenue of the country, has repaired numberless tanks, particularly that large one near Milcottah; has rebuilt many towns and forts; and, I understand, encourages the inhabitants of the country in all parts by advances of money and remissions whenever they require them.

Thus this establishment has succeeded in a manner equal to our most sanguine expectations; and there is every prospect that its prosperity will be permanent.

The Sultaun's family are going on as usual. Shuckur Oolla and his brother leave this place for Vellore in a short time. This is all that I have to tell you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas.

[789.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 26th May, 1801.

I hear from Wilks that the dooly bearers have been ordered to call at Vellore for doolies. I have asked for sets of boys for fifty doolies; but if you cannot furnish so many with convenience, I have some here.

I have also here platform carts, which, with the assistance of country carts, which you propose that I should use, will make matters easy.

Everything here will be prepared to send off the whole party on the day after the doolies will arrive. The tents shall not even come into the fort, but shall be arranged with their kanauts under the Caryghaut hill as soon as they arrive.

Marriott has a statement of Kerim Saheb's family, which I conclude he has sent you. You will, besides, have his son, who cannot live in the house with his father, who beats, and once almost killed him, and he has lately lived in the Mahal. When the Princes will be removed from hence he cannot well stay here, nor will they be satisfied if he remain in the house with them at Vellore. You will do well to provide a small dwelling for him, and give him part of the allowance of Kerim Saheb for his subsistence. I have long proposed to carry this measure into execution, and should now, only that he is going away.

The Savanore lady is so obstinate that there is no managing her. She swears she will live and die here; and, whatever we may do hereafter, we certainly shall not get her away with this party excepting by force.

The Nabob of Savanore has lately written to me, to desire that I would send him his son. I have referred his letter to government, and his request is gone to Bengal.

As we shall not move the old lady except by force, it will be as well not to attempt it at present; at least not till the answer to the Nabob's request regarding his son arrives from Bengal. I have mentioned this subject to Wilks.

These boys will give you no peace, and their mother will not be satisfied, unless you give each of them a separate house; and probably you may be able to do so without inconvenience, as the Savanore lady will not go to you. It signifies little how small the house is, provided it be separate from that of the others.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[799.]

To Major-General Brathwaite.

MY DEAR SIR, .

Seringapatam, 27th May, 1801.

Since I wrote to the Deputy Adjutant-General and to you on the 18th instant, I have received a letter from Captain Wilks, in which Lord Clive desires that I will send to the Carnatic both, or at least one, of the battalions lately come in from Wynaad, which has rendered it impossible to carry into execution all the

measures proposed in the letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the 14th. You will of course have heard from Captain Wilks of the occasion of this call for troops, and I shall confine this letter to a communication of what I have done in consequence of it. I prefer this mode to communicating through the public channels, lest the occasion for the call for troops should be known.

I have ordered the 1st of the 1st to march to Bangalore, and, unless I hear further from the Presidency, I shall order them into the Carnatic, by the Pednaigdurum pass.

The 2nd of the 12th have likewise marched, but they will go no farther than Bangalore, till orders come from the Presidency. You will be the best judge whether the demand for this corps is most urgent in the Ceded Districts or in the Carnatic, and I hope you will send Major Macleod your orders accordingly.

It has occurred to me that cavalry will be most useful to you in the Carnatic on the present occasion, and I have accordingly ordered towards Bangalore the 5th regiment under Colonel Macalister. I pitched upon this corps among other reasons because the Colonel did not agree very well with the Rajah's people to the northward. If it be not wanted, I shall be glad to keep it.

The garrison of Seringapatam has the 1st of the 2nd and the 1st of the 8th, and is not half so strong as it ought to be.

It is therefore impossible to relieve the detachment of the 1st of the 12th at Paughur, which, by the by, I understand will soon fall into the Ceded Districts, nor that of the 1st of the 4th, excepting by one from Cuppage's or Parkinson's corps. I am very desirous that these corps should be kept together, and under the eye and immediate command of their officers, till they are completely disciplined, and therefore I should wish not to send into the Ceded Districts the detachments of the 2nd of the 4th. However, I conclude that I shall have your orders consequent on sending down the 1st of the 1st, by which these detachments were to have been relieved, and the garrison of Seringapatam was to have been better supplied; and I take no further steps till they arrive.

The Princes and some of the women will go down to Vellore

in a short time, and I have ordered here a troop of the 19th and one of the 2nd regiment to form part of the escort.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[791.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 28th May, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 24th instant.

I am well aware that on many of the posts on which there are guards, sentry-boxes might be built of brick and chunam, and these might be less expensive when built than those which I proposed should be made by the barrack-master.

The reason, however, for which I wished that they should be made of wood was, that I thought it probable that the troops on duty would be covered from the effects of the weather at an earlier period than if the sentry-boxes were to be constructed of brick and chunam, and that although the expense in money might be rather larger, the advantage would be in proportion from the diminished unhealthiness of the troops.

I beg leave to recal to the recollection of the Military Board the quantity of work in brick and chunam which has been already ordered, or which must soon be ordered, and none of which has yet been commenced on account of the difficulty of procuring the materials.

1. The main breach is not yet built up.

2. The western bastion and the whole southern face of the fort are in ruins from the attack upon them, and many other parts want repairs, as will appear by the report of the annual survey of the year 1800.

3. The magazines want repair. Their repair is ordered.

4. An hospital wanted. The estimate before the Military Board.

5. An European barrack for 800 men. The plan and estimate before the Military Board.

6. A barrack for two companies of artillery. The plan and estimate ordered.

7. Guard-rooms at the gates and on the works, and a main guard-room.

8. Sepoys' barracks. One of the sheds now occupied by the sepoys will be taken down to make room for the hospital: the other is in ruins.

9. Officers' quarters. In a short time there will not be one in the fort; those which still stand have been repaired by those officers who can afford the expense. The majority of them are in ruins.

Whether quarters are to be built by the officers or by the public, materials will be required equally.

These subjects have been frequently brought before the Board, and I now mention them again only as a ground for a request that I may be permitted to order that sentry-boxes may be made of wood, instead of brick and chunam; which materials, it appears, are much required for other most necessary works, and cannot be procured in sufficient quantities. If the sentry-boxes are made of wood, and if the Military Board should think it proper to order them immediately, there is some prospect that many of the sentries will be covered in before the rains become very violent; if they are to be made of brick and chunam, not one will be commenced before the rains are over, unless other necessary work now in hand is relinquished, in order to apply the materials to their construction.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To J. H. Piele, Esq.

[792.]

DEAR PIELE,

Seringapatam, 29th May, 1801.

When Colonel Close is sufficiently well, show him this letter.

The proceedings of the court-martial upon Mr. ——— go on but slowly; it was obliged to adjourn this day for want of witnesses who did not attend. The evidence also which has appeared has not given a testimony by any means so strong as that on which the charges against Mr. ——— were founded, and I have some fear that he will be acquitted.

From this circumstance, from a conversation which I had with Purneah yesterday morning, in which he urged me to stop the prosecution, and to pardon Mr. ———, and from a conversation which Ogg had with Kishen Rao, I fear that endeavours have been made to impress Purneah with a sense

of danger from this prosecution, and that he is therefore desirous that it should not go on. If Colonel Close should not be well enough to talk to him upon the subject, pray encourage him, and tell him, as I did yesterday, that he has only done his duty in bringing forward the complaint, and that I have only done mine in bringing to trial the person complained of.

Besides the complaint from the village of Chutter, there were others from other places on the road, which I was in hopes that I should have been able to frame into additional charges. I examined the people from Nagamangulum and Currup yesterday, and it appears that they have been very ill-treated; they likewise fear to come forward, and, although so loud in their complaints of ill-usage, they declare that they would not know again the person who treated them ill. This renders it impossible to frame charges grounded on their complaints, at least with any prospect of substantiating them; and I am therefore obliged to forego the intention I had upon this subject.

From this again it appears that danger is apprehended from the prosecution.

Let me know how Colonel Close is.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[793.]

To Major-General Brathwaite.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 30th May, 1801.

My letter of the 27th will have apprised you of the arrangements which I had made in consequence of the call for troops in the Carnatic, communicated to me by Captain Wilks, in his letter of the 20th instant. I received yours of the 26th last night, in consequence of which I instantly altered the 2nd for the 5th regiment of cavalry, and Macalister remains to the northward, where I hope that he will agree with the Rajah's servants. It is probable that he will not have quitted the camp when he will receive my letter to send the 2nd regiment.

One troop of the 2nd regiment will still come here, with one troop of the 19th, to escort the sons of the Sultaun and some of the ladies to Vellore.

I have sent to Major Macleod orders to proceed on to the

Carnatic by the Pednaigdurghum Pass, apprising you from time to time of his progress; and I have written to Colonel Cuppage to desire that he will send to Bangalore to meet Major Macleod the orders which you say that you have addressed to him at Nundydroog. So far everything is according to your wishes.

In this press for troops there is no remedy but prompt action on the part of those under your orders: not only they must obey when you give them orders, but they must seek to conform to your wishes in every respect, and they are fortunate when they succeed. For this reason I sent away the 1st of the 1st, as well as the 2nd of the 12th, which corps I observe that you don't notice in your letter of the 26th, and therefore I conclude that you will have wished that I should detain it here, and use it as I proposed in my letter to the Adjutant-General of the 18th. If that should be your wish, it will be very easy to recall it; if there should be really occasion for troops in the Carnatic, it is well situated where it is.

I had written so far when I received a letter from Captain Wilks, of the 27th, by which I learn that by Lord Clive's orders he has written to the commanding officer of the 1st of the 1st to halt till he hears farther from me. I conclude that I shall receive your orders regarding the distribution of this corps probably by this night's post; at all events in answer to my letter of the 27th, and I therefore leave the 1st of the 1st where it is till I hear from you. I shall be glad to have part of it in Seringapatam, however.

I have begun the inquiry respecting the complaints from the store department, and I hope to make a full report to the Military Board in a few days.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

[794.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 31st May, 1801.

Purneah was a little alarmed when he received your letter. The witnesses arrived here on Friday evening, and were examined yesterday morning; and certain others arrived yesterday evening, and will be examined to-morrow. We shall

then, I believe, close the prosecution. I find that it is intended to puzzle the court martial by an endeavour to prove that the dubash is in the service of a sutler of Seringapatam : but the said sutler will have some fear to own a dubash whom I have ordered into confinement for misconduct ; and I have, besides, given notice to the sutler that, if the dubash is proved to belong to him, or that he has participated at all in his acts, the sutler also shall be brought before the court martial, and, whatever may be the event, that he shall not remain at Seringapatam, and, if I can effect his removal, not at all in India.

I have commenced the examination into the complaint from the store department which you mentioned to me some time ago. The lascars, &c., denied any knowledge of the letter and petition which had been sent to Madras, and, when questioned as to the particular grievances alleged in the different paragraphs, they denied that they existed. They said that they had claims upon the Company for the amount of family certificates which had been unpaid, but that they did not believe that ——'s dubash had received the money from the Pay office. The day before I commenced the inquiry, I ordered —— to dismiss the dubash from his service, and from all interference in the store department ; and his house was searched, his doors were sealed, and a sentry was placed over the house to prevent the removal of property. But still, if there were any real ground for complaint, his influence over the people was sufficiently strong to prevent it from coming out. I have appointed Wednesday for continuing the inquiry into the state of the family certificates, and I did every thing in my power to encourage the people to come forward with their complaints, if they had any, on that day.

I have, besides, published a proclamation in which I have called upon all persons who have purchased stores to come forward and state from whom they have purchased them ; and I have promised that no injury shall be done to those who come forward voluntarily and make a discovery ; but I have stated that those who do not discover, and who shall be found to have purchased stores, shall be punished. The consequence is, that I understand that several people have come forward, and have disclosed some valuable secrets ; among others, one man has stated that he bought from —— between 300 and 400 maunds

of saltpetre. You shall hear more upon this subject as we go on.

Lord Clive has consented to my plan for filling the ditch, and I shall begin that work as soon as Heitland arrives, which will be, I believe, on the 3rd of June. I spoke to Purneah this morning, and he said that he could furnish any number of comatties we might want, without injury to the country, as in reality the people were without employment. I have, therefore, asked now for 500; and if I find that Heitland arranges the work well, I shall call for more. I will settle with Bajee Rao the most convenient mode of paying these people, working them, &c. &c.

Purneah has asked me for another gun, which is the fourth I shall have given him. Send me a requisition for a 6 pounder, its carriage, and limber, and ammunition in the limber box. As the carriage is old, it would probably be better for Purneah if he borrowed it only at present, and if he got a gun only. Gordon will, hereafter, give him an excellent new carriage and limber. However, let that be as you please.

I am glad to hear that you are better, but I hope that you will go to Madras. I swear in Captain Symons on Tuesday.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S. I have been obliged to alter the disposition I had made of the cavalry, and to send the 2nd regiment to Arcot, and keep the 5th regiment in this country. The General represented to Lord Clive that, if the 5th regiment came, it would be obliged to return here soon to relieve the 2nd, which corps must go down to the Carnatic, and therefore it was best to send down the latter at once. I have besides received an official order through the Adjutant-General's office to send the 2nd.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[795.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 31st May, 1801.

I have perused and considered the papers which you sent me with your letter of the 19th instant.

From particular circumstances that have come to my knowledge, I am induced to believe that government is desirous

that the commercial buildings, and houses occupied by the civil servants at Tellicherry, should not be meddled with excepting in a case of necessity, such as that would be if a regiment landed upon the Malabar coast, and there should be no buildings excepting those at Tellicherry for its accommodation.

In regard to Mousa's house, measures must be taken respecting that nuisance in the same manner as respecting any other. If there be time for it, reference must be made to government for its orders before any steps are taken to remove it; if there be not time, the commanding officer must act as may appear to him best for the service, reporting to government through me his conduct and his motives for so acting.

Show this letter to Colonel Stevenson.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[796.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 31st May, 1801.

I have received a letter from Wilks, in which he tells me that Lord Clive thinks it will be better to allow the Savanore lady to remain here than to assail her. She will remain here therefore till Lord Wellesley decides whether this family is to go to the Nabob of Savanore or not.

I enclose an answer to Moiz u Deen, in which I tell him that the old woman whom he wants shall go to him with the others. The escort will be here, and everything will be ready for their departure, by the time that the doolies and boys arrive from Madras.

The 2nd regiment of cavalry is ordered to Arcot, and shall escort them part of the way from Bangalore; but if you could send two companies of Native infantry to meet them, it would enable those which I shall send from hence to return at an early period, and would be a convenience to me.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

[797.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 31st May, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 24th instant regarding the retrenchments from your accounts for rice purchased from the brinjarries. You have not stated in any of the papers which you have transmitted with your letter on what day you issued that rice, and it is therefore impossible for me to say whether it was issued by my authority. I did not issue rice to the troops under my command after the 5th or 6th of August.

I was sorry to hear that you were not appointed to command the troops stationed at Hyderabad. I sent, to be laid before General Brathwaite, the paper which you addressed to me at Trincomalee.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Colman.

[798.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 1st June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 25th May, and I am sorry to hear that you have been unwell since your arrival at Goa. I have had a return of the Bombay fever since I came here, but I am now well, and I do all I can to keep myself so.

I have not heard from Lord Wellesley since my arrival in answer to my letters from Bombay, but I have received a letter from Henry. He appears to be of the same opinion with every body else regarding my disappointment, of which he gives no reasonable solution.

It is not true, as every body says, that orders came from home for General Baird's appointment. I saw the orders, and they don't contain one word about it. Henry says that he saw Delpini in England in high health, having entirely recovered from his wound.

Salabut Khan makes salam : he goes on as usual ; but, poor fellow, he has been very sick.

You will have been concerned to hear of the death of J. Campbell. He is a real loss to the service. His fondness for

money never prevented him from doing his duty as a good and brave soldier.

——— has taken Tranquebar, and it is whispered that he has got into a scrape about the property there. He has claimed debts as prize, and has done some other things of that kind. I have received a letter from him, by which it appears that he is not in good humour with the world in general. Remember me kindly to Sir William Clarke.

Pray let me hear from you constantly. You know my way of thinking and acting upon most occasions, and you will be able to see when an opportunity will offer which you will think that I shall like to seize of forwarding your interest, and I hope that you will let me know it. You know that if circumstances should prevent me from complying with your wishes, no harm will be done by having stated them.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[799.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 1st June, 1801.

The Princes here have always gone out when and where they pleased upon application to Marriott, but in general their rides have been confined to going to their grandfather's tomb, or to a small fakir's place on the island, behind the Dowlut Baug. I don't think, however, that you can allow them more liberty than you do their brothers, and what you propose will answer as well for them as it does for those you have already.

We have prepared the kanauts here.

I'll consult Marriott, and write you more about Kerim Saheb's family in a day or two.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[800.]

To Major Turing.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st June, 1801.

I enclose a duplicate of the bill for contingent expenses of the army in November last, the original of which, and the

vouchers, I gave to Webbe when I was at Madras in December. I am afraid that he may have mislaid these papers, as orders have not been received by the paymasters in this country respecting this bill. I shall be obliged to you if you will make inquiries respecting the papers, and have the orders forwarded.

I refer you to a letter and some papers which I have this day forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief for an interesting account of a sale of the Company's saltpetre by Colonel ——— and his lady, &c. &c.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

I hear from Stevenson that he has got down into Cotiote, and the monsoon had not commenced. Our godson was in high blow.

To the Commander-in-Chief, Fort St. George.

[801.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st June, 1801.

In obedience to the orders of the Military Board of the 24th May, I have assembled a committee of officers to inquire into the circumstances set forth in a petition to the Board, and an address to you; and in the course of the proceedings of the committee, matter having come out in which the name of Lieutenant-Colonel ———, of the ———, is implicated, I have thought it my duty to communicate to you such matter without loss of time, and accordingly I have the honour to enclose a copy of the proceedings of the committee on this day.

You will observe that the information which has been brought forward is to be attributed to my proclamation to the inhabitants of Seringapatam, and to a trust in the promise which it contains, that those who have purchased stores shall receive no injury, provided they declare it, and make known the persons from whom they purchased them. I hope that you will use your influence with the government and the Military Board that my engagement may be inviolably adhered to.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[802.]

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 4th June, 1801.

I have been so much taken up by the inquiry into the complaint from the store department, that I have been obliged to defer to answer your last letter.

I write now only to inform you that in consequence of the evidence which has appeared before the committee, particularly some which proves in the clearest manner that false musters have been made of the lascars, and which brings the knowledge of, and even the order for them, home to the commissary, I have thought it proper to dismiss him for the present from all charge of the stores, and to give charge of them to Captain Browne of the Bengal artillery. I shall write to government an account of this circumstance as soon as I shall have got through the committee, or sooner if I can.

It has been proved clearly that Colonel ——— sold salt-petre which he brought away from the public stores.

The dubash has been charged with all kinds of enormities, and he intends to tell the truth; he says that he can produce an authority for all that he has done either from ——— or from ———.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[803.]

To the Hon. H. Wellesley.

MY DEAR HENRY,

Seringapatam, 4th June, 1801.

My last letter will have shown you that I had no desire whatever that the letter should be recorded in which I had endeavoured to justify my conduct in proceeding to Bombay, as it appeared, by letters which I received after it was written, that that step was never disapproved of.

In regard to your reasoning upon the letter, in which it is said that I was appointed to prepare the equipment of the expedition which another man was to command, I have only to appeal to the fact in answer to it. I was appointed to command a body of troops, which it was expected might go to Egypt, to which country they have gone, and it was also expected that it might be necessary to reinforce them to a

great extent. Still when I was appointed to the command, and for two or three months afterwards, not a word was said of appointing any other person, or of my being employed solely to prepare the equipments; and as the Governor-General did not mention it in his private letters, I have reason to believe that the idea of superseding me never occurred to him till a late period. If I should agree with your reasoning upon the subject, abstracted from all its circumstances, which I am not inclined to do; if I should think that it does not lower a man in the opinion of the world in general, to employ him in the equipment only of an expedition which it is intended that another should command; I never could agree with your reasoning upon the subject when the circumstances of my case are to be taken into consideration. Is not an officer lowered, does he not receive a mark of the disapprobation of the government which he serves, when he is superseded in the command which was given to him absolutely and without reserve, and is told that it was never intended to employ him in more than the preparations? All I wish is, that no more should be said than what is the fact, and I conceive that then I shall have but little reason to complain.

I am concerned that Mornington should be annoyed by any thing that I have written to him on this subject, as I certainly never intended to annoy him by my private grievances. He cannot expect, however, that I should have no feeling regarding what has happened: if he does, he must suppose that I feel differently from what he does upon these occasions. I only ask what would he have felt and have said if such a thing had happened to him?

I am indifferent regarding the promotion; it must come soon.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel ———.

[804.]

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 5th June, 1801.

I am concerned that you did not attend the committee yesterday; the subject of inquiry is highly interesting to the public and to the army, and must be peculiarly so to a person who has had so much to do with the stores as yourself.

The store conicopoly, ———, having been called before the committee, did make the assertion respecting yourself to which you allude in your letter; but the committee forbore to place it on their minutes, as ——— said that he possessed means of proving what he asserted, and they were unwilling to place any thing on their minutes on his mere assertion against any officer. I understand, however, that he says that his papers were destroyed yesterday after he had said that he would produce them, and before he could get possession of them. That being the case, it will be necessary to enter upon the minutes what he has to say, and leave it to the higher powers to decide as to its weight; but I am afraid that the destruction of his papers at such a time will add considerably to the weight of what he will advance.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[805.]

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 6th June, 1801.

Our committee still goes on sitting from nine in the morning till four and five. ——— gets deeper and deeper, and he must be inevitably ruined.

He had the folly to seize the papers which the dubash declared before the committee to be necessary for his justification; but we have made him give back some of them, and as far as they have been examined they prove that he has been guilty of every thing that is bad.

Colonel ——— is not quite clear, and I think he will be broke.

I shall explain hereafter in a letter to government my reason for pressing to dismiss ——— rather than to put him in arrest.

My wish regarding the store department here would be to see Scott commissary: he might probably be appointed immediately, and Captain Browne to act during his absence. Let me know what you think upon this point.

When I was superseded in the command of the troops on foreign service, my principal anxiety was respecting those officers who had quitted this country and the Carnatic, and who, I knew, would not have gone voluntarily with my successor.

Scott, in particular, was a subject of great distress to me. I mentioned to Lord Wellesley how much I was distressed regarding these gentlemen; and I think it possible that if I applied to have Scott relieved in consequence of his obtaining the appointment here, he would consent to it as soon as the campaign in Egypt would be over. This must be in September.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Brathwaite.

[806.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Serengapatam, 6th June, 1801.

My letter to the Military Board and to government will have shown you what I have done respecting ———.

I shall be fully justified by the evidence before the committee. We sit daily from nine till four and five, and I have not had time to give you particulars, but matters are as bad as you can imagine them. ——— is not quite clear. It is proved that ——— took the saltpetre, mentioned in my public letter, from the Company's (captured) stores. I shall make the evidences against him swear to their respective examinations, in order that we may have no cavilling or prevarication hereafter.

My wish regarding the stores here is that Scott should be appointed commissary immediately, and Captain Browne to act for him till he can join, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will recommend that arrangement as the only one that is fit for this place.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[807.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Serengapatam, 7th June, 1801.

I have received your letters of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th May.

I have written to government to know their wishes regarding the troops in Wynaad, whether they are to be on field allow-

ances or not. In the mean time they may be kept on field allowances till the answer to my letter shall arrive. There will be no difficulty about the payment for the barracks in Wynaad.

In my opinion the militia ought to be disbanded with caution, at the same time that to disband them at an early period is a measure of urgency. I always considered that the raising of this militia answered three objects: 1st, it gave us so many men; 2ndly, it took so many from the enemy; 3rdly, it was an advantage to certain chiefs whose goodwill was at one time, and may still be, necessary. The two first are no longer objects, but I consider the third as still essential, and I should therefore recommend it to you to consider, in concert with the commissioners, whether it would not be possible to give to the principal Nair chiefs who have had militia, some employment under the government which would give them an advantage equal to that which they will lose by the abolition of the militia.

To disband the militia is at the same time urgent, even if the chiefs cannot be provided for, because the longer they hold the advantage the more reluctantly they will relinquish it, and the more likely will they be to look for advantage out of the service of government, if they cannot derive any from being employed in its service. This advantage will of course be disturbance and plunder.

I shall communicate to government what you say regarding the pioneers in your letter of the 27th, and I think it will have due weight as soon as the rains are over.

Barclay communicated to me what you wrote to him upon the subject of your staff, and I have written to Wilks upon the subject. I will let you know his answer. Government granted to Colonel Sartorius a secretary upon my representation that one person could not do the duties required from Colonel Sartorius's staff, and most particular request; and yet as soon as the secretary was allowed, the Colonel appointed his Brigade-Major to be his secretary. You may depend upon it that as soon as that circumstance is adverted to, Colonel Sartorius or you will be desired to make an option, and to allow Captain Spens to hold one of the two appointments, but not both. You need therefore have no scruples respecting Captain Spens.

In regard to Captain Lewis, I know him to be well qualified

for the situation which you propose for him, and I shall be glad to see him in it. But what will you do about Baynes, to whom Barclay has written? I believe indeed that he has accepted your offer; but I conclude that Barclay will have written to you upon that subject.

I have received a letter from government, in which I have been desired to recommend a person to be appointed deputy post-master in Malabar; and I think that considering the distance from the Presidency, and other circumstances, I shall be able to prevail upon government to give him a better salary than has been usually given in the Carnatic to persons filling that situation. I propose to try at all events. I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know to which of your staff you would wish that this situation should be given.

I return your letter of the 29th, because you may depend upon it that the consequence of this being sent to government would be, that you would be involved in a dispute with unequal weapons, which would in all probability last as long as you should remain in the country. What you say is perfectly true: you never had the appointment of second in command, as Colonel Sartorius had; but government won't allow that you should tell them that their secretary acted without their orders.

I have adopted the only method which could be adopted to save you from the disagreeable measure of conveying to Colonel Sartorius a censure upon yourself, and I have sent him the letter direct, and thus the matter may as well rest.

I am glad to find that you have got down safe. I hope Mrs. Stevenson and my godson are well. Let me hear from you constantly.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Wilks.

[808.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 7th June, 1801.

The reason why I did not urge strenuously that the hospital should be built when I sent up the estimate was, that I knew that the plan was not according to Mr. Anderson's notion of a good hospital, and I was determined to revise the whole of it as soon as the doctor should come in from the army. We have

done so, and the consequence is, that the engineer has been desired to make out a new plan, but the expense will be nearly the same.

I have talked over with Anderson your notion of not building till we could see whether we could not get an hospital out of the palace and other buildings, but he does not entirely approve of it. He, and so should I, prefers not to build the barrack for the European regiment, which the Military Board has ordered, and of which a plan and estimate have been sent to Madras, and to trust to the Zenana for a barrack rather than for an hospital. But I believe that government may with safety authorize the building of an hospital, and probably before the materials will be prepared for it we shall be better able to see what the Zenana will really give us. If it should afford us a good hospital, there will be no occasion to build one; the work may be countermanded, and the materials may be applied to another purpose: if it should not afford us one, to collect the materials (particularly at this place) is always an object for a building which is so necessary.

I should be glad to have General Ross's plan and memorandums upon this place. The General is a really good engineer, and his ideas would assist me much.

Our store committee has not met, this day being Sunday, and I have therefore nothing more to tell you of it.

My reason for not putting ——— in arrest was, that there was no evidence against him, excepting that which his dubash could give, unless of gross neglect of duty. The dubash is the principal actor, and is equally criminal with ———, and before he can appear as an evidence it will be necessary that government should pardon him. As it was necessary that ——— should no longer have charge of the stores at all events, I thought it better to turn him out at once than to put him in arrest, when there was only evidence against him in case government chose to pardon the dubash.

Besides, at that time things did not wear the bad appearance which they have at present, and I had some hopes that the removal of ——— from his situation might have saved him from being brought before a court martial.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Sir William Clarke.

[809.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 7th June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 25th May and its enclosures, and I am glad to find that the 84th are so strong and so healthy.

Upon the subject of your buff accoutrements I must inform you that the Colonel of the 84th regiment ought to provide them; that there are seldom any of that kind in the Company's stores, and that when they are given out they are charged to the Colonel of the regiment which receives them. Nothing can be so bad as cotton accoutrements, and you will therefore do well to desire your agent at one of the Presidencies to send you such a quantity of buff as you will want. I can make you excellent pouches here, but nothing else.

I wrote lately to Colman, who, I am sorry to hear, has been ill. How was Champagné when he left you?

Pray have an eye upon your Mahratta neighbours, and let me hear from you constantly upon that subject.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[810.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 7th June, 1801.

I enclose extracts from the orders issued by Colonel Stevenson from the 8th to the 13th May, and by myself from the 18th to the 31st May, of which I request the confirmation of government.

I have given orders to Captain Mackay to settle the accounts with the owners of the bullocks which were discharged on the 31st May. The bullocks were hired for the service of the army when it took the field in the month of May, 1800, and their owners are a distinct set of people from those whose bullocks were formerly in the service, and whose accounts are now under the consideration of the Military Board.

The detachments ordered to move from Seringapatam and Chittledroog respectively on the 24th May, were to escort treasure from the former to the latter garrison. The detach-

ment from Chittledroog was to meet that sent from hence at Sera.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister's march has been countermanded, and the 2nd regiment of cavalry goes to the Carnatic instead of the 5th, by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

I have received a letter from Colonel Stevenson, in which he desires to be informed whether the Right Honourable the Governor in Council intended, by the third paragraph of the letter of the 16th of May from the Chief Secretary of Government to Colonel Stevenson, that the troops in Wynaad as well as those in Cotiote should receive field allowances. As barracks have been built for the troops in Wynaad, it is not necessary nor is the Colonel desirous that they should have the hutting money which his Lordship has been pleased to grant to those in Cotiote; but as it is possible that disturbances may break out during the monsoon in the former district, as well as in the latter, in which case the troops must move immediately, I beg leave to recommend that those in both districts should be on the same footing.

As I understand from Colonel Stevenson that he had recommended this arrangement to his Lordship, and I thought it probable that it would be adopted, I gave the orders of the 21st May, in which the bullocks employed in the carriage of the tents of the troops in Wynaad are excepted from the order for the general discharge of all the bullocks.

I have the honour to enclose copies of papers which have been transmitted to me from Captain Lewis, and I request that you will lay them before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council. Captain Lewis's duties have certainly been very extensive, and are likely so to continue, from the disturbed state of the provinces in which he is Judge-Advocate.

It appears that the consideration of the extent of country over which he was likely to be ordered to travel, was the inducement to Lieutenant-General Stuart to recommend that he might have an increase to his salary.

I ordered a court martial to try part of the guard which had charge of the Bilghy Rajah when he escaped; but all the men tried were acquitted, and it appeared clearly that the havildar only was concerned in giving the Rajah an opportunity to escape. The havildar has been apprehended, and is now confined in the

garrison, and shall be tried immediately. I have given orders that 100 rupees should be paid to the person who apprehended him.

I enclose a paper which I have received from Captain Barclay relative to a man, by name Mickin Lalle, who has for some time attended the troops in the capacity of head brinjarry. The utility of this class of people in all the operations of the troops must be very well known to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and I have only to add my testimony in favour of this man to that of Captain Barclay, which is enclosed. If it should be possible to give him a reward of the nature which he prefers, it would be an encouragement not only to him, but to others, to come forward in a similar manner on future occasions when their services may be required.

As the rains had commenced with some violence, and some of the buildings occupied by the troops at Seringapatam required an immediate repair in order to preserve the troops from the effects of the weather, I have ordered the engineer to commence the repairs required to the roofs of the hospital of the 33rd regiment and the artillery, and of the barracks of the 1st of the 2nd regiment, and to add certain conveniences to the Native hospital, which are pointed out in a letter from Mr. Anderson, a copy of which is enclosed. I have reported all these repairs to the Military Board, and I have directed the engineer to make out the estimates and to transmit them to the Presidency in the usual channel; and I hope that his Lordship will approve of the orders which I have given.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR. WELLESLEY.

To Captain Heitland.

[811.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 9th June, 1801.

I have received the orders of government to fill the inner ditch of the fort of Seringapatam on the river faces, and to employ upon that work the pioneers under your orders, with such other assistance as I may be able to procure and as the nature of the work may require.

I have accordingly requested the dewan to procure immediately 500 comatties, of whom 200 are now here, and have received directions to place themselves under your orders, and I

expect that the remainder will be at Seringapatam in a short time. If these persons should want tools, you will be so kind as to indent upon the stores for what they may want. Hereafter I will let you know what sums and in what manner these people are to be paid.

Besides these comatties, there is now at Seringapatam a man, by name Shamiah, who has lately been employed in the rebuilding of the mound of the Jonoor tank, and has at his command a number of persons accustomed to the kind of work which it is proposed to undertake. I should wish that this man and the people under him should be employed under your superintendence, provided you are of opinion that he can be employed with advantage and economy to the public.

I request that you will immediately send for this man; and let me know the terms on which he proposes that his people should be employed, what kind of work they can perform, and other matters.

In former times, when the fort of Seringapatam had but one rampart and one ditch, the water which came into the fort from the aqueduct on the great Mysore bridge, which was superfluous to the consumption of the inhabitants, was carried into the outer ditch by a continuation of the channels through the outer rampart, which convey the water to all parts of the fort. When the late Sultaun constructed the inner rampart and cut the inner ditch, he destroyed these channels, and the superfluous water now falls into the inner ditch.

Your first work, therefore, must be to reconstruct these channels across the inner ditch, and to join together that part of each which is in the inner and the outer rampart.

These channels are in general so low down in the ramparts, and so near the bottom of the inner ditch, that I think it possible that the Sultaun had not destroyed the foundation of all of them, and that the foundation of some of them, at least, will be found still to exist. At all events to construct these channels is a work of absolute necessity, without which to fill the ditch will be an useless expense.

You will, therefore, be so kind as to entertain for this work as many masons, bricklayers, and stone-cutters as you can employ at each drain and as you can procure, and you will make me a report of the number of persons employed and of the expense incurred on this head.

Although it will be necessary to construct these drains or channels in the first instance in those parts of the ditch where they have been heretofore, I don't see that there is any objection to your commencing to level the rampart and to fill the ditch in all the upper part of the fort, as soon as the people can be collected for the work.

In order to keep all the accounts of the people to be employed on this work under your superintendence by the authority of government, I authorize you to employ one head writer at 25 pagodas, two assistant writers at 5 pagodas each, four conicopolies at $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; and in order to keep the tools of the comatties, &c., in constant repair, and to prevent delays and impediments to the work, I authorize you to entertain

One maistry smith.

Two smiths, two hammer, two bellows boys.

One maistry carpenter.

Four carpenters.

I also authorize you to indent upon the stores for two private tents, in which the tools may be left on the ground on which the work is to be performed.

I will order a guard over the tools.

In concluding this letter, I must endeavour to convey to you the importance which government has attached to the speedy completion of this work, and to impress upon your mind a sense of the credit which you will derive from its being completed in the manner in which the works which you have undertaken have always been.

It will be my duty to take care that you are supplied with money, tools, workmen, and whatever you may require, and you will always find me ready to attend to your demands and requisitions. Government, however, requires from both of us a strict attention to economy in the expenditure of the public money upon this occasion, and I hope that I shall find you as zealous to second my endeavours on this last head as I am convinced I shall find you attentive to forward the grand object, viz., the completion of the work.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[812.]

To the Hon. Henry Wellesley.

MY DEAR HENRY,

Seringapatam, 9th June, 1801.

Some of the little boys are going away in a few days, and from a conversation which I have had this day with Marriott, who is here in charge of the family, I find that it is intended to propose to government to provide for the three eldest of these boys at present by taking away from Futteh Hyder, &c., now at Vellore, 1000 rupees *per mensem* each, which sum is to be given to those now going down. I hope that you will take care that that shall not be done. The family don't now spend more than half the sum allotted to them by the treaty; and there surely can be no grounds for this shameful breach of faith with persons in our power.

I have in my possession a paper relating to Meer Allum which I wish to communicate to you; if you think that there is no risk of its falling into other hands, I'll send it by the tappall.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[813.]

To Major-General Brathwaite.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 10th June, 1801.

In consequence of the receipt of your letter of the 6th, I have ordered the 1st of the 1st to return to Seringapatam, excepting a detachment for the Nundydroog district and one for Paughur, which two are to relieve the detachments of the 2nd of the 4th and of the 1st of the 12th. These last shall move into the Ceded Districts, according to your former orders, by a route which I have received from Major-General Campbell.

If I had been capable of writing to Colonel Dallas to order him to send two companies from his garrison to Bangalore, I should have been guilty of an excess of folly as well as of presumption. The fact stands thus: I understood that Colonel Dallas had received orders to take all steps to facilitate the removal of the family from Seringapatam; and as he had before told me in a private letter that, if troops were wanted for this purpose, he could spare some from his garrison,

I wrote to him to request that he would send two companies, if possible, to meet those coming from Seringapatam. This request was made at the time when, by orders from the Governor, I had sent away the greatest and the most efficient part of the force from this garrison.

I assure you that nothing should induce me to be guilty of the act which you suppose I have committed.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Commander-in-Chief, Fort St. George.

[814.]
*

SIR,

Seringapatam, 10th June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 6th instant. Lieutenant-Colonel — was appointed a member of the committee for the valuation of the captured stores on the 2nd March by a garrison order, of which the enclosed is a copy. When the Colonel was a member of this committee, he officiated as president, Lieutenant-Colonel — being commanding officer of the garrison, and his other occupations having prevented him from attending. As president of the committee, which was then occupied in valuing and ascertaining the quantity of saltpetre, Lieutenant-Colonel — had in his possession, for some time, the keys of the choultry in which the saltpetre is kept.

I enclose extracts from the proceedings of the committee now sitting, which will show from whence the saltpetre sold in the Colonel's house was taken, by whom, by what means, and by whose order. As the Natives in general are very indistinct as to time, it has not been possible to ascertain whether the saltpetre was taken from the godown or choultry at the time that Lieutenant-Colonel — had in his possession the key of that building. The serjeant mentioned by the lascars, whose name they don't know, I have reason to believe is a man by name Edwards, lately appointed a conductor, and stationed at Chittledroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[815.]

To Lieutenant ———.

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 11th June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 6th instant. When I returned to Seringapatam I was much concerned to learn from Lieutenant-Colonel Shee that you were gone on leave to the Presidency under an engagement to exchange into another regiment. I never inquired, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shee never informed me, what was the reason of your making this engagement, farther than that he had intended to bring you to a court-martial if you had not entered into it.

I conclude that you had done something to displease the Colonel, that you were unwilling to submit your conduct to the decision of a court-martial, and therefore that you accepted his offer to permit you to exchange.

Having thus decided upon your own conduct, having engaged to effect an exchange from your regiment rather than submit to the judgment of a court-martial, and having quitted your regiment on leave under those circumstances, you cannot expect that I should take any active steps to remove the impediments to your joining the corps, however strongly I may wish to see you with it again from personal motives.

I have given to Lieutenant-Colonel Shee the copy of your letter which you enclosed to me, the original of which he had never received.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[816.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson.

MY DEAR ROBERTSON,

Seringapatam, 12th June, 1801.

I have long intended to write to you, but have been prevented by a variety of occupations since I returned to this place. I received last night your letter of the 8th, and I am obliged to you for the perusal of the enclosures, which I return. I had before seen Jack Campbell's letter, but that of Mr. Fletcher to yourself is the most satisfactory account that I have yet seen of the transactions of the last affair at Panjalamcourchy. These Polygar wars are terrible. We lose in them our best men and officers, and, by the existence of the

contest, our credit, and neither the public nor individuals derive from them the smallest advantage. I think that Campbell is the greatest loss the army has sustained for a length of time: he never allowed his fondness of money, nor the occupations which the pursuit of it gave him, to interfere with his duty as an officer, and this he always did with the utmost ability, and with advantage to the public.

How does Jack Murray get on in the world? He must be waxing old for the pursuits of gallantry; and if he has no other, he must be like a fish out of water.

I saw your friend General Baird at Bombay, and he was in good health. I would have gone with him if I had been able, but I had a fever which did not leave me till after his departure, and returned upon me again with the spring tides at Bombay, and once slightly after my return to this place. I don't mean to say that I always intended to go with him, as certainly at first, when I heard he was appointed to the command, I determined that nothing should induce me to go, for reasons which must be perfectly well known, and can require no explanation. But when the General came, he was so desirous that I should accompany him, and behaved towards me with so much attention, and I saw so plainly that he would be in some degree embarrassed if I did not go, that I altered my original determination. However, sickness stopped me at last. Macquarrie, who is gone with him, is a good man, but I think a little undecided. I may be mistaken, however, in my notion of his character, as I saw him during but few days in office, and it was natural for him to be diffident and undecided at first.

Remember me kindly to Young.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To General Brathwaite.

[817.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 12th June, 1801.

I enclose the proceedings of a court-martial which has been assembled at Seringapatam for the trial of Mr. Assistant-Surgeon ————. This gentleman was put in arrest by me in consequence of complaints from the Rajah's government

through the resident of his conduct at almost every stage on the road between Sera and Seringapatam; and the charges against him were framed upon the complaints from the nearest village, Chutter, in order that the inhabitants of the more distant villages might not be obliged to quit their occupations for the purpose of appearing at a court-martial to prosecute. After an attentive perusal of the proceedings of the court-martial, I cannot agree with them in opinion that the charges against Mr. ——— have not been proved; particularly I cannot agree with them that he is not guilty of the second and fourth articles of the first charge. It appears by the evidence which he produced himself, that he never paid more than one gold fanam for all that he received for himself, his servants, his horses, and Mr. Boxley, during nearly twenty-four hours that he remained at Chutter, and by the evidence of the people of the village that he paid nothing.

The evidence on the fourth article of the first charge speaks for itself, from which it appears that Mr. ——— did not pay the price of the country for the coolies he employed.

In regard to the third article of the first charge, of which the court-martial have found Mr. ——— to be guilty, but which they are of opinion does not constitute ungentlemanlike behaviour, I must observe that Mr. ——— himself gives as a reason for beating and tying up the inhabitant, that he wanted thereby to oblige him and others to deliver straw for his horses, having already received provisions for himself, his servants, and his horses; for which straw and provisions for himself, his servants, and his horses, thus forced from the inhabitants by tying up and beating one of them, it appears by the evidence he did not pay.

I never can agree in opinion with the court-martial that this scandalous conduct is not unbecoming the character of a British officer and a gentleman, and I never can approve a sentence which describes it in other terms than those of the strongest reprobation.

In regard to the second charge, viz. a disobedience of your orders, of which Mr. ——— has been found guilty, I do not consider a reprimand from me to be a sufficient punishment for that crime, particularly after a trial by a court-martial; and I must observe that I did not require the authority of the sentence of a court-martial to enable me to reprimand.

mand any officer for misconduct, much less for disobeying your orders.

The prosecution against Mr. ————— was instituted upon the complaint of the Rajah's government in consequence of the injury received by, and oppression upon, the inhabitants by him on his journey from Sera to Seringapatam. Having proved before a competent court the truth of their charges against him, they will surely expect that he will be punished. What will be the opinion of British justice, and honour, and protection, if a gentleman who has been guilty, almost under the guns of this fort, of such acts of oppression as Mr. ————— has himself acknowledged, is suffered to go unpunished? I conceive that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will probably be induced to mark Mr. —————'s conduct with his disapprobation; and I must observe that the proceedings of the court-martial, and the sentence which was first passed, and which was revised, give ample reason to believe that the trial was not conducted with the steadiness and the verdict was not given with the deliberation which ought always to be the characteristics of these courts. For these reasons I have thought it proper to lay the whole matter before you, and to delay to take any notice of the court-martial or of Mr. ————— till I should receive your orders.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.

[818.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 13th June, 1801.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 24th May, in which you have enclosed one from Captain Dowse of the 15th May, giving cover to a letter from the Military Auditor-General of the 8th May, upon the subject of an issue of rice made by your orders to a part of the subsidiary force under your command on the 25th August, 1800.

I wrote to you on the 27th July, 1800, and gave you orders to make issues of rice gratis to the Company's troops under your command, and I desired that the indents for this rice should be made upon the commissary of grain of the army, who I proposed should settle the accounts of the issues made

by you in consequence of these orders. He did settle some of those accounts, which have been passed with the other accounts of his department.

It appears, however, that this issue of rice on the 25th of August was made by the superintendent of supplies to the detachment under your orders, that the account of it was never sent, and that it was never settled by the commissary of grain to the army, according to the mode pointed out in my letter to you of the 27th July.

I ceased to issue rice to that part of the army under my immediate command on or about the 2nd of August, when at Kittoor, and I never gave orders for a farther issue afterwards for more than one or two days at a time, when the supplies for the bazaars might not have been up. It does not at all follow that, because I did not find it necessary to issue rice, you should have found it equally unnecessary; and you will find among your papers a letter from me, dated the 1st September, in which authority is given to you to issue rice gratis to the troops whenever it should be scarce, and its price greater than a rupee for seven seers.

After the production of this authority it will be necessary for you to justify only your having departed so far from the rule laid down by me as to allow the rice to be issued by the superintendent of your bazaars instead of by the commissary of grain to the army; and as it is a departure only in a matter of form, I have no doubt but that it will be passed over, and that the account of the rice issued on the 25th August will be passed.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

]

To Captain Malcolm.

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 13th June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 9th.

The horse has a fine figure, is bright bay, and above 15 hands high. You have not let me know what I am to pay for him. I am well mounted upon Arabs, and I don't intend to ask you for any of your stud.

I wish you joy of the termination of your mission: I am convinced that it will be approved of, and I hope that you will

be sent upon another to a place where your presence is much wanted, and where you will do much good.

Your brother will have made you acquainted with all that passed, and all that I thought, respecting my being safe seated in the command of the troops. I had latterly determined to go upon the expedition, but I was prevented by a fever, &c. &c.

We are here in tranquillity, as you observe, and great prosperity. This establishment has answered all our most sanguine expectations, and I hope it will be permanent.

You will be sorry to hear that your friend —— is in a scrape, from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself. I send this day to the Military Board a report upon his department, in which a scene is detailed such as never has been surpassed, and I believe, seldom equalled, in this country.

I did not know that Colonel Kirkpatrick was at Madras. Pray present my best compliments to him.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Wilks.

[820.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 14th June, 1801.

I have received and am much obliged to you for the intelligence which you have sent me. It is, indeed, the most interesting piece of news that I have heard for some time, and if the only fact stated be true, viz. that Mr. Pitt is no longer in office, I fear that our country is in but a bad way at this moment. It is impossible that any party formed of the remnants of his administration can have strength, or indeed abilities, to keep down the factions in England and at the same time to carry on the war in the manner in which it ought to be carried on; and thus, after a nine years' struggle, we shall be ruined by our own folly.

What can have occasioned this break up? I hope to hear farther from you upon the subject.

I am glad that Lord Clive has desired Close to go to Madras. I am convinced that nothing less than his Lordship's wishes could have induced him to quit this country. He is much better, I hear.

We have begun our great work here, and it is getting on as well as I could wish it. I perceive by Lord Clive's minute that his Lordship expects that the expense will be only one-third of General Ross's estimate. I am afraid it will be more than that sum, but I hope not much more. That will depend entirely upon the time that the work will take. Heitland now thinks that it will take only five months; before he commenced it he thought it would take ten months; it goes on so much faster than we all expected.

I have sent to Madras the proceedings of the Committee on stores, which is worthy of your perusal.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[821.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel ———.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 14th June, 1801.

I have received your letter and its enclosures, which I keep. I think, however, that it is deserving your attention to consider whether it would not be better to produce your dubash Cundapah before the committee, which is still sitting, in order that he may be examined. This measure was, indeed, proposed by one of the committee, but I objected to it out of delicacy to you. At all events, it will appear extraordinary to the Military Board that the declaration of Cundapah should have been taken in private on the day the proceedings were sent off, viz. the 13th of June, and that he should not have been produced to the committee to be examined. I mention this merely for your consideration; but if you are desirous that the declaration should go up, it shall go.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[822.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 14th June, 1801.

I received your letter of the 7th last night, for which I am much obliged to you. Now that all your matters are settled in the Ceded Districts, I hope that you and your corps will be

allowed to take some rest in a situation which will be agreeable to you. That was the object that I had in view when I sent you into that country, next to that of the service which I was convinced that you would render to the public in those districts.

I am obliged to you for your inquiries about my health. I had an attack of fever at Bombay, the consequence I believe of the sedentary life I led at Trincomalee and on board the *Suffolk*. This fever, of which I had a return immediately before I quitted Bombay, and another slight one since I arrived here, prevented me from accompanying General Baird on the service to the Red Sea. I don't mean to say that many reasons do not exist which induced me to determine to quit the army as soon as I heard that he was appointed to supersede me; but after he arrived at Bombay he conducted himself towards me with so much attention, and I saw so clearly that he would be in some degree embarrassed if I did not go upon the service, that I altered my first determination, and I would have accompanied him if I had been able.

I cannot tell you what was the reason for my being superseded; it was not caused by orders from home I know, because I saw the orders, and they don't contain one syllable about the matter; and my friends will believe that I did not do anything to deserve to be removed. The fact is, I imagine that General Baird very properly remonstrated when he saw troops sent on foreign service and found that he was not sent with them, and that he was ordered to take the command when he made this remonstrance. An injustice was done to him when I was ordered to join and command that body of troops; but after I had joined it at a large expense and much inconvenience to myself, when officers from this country had quitted their situations to accompany me, and when I had made all the arrangements, and had had all the trouble, I ought to have been permitted to continue in the command till I did something to deserve to lose it; and in my removal from it a greater injustice has been done to me than was done to General Baird when I was appointed.

Those are my speculations upon a subject which has occasioned much conversation throughout the army, and has given me more uneasiness than anything that has occurred for some time.

Colman is now at Goa. The General removed him from his situation of Deputy Adjutant-General, and offered to make him Deputy Quartermaster-General. Colman refused this last office, as he thought that the manner in which it was offered made it inferior to that which he had before held. Macquarrie is Deputy Adjutant-General.

I understand that Colman and the General did not agree very well when they were together heretofore, and I am not sorry, therefore; that they are not together again.

The 33rd are still sickly, and are going immediately to the Carnatic. The 12th come in here; but Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt is going to Bengal. Pray remember me kindly to all friends with you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The captain of the *Rockingham*, by name ———, had a box for the 73rd regiment, which he ought to have landed at Madras, but he brought it to Trincomalee. I desired him to leave it with the commanding officer at that place, in order that it might be sent to Madras by one of the ships-of-war which constantly touch at Trincomalee. You may conceive the kind of fellow that he is, when I tell you that till he arrived at Bombay he did not put out of his ship some baggage belonging to passengers who had been landed at Madras, and it is, therefore, not impossible but that he may still have your box. I repeatedly asked him about it at Bombay, and he always said that he had delivered it to the commanding officer at Trincomalee.

[823.]

To Captain Lewis.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 15th June, 1801.

I agree with you in your notion regarding your being Colonel Stevenson's secretary. It is certainly very desirable that the Colonel should have your assistance whenever you can give it to him; but when he wrote to me upon the subject, I doubted in the first place whether you would have time to attend to Colonel Stevenson's business and to your other avocations; and in the next place whether government would be pleased to see you in so many situations, all of them requiring almost constant

attendance and attention. I adopt the idea of your not holding the situation of Colonel Stevenson's secretary with less reluctance, as I know you will give him all the information you have, and all the assistance in your power, whether you hold it or not.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Sir William Clarke.

[824.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seingapatam, 15th June, 1801.

I have received from Captain Wilks the copy of a paper which he has transmitted to you, being an extract from a private letter to Lord Wellesley from Mr. Frere.

The consequence of the state of affairs in Portugal, as therein represented, will probably be a peace between that kingdom and France, the first condition of which peace it is likely will be, either that Goa shall be surrendered to the French, or that the detachment of British troops now at that place shall be sent away. In either case it is not probable that our government will give up the footing which has been gained at Goa; and our efforts must be directed to retain it, at least till the orders of government are received to abandon it.

The call for troops in the last year in the Mahratta country, and lately in Cotiote and Wynaad, made it necessary to weaken you at Goa to a greater degree than was intended by government when the detachment of British troops was first sent there. The necessity for troops in Wynaad and Cotiote still exists, and it has not been possible to send back to Goa the battalions of Native infantry which were drawn from thence at the commencement of the last campaign.

In Soonda there is one battalion collected at Hullihall; and in the northern parts of Canara there are troops as stated in the enclosed paper. There are five companies of the 75th at Mangalore, which, in my opinion, ought not to be moved; and at the same place the grenadier battalion and the 1st of the 8th, excepting the flank companies of each, which are in Cotiote, and one company from the 1st of the 8th at Jemalabad. I write to Colonel Mignan this day, to desire that if the 1st of the 8th is forward in its discipline (and before now it ought to

be so) he will immediately detach the grenadier battalion to the northern part of Canara ; if possible to Seedasheeghur, if there be cover at that place for them. I have desired him to write to you to acquaint you with the steps which he may be able to take, and with the station at which he will place the grenadier battalion.

You must be the best judge whether, with your present force, you will be able to retain your position at Goa as long as the British government should think it proper, or, at least, till you receive their orders to abandon it, supposing that it should be the wish of the Portuguese Governor that you should withdraw. If you are of opinion that you can retain your position with your present force, I am certainly very desirous that our weak posts in Canara and Soonda should not be weakened to a greater degree ; but if you want troops, I enclose letters to the commanding officers of all the posts in the northern division of Canara, and to the commanding officer at Hullihall, in which I desire that each will send to you half of the effective force in his post. If Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan should be able likewise to send the grenadier battalion, it will be at your disposal. In my opinion it is desirable that you should keep secret from the Governor of Goa the intelligence received from Lisbon ; and that you should not add to your strength at Goa immediately, even if you should think that you will eventually require troops, unless you should be of opinion that the force will be wanted at the moment that the intelligence of the state of affairs in Portugal will arrive at Goa.

If the consequence of the state of affairs in Portugal, as represented in Mr. Frere's letter, should be that you are to maintain your position at Goa against the inclination of the Portuguese Governor, which you must expect, you must look forward to the mode of supplying your detachment with provisions, at least until the navigation of the western coast shall again be open.

I don't exactly know in what manner you live at Goa at present, but I conclude that you depend upon the place for food, as the troops do at other stations, and that you have no magazines. You should endeavour quietly to collect as large a quantity of cattle as you can, and salt provisions to last you. If you want the Native troops, I shall urge the gentlemen in Canara and Soonda to supply you with grain for their use.

You may depend upon it that if you are to remain at Goa contrary to the inclinations of the government, the first step on their part will be to endeavour to distress you for provisions.

I should be glad to have a plan of the place, and to hear from you the steps which you propose to take, supposing that you should receive the orders of government to seize it; whether you are equipped as you ought to be for that purpose, what you want, &c.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[825.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 15th June, 1801.

I desired Barclay to send you yesterday a detail of news which I think very bad, and I received some more last night equally unfavourable, and more immediately affecting us.

There is an account from Portugal stating that it is threatened with an invasion by the French and Spaniards; and it is expected that the consequence of that state of affairs will be that that kingdom will make peace with France. One of the articles of the peace will probably be, that Goa shall be given up to the French, or, at least, that our troops shall withdraw from thence; and we must be prepared to maintain our position, or even to seize the place, if our government should think it proper.

Sir William Clarke has now at Goa the 84th only; and I have authorized him, in the first place, to call for half the troops at Hullihall in Soonda, at Seedasheeghur, and at Cundapoor.

I have, besides, written to Colonel Mignan to desire that he will send to Seedasheeghur, if there be cover at that place, the grenadier battalion, if the discipline of the 1st of the 8th should be in a state so perfect as to enable him to detach the former. This battalion will also be at the disposal of Sir William Clarke.

He will not call for any of these troops unless he should think them absolutely indispensable to enable him to maintain his position, should that be necessary, against the inclinations of the Portuguese government.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[826.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel ———.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 16th June, 1801.

Cundapah, who has been examined this day before the Committee of Inquiry assembled by order of the Military Board, has prevaricated to such a degree that the Committee have thought it proper to desire that he may be confined.

He is accordingly confined till the orders of the Military Board are received.

I enclose you an extract of the minutes of the Committee regarding Cundapah's examination.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[827.]

To the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

MY LORD,

Seringapatam, 16th June, 1801.

A vakeel from Baba Saheb and Ball Kishen Letchme, two of the Mahratta chiefs on the frontier, who co-operated with the troops under my command in the last year, arrived here some days ago, and, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, given in a letter from the Secretary of Government on the 17th October, 1799, I had a conference with him; the purport of which is stated in the enclosed paper.

I have transmitted a copy of this paper to Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

The vakeel is still here.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[828.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 16th June, 1801.

I imagine that the General was in some degree out of humour with government, and that he vented his wrath upon me. However, I have endeavoured to pacify him, and I hope I have succeeded.

The doolies are not yet arrived; every thing else is prepared, but the river is coming down fast.

Young Kerim Saheb was missing last night; but I imagine that he will have been found during the night. He left the house in which he lived with his mother yesterday, and I imagine went to some of the fakirs' places on the island. At all events, if he is gone off the island I shall have him, as the Rajah's people have sent after him in all directions. They say that he is mad.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

[829.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 16th June, 1801.

I send herewith a drawing of the figure at the pagoda near Chinroypatam, about which I spoke to you when I was at Bombay. It was given to me by Mr. Buchanan, who has lately been employed in making some researches in the Mysore country by order of the Supreme government.

The drawing was made by a native, and appears tolerably accurate, excepting that the figure is too broad. It is also higher than Mr. Buchanan states it to be; I believe nearly as high again. Mr. Buchanan was ill when he was in the neighbourhood of Chinroypatam, and did not see the figure himself.

I likewise enclose another drawing of a figure in a pagoda, which Mr. Buchanan saw in Canara. It is of the same god as is the pagoda near Chinroypatam. They are gods of the Jain religion, of which I will send you some account with this letter, if I can get it copied in time; if not, I will send it to you to-morrow.

Before you will receive this letter you will have heard the news arrived at Madras relative to an expected change in the ministry in England. One fact only appears certain, and that is, that Mr. Pitt is no longer in office; and whatever may be the future ministry, I look upon his dismissal to be a great misfortune. All the strength and all the abilities of the government were certainly necessary to keep down the factions in England, and to carry on with vigour the increased war. What can be expected from the remnants of his party without his abilities? Thus, after a nine years' struggle, we shall sink, and

our misfortunes will be attributable to our own disunion, folly and factions.

Our troops in the southern division of the Carnatic have been successful under Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew, and have taken the fort of Panjalamcouchy, but with much loss on our side, and it is said that the Polygar escaped. Other powerful Polygars to the southward are likewise in rebellion ; and, indeed, in general, the Polygars are in arms against government. We are quiet in this country, however, and in Malabar, and I trust that we shall remain so.

I beg my best compliments to the gentlemen of your family.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[830.]

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th June, 1801.

Before you will receive this letter, it is probable that the Military Board will have laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the proceedings of the Committee assembled in Seringapatam, alluded to in my letter of the 5th instant. In those proceedings his Lordship will, I hope, see the necessity for depriving Captain ——— immediately of all charge of the stores.

I should have put him in arrest, only that upon a full consideration of the evidence which appeared against him, I was of opinion that it was such as would not have made much impression upon a court martial, unless ———, the conicopoly of the store department, through whose agency all the transactions deserving punishment have been carried on, should be pardoned and brought forward as an evidence. His Lordship alone can give this pardon ; and I did not wish, by any act of mine, to render it necessary in order that those who have been concerned in the plunder and sale of stores at Seringapatam should be brought to punishment. Therefore, as the necessity to deprive Captain ——— of the charge of the stores immediately was urgent, I thought it best to remove him from his office, and to leave the decision upon every other point connected with the inquiry to his Lordship.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

[831.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th June, 1801.

Since I transmitted the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry, assembled at this place by order of the Military Board, I have been induced to call them together again by a circumstance which is explained in the proceedings which I now transmit.

It appears by what passed at that meeting that ———, the conicopoly of the store department, has not yet declared all he knows regarding the sale of ordnance and stores.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain ———.

[832.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 19th June, 1801.

I enclose a letter from Captain Symons, and the copy of a bill against you, which has been presented in his Cutchery. It is necessary that you should discharge this bill forthwith.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

[833.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 19th June, 1801.

I am much obliged to you and to Purneah for attending to my wishes regarding the duties. The arrangement now made will, I imagine, answer the purpose of everybody: I will, however, consider of the places at which the last duties will be levied, as you have desired it, and I am convinced that this arrangement, which comes nearest to a strict observance of the treaty, will eventually prove the most advantageous to the Rajah. You and I, my dear Colonel, shall not always be here to settle these little matters; we must look forward to being succeeded by others, who will neither have the Rajah's interest, the tranquillity of the country, nor the quiet settlement of these questions so much at heart as we have.

I should have put something upon the minutes of the Committee, which might have given grounds to save Captain

——— from a court martial, as I know him to be a brave and active officer, only that I was so extremely disgusted by the sale of the gun-locks and other matters that came to light at the close of the proceedings, that I could not bring myself to take any steps in his favour. I don't think that government will or can attend to any proposition such as he wishes should be made.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[834.]

To Mr. Commissary ———.

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 19th June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 15th instant, and I will not hide from you that I was much astonished and concerned when your name was brought forward to the Committee, of which I am President, as a person who had authorized the sale of stores, for which stores you had received the money. I shall, however, send the Military Board your letter of the 15th instant.

I enclose you a copy of what has appeared against you, as you have had no mode of ascertaining it. It was proved before the Committee, of which I am President, that large quantities of ordnance and stores were sold by ———, the conicopoly of the store department of Seringapatam. This man was called upon to say what he had to produce in his defence, and he declared that he was employed and had authority for what he had done from different people, which he would show to the Committee. Among others, he said he had authority from you for the sale in question, and he produced the paper mentioned in his evidence.

I sincerely and anxiously hope that you will be able to clear yourself from this aspersion, and

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[835.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 19th June, 1801.

I enclose a letter from Captain ———, which I beg you to lay before the Military Board.

Although the proceedings of the Committee, of which I am President, contain much respecting Captain ———'s conduct, the Committee did not think it proper to give him a copy of them without the orders of the Military Board. Moreover, I have to inform you that to withhold the copy of them cannot be very inconvenient to Captain ———, as he was necessarily present during every sitting of the Committee, and heard every word that passed.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shee.

[836.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 20th June, 1801.

Troops have been put under your command by the orders of this day, and you are to conduct them according to the instructions which follow hereafter.

The companies of the 1st of the 1st will be relieved at Bangalore by two companies of the 2nd of the 12th, now waiting at that place. As soon as you will be joined by these last, the former are to return to Seringapatam.

The troops of the 19th dragoons and 2nd regiment of cavalry are to go no farther than Vellore. The former is then to be ordered back to the Mysore country, to join its corps; the latter, together with the two companies of the 2nd of the 12th, by which you will be joined at Bangalore, are to proceed to Arcot, where the 2nd regiment of cavalry and the 2nd battalion 12th regiment now are.

The detachment of the 33rd regiment and of the Bengal artillery are to proceed to Madras; and you will be so kind as to report your progress occasionally to me while within the territories of the Rajah of Mysore, and to head quarters when you will enter those of the Company and of the Nabob of the Carnatic. The object in collecting these troops and in sending them at the same time into the Carnatic is to furnish an escort to some of the sons of the late Tippoo Suldaun and his women, who are going to Vellore under the charge of Captain Marriott. He has already, by my desire, arranged with the Rajah's dewan the marches which will be made by these people, in order that no inconvenience may be felt from a want of supplies at the halting places; and I have ordered him to give you a statement of the

places at which he will halt, according to this arrangement. You will be so kind as to make your marches accordingly.

It will probably be late on each day before the women will leave their ground. It will not be necessary that the European soldiers should wait for them; but it will be proper that small guards of Native infantry should accompany their palanquins and doolies and their baggage. It will also be necessary that a small guard of European and Native cavalry should accompany the Princes on the march.

You will be so kind as to furnish Captain Marriott with such guards as he may require in camp.

It is scarcely necessary to apprise you of the importance and delicacy of the charge which has been intrusted to you. It is exceedingly important that these Princes should arrive at Vellore, at the same time that it is desirable that no restraint whatever should be put on their persons or actions. Captain Marriott will apprise you if any such restraint should be necessary, and you will then act according to your own discretion in the best manner to secure their safe arrival at Vellore.

In regard to the women, I particularly request that the greatest attention may be paid to their prejudices and customs; that you will keep everybody at a distance from them, and prevent all intrusion upon them, which can be occasioned only by a desire to gratify a vain curiosity.

Kerim Saheb, the brother of the late Sultaun, and his family likewise proceed to Vellore by this occasion under the charge of Captain Marriott. The instructions respecting the sons and women of the late Tippoo Sultaun likewise apply to this man and his family.

You are not to march from the ground on which you are now encamped until you receive further orders from me.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[837.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt.

SIR, .

Seringapatam, 21st June, 1801.

In answer to your letter of yesterday to me, I have to inform you that I imagine there is no objection to that part of your regimental order of the 27th April, 1801, which relates to keep-

ing a diet book in the hospital of the 12th regiment, or to the inspection of the same by the regimental orderly officer.

In answer to your letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General, I have to inform you that the proportion of servants required by the 3rd paragraph of the orders of government of the 4th December, 1793, ought to be in accordance with the number of sick in the hospital, and not with the number of men for whom the allowance is drawn. It appears to me that it is intended by this order that the number of these servants employed by the surgeon should be in proportion to the number of sick in the hospital, whatever that may be.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas.

[838.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 21st June, 1801.

Your companies from Vellore will be in very good time, as the party has not yet left this place. The second division of doolies is not yet arrived. Everything else is ready, and the ladies, &c., in camp under the Caryghaut hill.

In regard to Kerim Saheb's debts, either they must be paid by an advance from his pension, to be repaid by a monthly stoppage, or he must be detained here, or the Company's justice must be violated thus early after the establishment of the courts at Seringapatam. As Kerim Saheb acknowledges the debts, the only mode is to pay them immediately, and to put him under a monthly stoppage of 400 rupees until the money is repaid.

Futteh Ali (Kerim Saheb's son) has not yet been found. When he is found, I shall put him in the main guard in irons, and probably the same situation for him hereafter at Vellore will be the most proper. It will not be very difficult to provide for him, nor expensive to Kerim Saheb.

I recommend it to you to cry down Kerim Saheb's credit at Vellore on the day that he arrives there.

The Princes are in great style in camp, and perfectly contented. They have been very desirous that I should write to you about their future accommodation. They are now grown to be nearly men, and, like other Mussulmans, they are anxious to have separate houses, and their women in private. If you can arrange

for them according to their own plan, you will much gratify them.

The three eldest, Yaseen Saheb, Shaban Saheb, and Shuckur Oollah, wish to have each a separate house. Yaseen Saheb has two brothers, Jamm u Deen and Moneer u Deen, and he will lodge them in the house with himself.

All the other boys, being still children, they propose to place in one house.

Thus the number of separate buildings which they will require is four, and one for Kerim Saheb. If you can give them only three buildings, the best mode of arranging them is that in which they are in their tents by their own desire, viz., Yaseen Saheb with his brothers; Shaban Saheb with Gholam Ahmed and Gholam Mahomed; and Shuckur Oollah with Surur u Deen.

Another subject about which they are very anxious that I should write to you is their future allowance.

They have lived hitherto in the Zenana, and they have had but a small allowance, of which Marriott can give you a statement. Hereafter, as they will be established in separate houses, it would be proper to give them separate allowances to pay all their expenses. Probably half the sum given to the four eldest would be sufficient for these three, and with that they would be perfectly contented. This arrangement would lay the groundwork for further reducing the allowance of those still children.

I have thus made known to you the wishes of these boys. If you think that my writing to government would be likely to forward them, let me know it, and I will do so.

I acknowledge that I am very anxious that they should be gratified.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[839.]

To Major-General Baird.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

Seringapatam, 21st June, 1801.

I arrived here about a month ago, in consequence of the orders of the Governor-General, which I announced to you in the last letter which I wrote to you from Bombay. Since my return here I have had a slight attack of the fever, but I think I have now shaken it off entirely.

I conclude that the gentlemen at Bombay will have made you acquainted with their arrangements respecting the troops which were originally destined for your armament, but which have since been detained at Bombay, some by orders from the Governor-General, others in consequence of their sickness, and I shall not enter into that subject. Your friends in India may probably have given you intelligence of what has been passing in this part of the world ; but lest they should have neglected to do so, I will state to you such events as may have come to my knowledge, as I know from experience the anxiety which you must have to receive intelligence of what is going forward.

The campaign in the province of Malabar ended in May, when the rains commenced. Colonel Stevenson had not been able to get possession of the Rajah's person, although he had upon more than one occasion pushed him so hard as that he had been obliged to leave his clothes and provisions. In one flight from our troops the Rajah had been so hard pushed as that it is well known he had not been able to stop to dress his victuals, and he had not eaten for four days, and that subsequently he was abandoned by all his followers, and was wandering alone in the southern parts of the Malabar province. His followers have not collected since the rains commenced, and our troops have remained in the undisputed possession of all their posts in Wynaad and Malabar.

We are in perfect tranquillity in Mysore, although there are disturbances all around us. In the countries lately ceded to the Company by the Nizam there is a district called Gururumconda, which is entirely possessed by Polygars. Their pollams join with those below the Ghauts of Callarty and Bomrauze, which run down almost to the gates of Madras. The whole of these Polygars above the Ghauts have been in rebellion, and the troops under Major-General Campbell have been employed against them with great success. I believe that matters in that quarter are nearly settled for the present ; but I apprehend that any settlement with that kind of people, under the present system, will be but temporary, and that it will be broken by them whenever the service requires that the troops should be sent to other quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell (Chingleput) has been employed to take possession of Tranquebar with two companies of the Scotch brigade. The place surrendered upon capitulation.

I am informed that ——— has had a breeze with government in consequence of his conduct respecting the prize-money, and that he had been ordered from Tranquebar to his command at Pondicherry; of which he has since been deprived. I cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but I believe it to be true.

To the southward matters have been going on very badly indeed. The relations of the late Polygar of Panjalamcourchy had been confined in the fort of Pallancottah when the Polygar was hanged. About three or four months ago a party of people found their way into the fort of Pallancottah in the day time, surprised the garrison, which was commanded by Macaulay, and carried off the prisoners to the fort of Panjalamcourchy. This fort had been destroyed either by Major Bannerman or by Macaulay; but the Polygars had contrived to repair it without the knowledge of any person in the country belonging to the British government.

Macaulay marched out from Pallancottah, but he was beaten back with loss. A force was then collected which advanced to the siege of Panjalamcourchy, on the road to which fort the Polygars opposed them, but were beat off by our cavalry with loss on our side. On the day that Macaulay took up his ground before Panjalamcourchy, he attempted to storm the place by a breach which had been made by some heavy guns which he had brought with him. This breach was however scarcely practicable at any rate; and it was defended so well by the Polygars that our troops were obliged to retire, having suffered considerably in officers, soldiers, and sepoys. Upon this occasion Campbell of the 74th (Jack's brother) was killed, and, I believe, all the officers of the 74th employed were either killed or wounded, among others Jack Campbell himself, who has since died of his wounds. He is a loss to the service, for which, in my opinion, all the Pollams in India cannot compensate. He was a good officer, and his prevailing passion, that for money, never prevented him from doing his duty.

Besides the officers of the 74th, many in the Company's service were killed and wounded upon this occasion. After this repulse Macaulay remained upon his ground, near Panjalamcourchy, till joined by a reinforcement consisting of the 77th regiment from Malabar, and many other corps under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew. The fort has since been attacked and carried, with much loss on our side, and great

slaughter of the Polygars. Upon this occasion fell Lieutenants Campbell and Spalding of the 77th and Gilchrist of the 74th. The head Polygar escaped, and he has been joined by others in the southern countries, and even by the colleries, all of them excited to insurrection by the misfortunes of our troops at the commencement of the contest. Within these few days they have again opposed the troops in the open field, and, I am informed, have stood with great firmness, and that the result of the contest, although favourable to us, was not unattended by loss on our side. Upon this last occasion Major Grey of the Company's service was killed, and other officers were wounded. Colonel Agnew has been again reinforced by troops from all quarters; but it appears to be the general opinion of those best acquainted with the people with whom the contest is sustained, and with the country which is its seat, that it will be tedious and unpleasant.

I am afraid that the sepoys have not behaved well upon some of these occasions; indeed I saw a letter from Macaulay to Close, by which it appears that they behaved ill upon two occasions that his camp was attacked while he was on the ground near Panjalamcourchy waiting for the reinforcements under Colonel Agnew. It is said, however, that they behaved well at the last attack of Panjalamcourchy.

Besides this warfare to the southward, there is one going on in the Northern Circars, with the details of which I am unacquainted; but I don't hear that we have lost any men.

Since I arrived here my time has been entirely taken up by an examination into certain complaints from the store department of Seringapatam, in the course of which I was obliged to dismiss ———, the commissary, from his situation; and the consequence of which will, I believe, be that he, Colonel ———, and Colonel ——— will be broke for embezzling the public stores. I am not so certain about Colonel ——— as I am about the others, and I heartily wish that I had less fears for him than I have. But he is by no means clear. I believe that Scott, who is now with you, will be made commissary at this place.

General Sydenham is dead.

I hear from Bengal that matters are going on well. General Lake is much liked. Sir James Craig is still at Calcutta.

I have thus, my dear General, given you a history of affairs

in this country, which I hope will be interesting to you. I don't give you any European news, or anything which you may learn elsewhere, but have confined myself merely to this world in which I am. I hope to hear from you in return how you are going on, about which I assure you that I am much interested.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[840.]

To the Honourable Frederick North, Governor of Ceylon.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 17th May. I am much concerned at your disappointment regarding your fishery;* but you will have heard that we did not avail ourselves of the resources which you proposed to us. We even sent back to you your Porto Novo pagodas (at least that was intended when I left Bombay), as that coin is so base that it is not current in the countries bordering on the Red Sea, or at Bombay or Surat.

Since I wrote to you on the 30th March I have received letters from the Governor-General, written in approbation of my conduct in quitting Ceylon, and in going to Bombay. In truth, if I had not taken the latter step the armament would not have been able to remain in the Red Sea even to the change of the monsoon, and this was proved to us by the experience of every day.

I do not yet know the reason for which I was superseded in the command. It is not true that orders were sent from England to give the command to General Baird, as we well know who saw the despatches; but I believe the reason was that General Baird very properly remonstrated when he found that troops were sent on foreign service, and he was not sent with them. However, I never can allow that it was reasonable and proper to remedy an injustice done to General Baird by doing a greater one to me. I did not look for the command for which I was selected, and should have been perfectly satisfied to

* The pearl fishery in the Gulf of Manaar, in which Mr. North had taken great interest, considering it capable of being rendered an important source of revenue to the government of Ceylon.—ED.

remain where I was ; but when I was selected, I ought to have been suffered to remain in it till I had done something to deserve to be removed.

I came back here by orders from the Governor-General ; but, at all events, a fever which I had at Bombay must have prevented me from going upon the expedition.

I spent my time at Bombay with your friend Mr. Duncan, of whom I cannot speak too highly. In my opinion his only faults are that he is too good natured, and does not keep himself up sufficiently for a governor.

We are here in perfect tranquillity, with troubles all around us. You will have heard of our affairs to the southward, which, I fear, are in a bad way. In case any news should come by Malabar, you shall have it immediately.

I beg to be remembered most kindly to General Macdowall.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Wilks.

[841.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st June, 1801.

I am much annoyed about our store department here. Captain Browne, the only officer of artillery at this place to whom I would trust it, is very desirous of returning to Bengal with his corps ; and indeed I do not think that it would be quite fair to detain him only till it shall be convenient to give charge of the stores to another person.

Under these circumstances it has occurred to me that the best thing to do would be to appoint an officer of the infantry to act as commissary of stores. There are two in this country, either of whom might be employed upon this occasion, in my opinion, with advantage to the public : one, Captain Innes, the acting muster-master, whom I should prefer, and who might still keep his appointment of muster-master ; the other, young Marriott of the 2nd of the 18th.

. Let me know Lord Clive's opinion upon this subject, and whether I shall appoint either of these officers to the temporary charge of the stores.

The stores will be better arranged than ever they were after

the committee, of which I am president, will have examined them. There is a surplus of everything notwithstanding all the robbery. It is extraordinary, but this surplus is one of the proofs of the robbery. They had not been able to dispose of all that they had stolen, and much of it was still in the godowns of the arsenal. I have made them produce every thing, and won't hear of any private property in military stores, and seize all for the Company. The Military Board will decide hereafter what is to be done with it.

Our great work at the ditch is going on prosperously.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[842.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 23rd June, 1801.

I have received your letters noted in the margin (June 10th, 15th, 17th, 18th). I have requested Sir William Clarke to send to join their corps the sepoy's mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Burrowes as soon as the state of the season will facilitate their march from Goa to Malabar.

I have applied for leave of absence for Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, and I beg that you will allow him to go to Bombay when an opportunity may offer.

I have reason to expect an answer to your application respecting your secretary, and the mode of conducting the details of the duties in Malabar and Canara, by this day's or by tomorrow's post, and it shall be communicated to you as soon as it will arrive.

I return your letter upon the subject of the appointment of Lieutenant Hull to be brigade major to the brigade under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Spry, as, by a reference to the general orderly-book, I find that he was appointed by you to the situation for which you have recommended him on the 1st March, 1801; that this order was sent to be laid before government, and that it met with their approbation.

I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter which I have received from the Chief Secretary of Government upon the subject of the troops in Wynaad. As they might suffer

inconvenience if not apprised immediately of the intention of government that they should not receive field allowances, I have issued an order, of which the enclosed is a copy.

I enclose an extract of a letter from government upon the subject of an application from Captain Lewis regarding his allowances as judge-advocate in the provinces of Malabar and Canara.

Captain Moncrieff of the pioneers having informed me that he had your leave to go to Bombay for the recovery of his health, I have given him leave to remain there during the rains; and I shall be obliged to you if you will give orders that he may be returned in that manner in the returns of his corps.

I have forwarded, to be laid before government, your letter of the 10th instant.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Smith.

[843.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 23rd June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 19th instant, with its enclosures, which I conceive to be so important to the discovery of the truth, that I propose to send them to be laid before the Military Board by this post. The proceedings of the Committee, of which I am president, are already gone to be laid before the Board.

By your letter to Colonel Saxon it appears clearly that you have not received the amount of above one-sixth of the gun-metal which has been destroyed, and sold at Seringapatam as belonging to you; and that, till the Committee sat and brought to light that a large quantity of gun-metal had been sold (though it is certain that the whole quantity is not yet known), you did not know, and had not been apprised, that you had a claim to credit for a larger quantity than that for which you had already received the money.

I don't doubt but that the Military Board will communicate to you the proceedings of the Committee, and that you will be called upon to state to the Board the amount of the sum for

which you had received credit on account of damaged gun-metal.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[844.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 24th June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 16th instant. I did not understand that the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the 22nd May therein alluded to was intended to prevent officers in command of stations from attending to the proclamation of the Governor-General, published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council. By this proclamation all those in whose power it might be were required to hoist the standard of the United Kingdom on the 4th of June, and as by indenting on the commissary of supply for bunting, it was in my power, I conceive that I was required to make that indent.

I have now the honour to enclose an indent for a flag which should have gone to Madras at an earlier period, only that circumstances which have occurred in the stores here lately, occasioned its being omitted.

I likewise enclose the proceedings of a committee which examined some tents for the 19th dragoons received from the commissary of supply, and the proceedings of a committee which examined some platform carts, which I heretofore informed you I had indented for.

I likewise enclose a letter from Captain Symons, in which he desires to have some timber for the construction of a Cutchery, which he is building by order of government. I beg to have the orders of the Military Board upon this application.

The flag-staff at Seringapatam is very old and bad, particularly the top-mast. I beg to be allowed to indent upon the commissary of supply for a new teak topmast 60 feet long by 5 in circumference.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To A. Read, Esq.

[845.]

SIR,

Seringsapatam, 25th June, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 21st instant.

If you should be able to take the person called the father or the guardian of the Rajah of Bilghy, in my opinion he ought to be confined in some place at a distance from the scene in which it is supposed that the exercise of his influence would be prejudicial to the interests of the Honourable Company. To leave him at large in any place would be only to hold out to him a temptation, which he certainly would not resist, to disturb the district in which he may have an influence whenever the course of events may oblige the government to employ the troops now at no great distance from that district in a more distant quarter. If therefore you should lay hold of him, I strongly recommend it to you to have him confined in any fort you please, either above or below the Ghauts.

I am happy to find that matters are so quiet in Bilghy, and that the troops were so well supplied while there.

I hear from the Mahratta country that the province of Savanore, which has been hitherto under the management of Ball Kishen Letchme, is to be transferred to the management of a person sent for that purpose from Poonah. It is probable that when this change takes place, the system of robbery and plunder on the frontier, which has been discontinued since the last campaign, may be revived. But I will write strongly to the new manager to urge him to an adherence to the engagements entered into by Ball Kishen Letchme with me upon this subject, and I request you will be so kind as to let me know whenever you find that they act differently.

I have now a gang of Mahratta robbers in confinement at Seringsapatam.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General.

[846.]

SIR,

Seringsapatam, 25th June, 1801.

I enclose a certificate of the bad state of health of Lieutenant Weldon of the artillery, in consequence of which I have permitted him to go to Madras for his recovery.

I have applied to the Governor in Council of Bombay for

leave of absence to go to Europe from Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey of the Bombay artillery, he having transmitted a certificate stating that his health required it.

I enclose a return of the number of men belonging to the 77th regiment who have marched from hence with the detachment of the 33rd regiment under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Shee, in consequence of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, given in your letter of the 15th instant. The remainder of the men of the 77th regiment are so sick as to be unable to march. I request you to send the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to Vellore.

I have desired Colonel Stevenson to send those men at Cannanore into the southern division of the Carnatic by the route of Paulghautcherry and the Coimbatore country, and those at Anjengo by the Travancore country, as soon as possible. But as the rains are now very violent in Malabar, I am afraid that neither party will be able to move for some time.

I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of the probability that the commanding officer at Goa will want the corps which were withdrawn from that station in the last year, or others in lieu of them, I have desired Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan to move the grenadier battalion to Seedasheeghur, in order to be prepared to answer the demand which may be made from Goa. The 1st battalion 8th Bombay regiment is perfect in its discipline, and equal to the duties at Mangalore, and in that part of Canara.

I have received a letter from Colonel Stevenson, in which he desires to know whether the stations along the coasts of Malabar and Canara are considered as sea-ports in relation to the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the 22nd May? if they are considered as sea-ports, what flag they are to use in future? and if they are to use the flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in what manner they are to procure it?

Colonel Stevenson has also desired that I would inform him in what manner it is intended that the corps in Malabar and Canara should procure colours of the new pattern. These corps are all upon the Bombay establishment.

I beg you to be so kind as to procure the orders of the Commander-in-Chief upon these points.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[847.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 25th June, 1801.

My public letter of this day will point out to you the arrangement which has been made for conducting the duties of your command. It is certainly desirable that the flank companies of the grenadier battalion and of the 1st of the 8th should join their respective corps; but for no other reason than because it is desirable that the corps should be collected together, as much as possible. I think that I shall be able to make Sir William Clarke strong enough. Do what you please regarding the application from the Commissioners for the elephants. If you don't want them for the use of the troops, I don't see any objection to their being employed as the Commissioners propose.

It appears to me very clear that the stations on the coasts of Malabar and Canara are sea-ports, at least as much so as those on the coast of Coromandel. But even supposing them to be sea-ports, I don't know in what manner they are to be supplied with flags of the new pattern.

The corps being on the Bombay establishment, I think ought to indent upon the Adjutant-General of Bombay for standards, as I rather believe that the expense of providing these standards will eventually be charged against the off-reckoning funds, and the expense of those of the Bombay corps cannot come against the off-reckoning fund of the Madras establishment. I will inquire upon these points of the Commander-in-Chief in the first letter that I write to head-quarters.

I think you will do well to turn over in your mind your notion of making Montana a permanent great cantonment. It was formed originally for the purpose of checking the rebellion in one district of Malabar, viz. Cotiote, and I am glad to find that it has proved so useful in that way. But supposing that rebellion to be at an end, of which I think there is every prospect, it may be a question whether it would be proper to keep at Montana the greatest part of your disposable force. I am clearly of opinion that it ought, at all events, always to be a station for at least a battalion; and probably you may not think of placing more there.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[848.]

To the Commander-in-Chief, Fort St. George.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 25th June, 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 20th instant, and I now proceed to give answers to those points upon which you have desired my opinion.

The evidence against Lieutenant-Colonel ——— are some of the merchants and bazaar people of Seringapatam, some gun lascars, a serjeant and private of the artillery, all of whom can be produced immediately after Lieutenant-Colonel ——— shall be put in arrest, and a court-martial shall be ordered to try him. The court-martial ought to be assembled at Seringapatam; but there are not in Mysore either a sufficient number of officers of rank, or officers of sufficient rank, to compose the court-martial.

In my opinion the officers who have been members of the committee of inquiry ought not to be members of the court-martial. They know too much of the subject, and must have formed an opinion upon it, which nothing that they will hear hereafter can tend to remove. My letter to the Chief Secretary of Government, of the 18th instant, will have made you acquainted with my general opinion regarding the evidence against Captain ———. I hold nearly the same opinion regarding the evidence which has appeared against Lieutenant-Colonel ———.

I do not mean to assert that there is not evidence to convict both, particularly Lieutenant-Colonel ———, of gross misconduct, and even dishonesty, without bringing forward ———; but neither can be convicted of the strongest charges against them, and possibly not even of any charge, unless ——— is produced in evidence. In my opinion, therefore, the first step ought to be to obtain the decision of government whether this man is to be pardoned or not, and then to decide in what manner, before what tribunal, and on what charges these officers should be tried.

In regard to Mr. ———, since you wrote on the 20th you will have perhaps perused the proceedings of the committee on that day, and you will probably be of opinion that Mr. ——— ought not to be put in arrest or brought to trial. However, if you should think that he ought to be tried, the evidence against him depends upon the pardoning of ———

———, as that does against Lieutenant-Colonel ——— and Captain ———.

The committee, of which I am president, had no secretary; one of the members wrote the minutes. In my opinion the most proper mode of proceeding, when government have decided whether ——— shall be pardoned, will be for the Commander-in-Chief to give me orders to put in arrest the officers above mentioned, and to frame charges against them founded upon the minutes of the committee, of which I am president, and upon such other information as I may have obtained. I mention this because I have reason to believe that there is evidence of many transactions in the store department, by the officers above mentioned, which has not appeared upon the minutes of the committee, but which are of a nature equally improper with those which have been brought forward, and are now before the Military Board.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Commander-in-Chief, Fort St. George.

[849.]

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 25th June, 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your letters of the 20th, and a reply to your public letter goes to you by this tappall.

It is not true, as Colonel ——— has told General ———, that he received from Captain ——— the money which he offered the General lately. He had it in his own possession, and he brings forward the name of Captain ———, not, as he says, to screen him, but, in fact, to screen himself. It appears, by the minutes of the Committee of Inquiry, that ———'s plan was to save himself by throwing all upon ———, who could not be saved. He said that ——— had consented to this arrangement; but that I don't believe.

I enclose the account * * * gives of the letter which he wrote to Mr. ———.

I hear that Lieutenant-Colonel ——— passed Vellore some days ago, and that he did not show his face, but that he had his palanquin shut up.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[850.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Serlingapatam, 26th June, 1801.

I was glad to receive your letter of the 22nd last night, and to find that you had arrived in good health.

My letters to Captain Wilks will have apprised you how we are going on here. I have nothing to add thereto. The ladies went off yesterday in great style, and very happy. We have not yet found Futteh Ali, Kerim Saheb's son; but as he is as mad as his father, I suspect that he is concealed in some of the fakirs' places in the neighbourhood till he hears that the camp has moved, and that he will return immediately. He was much afraid of being forced to live with his father at Vellore. Close has been very ill, but at last has been prevailed upon to go to the Carnatic. I hear that he had had the fever on three days since the 19th, but I received a letter from him last night, in which he does not mention it.

The Admiral will give you a good account of Mr. Stokes's plans for attacking the French.

I hope that you have brought back Leith. We have made some unpleasant discoveries here lately; and if the parties are to be brought before a court martial, Leith should prove the charge, and if possible officiate as Judge Advocate, provided he can be spared from the business on which you have employed him lately. Our court is established here, and going on well. It has already done much good.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[851.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Serlingapatam, 27th June, 1801.

I have the honour to inform you that that part of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun which has lately left this place took with them to attend their tents 1 serang, 2 tindals, and 54 lascars, belonging to this garrison. They likewise took with them 20 elephants, and 22 platform carts, drawn by 132 of the Honourable Company's bullocks.

In consequence of the number of doolies required to transport this family to Vellore, it was not possible to furnish the

33rd regiment, the Bengal artillery, and the troop of the 19th dragoons with the number which they required. Consequently 16 platform carts were attached to the Bengal artillery and 33rd regiment for the conveyance of some of their sick, and those carts are drawn by 48 of the Honourable Company's bullocks.

It is very desirable that the lascars, the elephants, and all these carts and bullocks should return to this country as soon as possible, as it is difficult and expensive to procure forage and provisions for the elephants and bullocks in the Carnatic, and I have observed that these animals generally fall off in condition when they are at a distance from the officer in charge of them.

If therefore the Military Board do not propose to apply them to any other purpose, and if they do not intend to send any stores to Seringapatam on the carts which will return, I shall be obliged to you if you will lay my request before them that they will order Captain Marriott to hand over to the Bengal artillery and 33rd regiment as many doolies and bearers as the detachments of these corps will require upon his arrival at Vellore, and that they will order that the elephants and all the carts and bullocks, with the lascars, may be sent back to Seringapatam without loss of time.

I enclose a letter from Captain Tomkyns of the Bengal artillery: in consequence of the representation which it contains I allowed two tents to be issued from the stores for the use of the sick lascars.

I have to inform you that the commissary of stores was not able to send from hence the stores ordered up to Fort St. George by the carts which brought the stores from Kistnagherry; as the maistries declared that they could not move without an advance of money, which advance it was not possible to give them, as they had not been furnished with a certificate from the Pay Office at Fort St. George.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To W. H. Gordon, Esq.

[852.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 27th June, 1801.

In consequence of the orders of government communicated to you in my letter of the 20th inst., I have authorized Captain

Heitland to employ upon the work ordered in the Fort of Seringapatam certain persons to be furnished by the dewan's deputy Bajee Rao, and certain others to be furnished by a man by name Shamiah.

Captain Heitland is to employ as many of these as he can procure, and he is to pay them at the rate and according to the establishments stated in the enclosed papers.

I have also authorized Captain Heitland to employ Shamiah as a superintendent, and writers as stated in the enclosed papers, to enable him to keep the accounts of these people, and artificers to keep their tools in repair.

I have ordered him to furnish you at the end of every month with accounts of the expense incurred in consequence of these orders, which accounts will be supported by the daily reports of the number of people employed. These daily reports will specify whether the people are furnished by Bajee Rao or by Shamiah; and they and the accounts will be countersigned by me.

The bills for Shamiah's salary and for the writers and artificers will be separate from those for the working people, and will also be countersigned by me.

As soon as you will receive these accounts, you will be so kind as to return to Captain Heitland the indents which he will have made upon you for advances of cash.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[853.]

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 27th June, 1801.

The news contained in your letter of the 23rd is very bad indeed.* I conclude that the derangement of the King's mind

* *Captain M. Wilks to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Fort St. George, 20th June, 1801.

(Received 23rd June, 1801.)

MY DEAR SIR,

You will perceive by the date of the enclosed that a very material application has been delayed by an unaccountable blunder on the 16th. I hope, however, that no inconvenience will ultimately ensue.

I shall not fail to give you the earliest accounts of any farther light which may be received on the great subject of Mr. Pitt's resignation. A bad peace,

was the cause of his opposition to the measures proposed by his ministers. He must have known of their intentions respecting the Catholics when they brought forward and carried through the Union ; and as he did not object to them then, his late opposition must be attributed to derangement.

I told Webbe yesterday that the ladies, &c., were all gone ; I hear that they get on well, and are perfectly satisfied with their accommodations.

I wrote to Dallas some days ago respecting the arrangements for the three elder boys on their arrival at Vellore. They are very desirous of being in separate houses, of having their women separate from the others, and to have separate and very large allowances. Dallas will be able, I believe, to accommodate them in the two first particulars ; but as he cannot do anything in the last till they arrive at Vellore, he has recommended that I should write upon the subject in order that he may have Lord Clive's commands in what manner to act upon their arrival.

which he found unavoidable, but could not consistently make, appears to be the favourite solution of the question at Madras ; and according to this explanation, the list of a new administration is a manoeuvre which he directs in the background.

The master of a vessel which left Portsmouth on the 13th February does not know whether he was in or out. "I never reads a newspaper ; I have a large family, and I never suffers such a thing to come into my house," was the answer of a similar character to Lord Hobart.

You have gone to the bottom of the question regarding Goa under either contingency. Lord Clive has no information regarding Sir William Clarke's instructions, but there can be little doubt that you have anticipated Lord Wellesley's intentions if the emergency should occur.

The remnant of all the rebellions recently suppressed is united with the Murdoos of Shevagunga, who are in great force. The country is nearly a continued jungle throughout, and they are said to have had the sagacity to destroy all their forts to deprive us of any fixed object. In the march from Madura to the vicinity of Ramnaad, Agnew lost in killed and wounded 4 officers and 125 men. Major Gray, the only officer killed, fell a sacrifice to mistaken forwardness or a gross misapprehension of his orders ; he was ordered to occupy a bank, and formed between it and the enemy. Another blunder on the part of the officer commanding a rear guard lost 79 men. Agnew has an arduous service before him, and must cut jungle in the best manner he can without pioneers ; the collectors must assemble the whole country for that purpose. The 2nd of the 12th has necessarily been ordered south, and the Meuron flankers embark to-morrow : these, with the garrison of Tranquebar, will, I trust, enable him to move in two columns (the 2nd under Innes), which appears to be the only practicable mode of putting an end to this warfare on the plan of defence which the rebels are said to have adopted. Tondiman will make a third movement on his side.

Yours most faithfully,

M. WILKS.

They frequently talked to me about their situation before they went away; and the result has been that they don't expect quite so much as the elder brothers have. I should think, however, that they ought not to have less than half what their elder brothers have, and that to give them less will be only to create a constant source of complaint.

By giving them only half what their brothers have; a fair scale of allowance is established for the whole family as they grow up; the next set may have half the sum to be given to those now to be provided for, and thus the expense in the end will be far within the estimate.

I shall be obliged to you if you will mention this subject to his Lordship.

I ordered Mr. Jones to the Carnatic on Sunday last, as soon as I heard from Mr. Anderson that he had received intimation from the Medical Board of the intention of government to send him to the Cape with Colonel Kirkpatrick. He left this place, I believe, on Monday.

Notwithstanding Webbe's return, I will keep you apprised of matters in this country.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[854.]

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 30th June, 1801.

In consequence of the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of the 4th instant, I have taken measures as stated hereafter to throw into the inner ditch of the Fort of Seringapatam on the river faces the inner and unfinished rampart.*

* *The Chief Secretary of Government to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, commanding the Forces in Mysore.*

SIR,

Fort St. George, 4th June, 1801;

1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having resolved, in conformity to the communication which has been made to you on that subject, to intrust to your superintendence the execution of a partial reform within the fort of Seringapatam, which may be expected to prove beneficial in improving the salubrity of the place, I am directed to desire that this work may be begun at the earliest practicable period, and I enclose for your more

I have ordered Captain Heitland to employ upon that work the corps of pioneers under his orders; and in addition thereto such comatties as should be furnished by Bajee Rao,

particular information the copy of a minute which has been recorded by the Right Hon. Lord Olive explaining the general intention of the reform.

2. His Lordship in Council is satisfied that the work will be executed with every practicable degree of economy under your control, and the sanction of your authority will be deemed a sufficient voucher for all advances of money on this account.

3. You will make occasional reports of the progress of the work for the information of his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.,

G. BUCHAN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Minute in Council, 2nd June, 1801.

The returns of the army, as well as the report of medical men since the occupation of the fort of Seringapatam by an English garrison, unite in demonstrating that station to be very far from salubrious in its present state.

My serious attention has long been engaged in investigating whether the unhealthiness which prevails at Seringapatam depends on causes which it may be possible to obviate or control, and the result of a careful inquiry has satisfied my mind that its salubrity may in all human probability be improved in a very considerable degree by the means which I shall now have the honour to propose.

In order that these propositions may be distinctly understood, it will be necessary to explain that, previously to the year 1792, the fort of Seringapatam had one rampart and ditch only on the river faces, that the ditch communicated by proper flood gates with the river, and that the whole fort was provided with proper sewers communicating with the ditch, by which means all impurities were finally conveyed away by the river Cauvery.

In the year 1792, while Lord Cornwallis was carrying on his approaches against that fortress, the inner rampart and ditch on the river faces were begun, and have since been continued along their whole extent, but, in common with many of the late Sultaun's projects, remain unfinished, and the rampart at this time continues in most places a shapeless mound of earth: the excavation of the inner ditch, however, has cut through all the ancient sewers without providing any substitute for their communication with the river or outer ditch; the whole contents of these sewers are accordingly discharged into the inner ditch, where they form a stagnant mass of mischief, of which it is only wonderful that the effects have been so mild.

The filling of this ditch by throwing into it the inner rampart, and the restoration of the ancient sewers, appears, therefore, to be an obvious and highly probable means of improving the air and consequent salubrity of the place.

To effect this before the recurrence of the unhealthy season in September is an object of material importance; and after the best information which I have been able to obtain on the subject, I propose that the corps of pioneers shall be immediately employed on this indispensable work, together

the dewan's deputy, and by a man residing at Seringapatam, by name Shamiah. The latter has lately been employed by the Rajah's government in the repair of the tank of Jonoor (the Moota Jalaub). The establishments and the prices which are to be paid to the labourers procured by both these persons are as stated in the enclosed papers. Those paid to the people procured by Bajee Rao are the prices paid by the Rajah's government. His Lordship will perceive that there is some difference in the price of the labourers procured by Shamiah; but as out of 100 labourers he has a smaller number of duffadars and other people who do not work than the other, the bargain made with him is upon the whole the most advantageous to the public.

As there will be some mason's work in carrying drains across the ditch, I have authorized Captain Heitland to entertain masons and bricklayers for this purpose; and as Shamiah has

with such other assistance by contract or otherwise as from time to time shall appear necessary to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, to whose care I propose to commit the entire direction and control of the work, which at my particular request he has consented to undertake, placing the subordinate responsibility in Captain Heitland of the pioneers, who will be charged with its immediate superintendence.

The mode in which I propose that this work shall be executed renders it impossible to frame any estimate of the expense of the labour which may be required in addition to that of the pioneers; but the Board will be satisfied that the control of the Hon. Colonel Wellesley provides the best possible security against improvident expenditure. The estimate of the late chief engineer appears to be founded on the supposition that a great part of the earth to be used for this purpose would be carried from without, in consequence of much of what is now in the fort being previously applied to other purposes: on this presumption, and supposing pioneers not to be employed, the total of this expense is stated in that estimate at 35,727 pagodas; but although I do not expect that the expense will amount to more than one-third of the above sum, the Board will doubtless concur in my opinion that both humanity and duty would require us not to hesitate at even a more considerable amount when the lives of British soldiers are at stake.

As this subject has some degree of connection with the reform of the fort of Seringapatam, as proposed by the late chief engineer, it may be proper incidentally to observe, that although it is highly improbable that I shall ever recommend the adoption of that plan even in the modified shape recommended by the Military Board, what is now proposed is in so far entirely conformable to the recommendation of that Board, and I expect to be prepared at an early period to propose the few improvements which I consider indispensably necessary to the security of that fortress.

(Signed)

CLIVE.

(A true Copy)

G. BUCHAN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

long been employed in the care and construction of these drains, and understands perfectly their nature, I have authorized Captain Heitland to employ him, and to give him a salary of twenty pagodas a month.

In order to enable Captain Heitland to keep the accounts of these different labourers, I have authorized him to entertain writers; and in order to keep the tools in repair, and that there may be no delay in the work, artificers as stated in the enclosed paper.

I have desired Captain Heitland to send to the Paymaster at the end of every month a detailed account of the expense incurred in consequence of these orders, which account is to be supported by a copy of the daily report of the number of workmen of every description employed. I have furnished Mr. Gordon with statements of the prices of hire of the different people, and have made him acquainted with the orders which I have given Captain Heitland in consequence of the authority from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

The work was commenced on the 12th instant, and much greater progress has been already made in it than I expected. It is impossible in a letter to represent to his Lordship the exact quantity of work that has been done; nor can I at present state the time which it will take to finish it, or the expense which will be incurred.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

[855.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st July, 1801.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Gordon.

In consequence of the orders of government, the pioneers and certain other workmen are now employed in throwing the inner and unfinished rampart on the river faces of the fort of Seringapatam into the inner ditch. It is impossible to say at present whether earth will be wanted or not, and, if wanted, whether it will be convenient to take it from the place proposed by Mr. Gordon.

It is desirable that the unserviceable granaries mentioned by him should be taken down, and, if the Military Board approve

of it and the earth should be wanted for the ditch, it may be applied to that purpose.

In regard to the timber, I beg leave to recommend that it may be sold by public outcry before the buildings are taken down; and, indeed, that would be the best mode of disposing of all the timber taken out of the old buildings at Seringapatam. It is nearly all unfit for the Company's service; to preserve it is difficult, and it takes a large number of men to guard it.

Since Wynaad has been settled, it is not so difficult or so expensive to procure good timber as it was heretofore, and the reasons for keeping the timber taken out of the old buildings no longer exist.

It does not appear to me that it will be attended with any difficulty to bring the water into the reservoir mentioned by Mr. Gordon, or with any expense greater than that which will be occasioned by cleaning it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[856.]

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st July, 1801.

I enclose extracts of the orders issued by me to the 30th of June inclusive, which require the confirmation of government.

The order of the 15th June relative to the Paymastership and Adjutancy of the 33rd regiment was issued in order to enable the Acting-Paymaster to transact the business and to draw the allowance of the Paymaster, and the Acting-Adjutant to draw the allowance of the Adjutant.

The order of the 19th June relative to an Acting-Adjutant for the five companies of the 33rd regiment still in the Mysore country was issued in consequence of the necessity of such an officer, and of the evidence which was communicated to me that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council and the Commander-in-Chief had approved of a similar appointment in a smaller detachment of the 12th regiment.

The order of the 25th June relative to the Mysore dooly-bearers was issued because it is desirable that they should return to this country as soon as possible. They are cultivators,

and this is the season in which they are most wanted in the country.

The European detachment ordered on the 26th June to march with the men of the 77th, deranged in mind, was to deliver those men to Lieutenant-Colonel Shee, under whose charge they are to proceed to the Presidency, in order to have the benefit of the establishment provided by government for persons of that description. They were left at Seringapatam by mistake when Lieutenant-Colonel Shee marched, and I did not deem it safe to trust them with a Native detachment.

In consequence of the possibility that the Native part of the British detachment will be required at Goa, I have ordered that the Bombay grenadier battalion should march from Mangalore to Seedasheeghur, at which place it will remain till called for by Sir William Clarke. This battalion marched from Mangalore on the 26th June.

I enclose the copy of a letter from Mr. Anderson, which I request you to lay before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council. I have given orders that the mats recommended by Mr. Anderson in the last paragraph of his letter should be fixed to the barracks of the Native hospital.

Futteh Ali, the son of Kerim Saheb, quitted the house in which he lived in the fort of Seringapatam some days ago, and he has not since been heard of. This young man, now about fourteen years of age, was removed from his father's house in the last year because his father beat him and otherwise treated him in the most barbarous manner. He resided at first in the palace with the sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun; but he was removed from thence at their desire and that of some of the ladies of the Mahal, and he resided latterly in the house of the young Nabob of Savanore. It was intended that he should go to Vellore, and he had expressed much anxiety and fear lest he should be forced to reside with his father on his arrival at that place. His mother imagines that this fear is the cause of his having absconded, and that he will return to Seringapatam as soon as he hears that the party for Vellore have marched. He has not been heard of since he went, although Captain Marriott had the earliest notice of his departure, and all means have been adopted to stop him. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that he is concealed at no great distance from Seringapatam.

It is said that Futteh Ali, as well as his father, is deranged in mind.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[857.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

1st July, 1801.

In sending you a letter from Colonel Stevenson this day, I have thought it best to enclose my answer to it, as the only mode of pointing out what I thought upon the subject.*

* *Colonel Stevenson to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, Commanding in Mysore, &c.*

Cannanore, 24th June, 1801.

SIR,

(Received 30th June, 1801.)

1. The enclosed despatch is transmitted open for your information, and I request after perusal you will do me the favour of forwarding it to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

2. The small parties of the enemy which have lately shown themselves do not create any serious alarm, and have been successfully dispersed, with some loss on their part and none on ours, wherever they have made their appearance. The vigilance and activity of the troops on all occasions have deserved my warmest commendation; and I have the further satisfaction to add that the information given by the inhabitants has generally been correct in pointing out the haunts of the enemy, and enabling the detachments to fall in with them.

3. It has become necessary that punishment should follow the crimes of those rebels who still oppose the authority of government by carrying arms and assisting the Rajah's cause by supplying him with provisions and military stores, whenever and wherever they fall into our hands; and under this conviction I ordered the immediate execution of the notorious rebel mentioned in the accompanying despatch as having been seized by a detachment under Captain Taylor at Cotiady, and trust that a few such examples will have a happy effect on the minds of the Rajah's adherents.

4. I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I received last night from the Commissioners of Malabar in their secret department, relative to some suspicious preparations of a hostile nature which are reported to be making by the Cochin Rajah. The attachment of the Rajah to the Company's interest, I understand, has always been doubtful; but under present circumstances I cannot foresee the advantages he can expect to derive from such a line of conduct: he certainly has much to lose, and cannot hope to gain much. The measures which the Commissioners have taken to ascertain the authenticity of the intelligence appear fully adequate; and as they promise an immediate communication, I shall lose no time in keeping you informed upon the subject, and in the mean time the Southern troops shall be kept in a state of readiness.

I have, &c.,

J. STEVENSON, Colonel.

[ENCLOSURE]

The fact is, I believe that Stevenson has heard no other cry since he has been in Malabar than martial law, which is the grand specific for everything. General Hartley proposed that it should be established because he intended to seize all the powers, civil and military, in his own hands, and to use them according to his own discretion. Those who recommend that it should be established now are ignorant of the extent of what they intend, and, in fact, cannot define their object; but they cry out "Establish martial law," because it was a plan of General Hartley's.

I am convinced that Stevenson is one of those who do not know the meaning or extent of what they propose, as indeed appears clearly by his letter, in which he reports that he has made use of the powers given to the greatest degree, and yet he calls for power.

You may depend upon it he has no such intention as General Hartley had.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[ENCLOSURE.]

*The Commissioners of Malabar to Colonel James Stevenson, Commanding
in Malabar and Canara.*

SIR,

Calicut, 22nd June, 1801.

(Received 23rd June, 1801.)

We deem it important to inform you that we have received some intelligence from the collector of Chaughaut, on the reports of several natives, that preparations of a warlike nature are making in the Cochin territories, where one person from each house is said to be pressed into the service as a sepoy; gunpowder and warlike implements are manufactured, and, among other particulars, it is added that horse-shoes are making in considerable quantities.

The account is not official, nor can it be considered as strictly authentic, but it appears to us of so much consequence that we have communicated the circumstances to government. We have written to Mr. Oliphant, the Commissioner at Cochin, and to the collector of Chaughaut, and will do ourselves the honour to keep you accurately informed of every circumstance which may come to our knowledge.

We shall further direct the collector of Paulghaut to be vigilant in that quarter, which is well situated to overlook the eastern parts of the Cochin country.

(Signed)

J. SPENCER,

J. SMEE,

A. WALKER.

[858.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 24th June, and I have forwarded the enclosure to the Presidency.

By the former orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, you were authorized to try by military process and to punish persons taken in rebellion, or aiding and assisting or exciting others to rebel; and there can be no doubt, therefore, of the propriety of your carrying into execution those orders in the instances to which you have alluded.

I have in my hands an authority of the same kind, extending to the province of Canara; of which authority I made use in the last year to punish those concerned in Vittel's rebellion and in the capture of Jemalabad.

Canara is now in tranquillity, and I conceive that my authority to try by military process is no longer in activity; but in case of rebellion in that province it will be in full force, and you shall be empowered to make use of it.

In the exercise which I have made of the power intrusted to me to try the persons above described by military process, I have not thought it necessary at all times to proceed by a general court martial. In some cases, as in that at Dummul, I have given orders for punishment without farther inquiry; in other cases, when it has been inconvenient or impossible to assemble a general court martial, I have given orders to officers to assemble as a court of inquiry to examine evidence upon the case, and to report that evidence and their opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner to me; and I have given orders for his punishment.

I conceive that the orders of government giving me authority to try by military process, and to punish, were founded upon the necessity of the case, and that punishment, whether inflicted in consequence of the sentence of a court martial, or in consequence of evidence taken before a court of inquiry, or in consequence of my own personal view and knowledge of the crime, was equally legal and proper, and intended by the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I am of opinion, however, that it would be desirable at all times to try a prisoner by a court martial, if it should be possible or not attended by a delay or inconvenience which would frustrate the object proposed in the authority given to try and

punish by military process; but I communicate to you my opinion and practice upon this subject, in order that you may not be embarrassed by a notion that it is necessary to assemble a court martial in all cases.

Having thus stated to you what I think regarding the powers intrusted to you, I come to consider the request made in the ninth paragraph of your letter to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to "allow the full operation of martial law" in Malabar and Canara under the sanction of his Lordship's government. The object of the request is to have the power of punishing rebels and rebellion, which you have already; but the consequence of granting it would be the suspension of all the civil authorities and establishments in those provinces. Instead of the tribunals and persons established for the consideration of the common questions which arise, and for the transaction of the common business of those provinces, all would be referable and referred to the military commanding officer, as in a camp, and would be decided upon military principles, either by himself or his officers.

I am convinced you did not intend this, and that his Lordship will not consent to the establishment of martial law in a greater degree than it is at present established.

I mention it merely as an inducement to urge you to lose no time in using the powers which you have already to try rebels, &c., by military process, in waiting for other powers which are not necessary, and which I am convinced will never be granted.

I am obliged to you for the communication of the letter from the Commissioners regarding the Rajah of Cochin. It is supposed that this Rajah has never been very well affected towards the British government, and he ought to be closely watched. If it be true that he is making the preparations reported, his person ought to be seized, if possible; or at least he ought to be questioned regarding their extent and object.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To W. H. Gordon, Esq.

[859.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st July, 1801.

Captain Quin has given me your letter of this day's date, in which you communicate to him retrenchments against me for the

difference between full and half batta for the months of January, February and March, and for a table allowance granted to me by government for the same months, amounting in the whole to 2081 st. p. 10 f. 40 c.

In regard to the difference of batta, as I was upon service with troops who were all receiving field allowances, and as I received nothing from the Paymaster of the army which I commanded, I conceive that there can be no doubt regarding my claim to full batta ; and that when the real state of the case is made known to the Auditor-General, that part of the retrenchment will be allowed.

In regard to the table allowance, as government has been pleased to permit Colonel Stevenson to draw it, I cannot imagine that the Auditor-General has the power, without further reference to their authority, to allow me to draw it likewise.

I shall, however, state what I conceive to be my claim for the expenses which I incurred by going in command of the troops on the expedition, as I believe this is the proper channel to bring that subject before government or the Governor-General, under whose immediate orders I was at that time serving.

I was called away from the field at a moment's notice to go to Trincomalee to take the command of a body of troops assembled there for service. It was necessary that I should be prepared with establishments of all kinds for that service, and accordingly I procured them at an expense far beyond the sum, the retrenchments of which you have communicated to me. I was besides given to understand that I was to return to this country ; and as I was desirous that when I should return I should have all the means in my power of serving the Company wherever my services might be required, I kept up during my absence all my field establishments of elephants, &c. &c.

It is unnecessary to say more to prove that if the table-allowance were given to defray the expenses of my situation, it was as necessary upon the expedition as at any other time.

I solemnly declare that I drew nothing from the Paymaster of the army. I received an order from the Governor-General to draw from the Paymaster such money as I might find necessary for my expenses, and his Lordship said that the amount which I should draw would be deducted from the allowance which he should be pleased to make to me thereafter ; but the army, while under my command, never reached the place at

which I was permitted to draw the money, and therefore I never received any. If it should be thought necessary, I can transmit a copy of that order, to be laid before government.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny.

[860.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 2nd July, 1801.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 25th June.

The curiosity of the whole army must naturally be excited by what has been passing here lately, and I have no objection to gratify your curiosity, provided that what I write is between ourselves, and not communicated to any but those who you think can be trusted. It is not because anything that has passed is a secret, but because it might not be deemed proper that I should write upon this subject, that I am induced to caution you not to make it public.

While I was absent in the month of January last (I believe), the lascars, &c., of the store department of Seringapatam wrote a petition to the Military Board and a letter to General Brathwaite, both without signature, in which they represented the existence of all kinds of enormities and bad practices in the store department, such as false musters, stealing of stores, cheating, &c. &c. Captain ——— was at Madras at the time these papers were received, and they were communicated to him; whereupon he went off in a great hurry to stop some bandies, loaded with gun-metal, which General Brathwaite was informed were coming from Seringapatam. He did stop these bandies at Vellore, and it was found that the gun-metal belonged to General Smith; at least it was said so.

However, the Military Board and government determined to defer the inquiry till I should return, and then to order that the whole matter of the petition and letter above mentioned should be inquired into. Accordingly I received orders to institute an inquiry shortly after my return, and, of course, I determined that it should be an inquiry in earnest. I first gave orders to the Commissary to turn off his dubash, and then I assembled a large Committee, consisting of myself, all the staff of the army and

garrison, and all the most respectable officers not employed upon any other duty ; and indeed they were mostly the friends of the Commissary.

On the first day we went to the arsenal to inquire into the grounds of the complaints, the petition was explained to all the lascars and artificers, and they were asked particularly whether they had any grounds of complaint on the subject of each allegation. They all declared not, and appeared anxious to come forward to vindicate the Commissary and his dubash from any imputation that might have been laid upon them by the petition and letter.

However, I was not satisfied with this proceeding, and on that evening I issued a proclamation, in which I called upon the inhabitants to state who had purchased stores, and threatened punishment to those who had purchased them and concealed it.

Then came out a scene of villainy and speculation which has never been surpassed, and seldom equalled, in this country. It was proved before the Committee that Colonel ——— had sold large quantities of saltpetre, which he had stolen from the stores while he was a member of the Committee for the valuation of captured property, and that the arsenal was a public sale-shop for all kinds of military stores and ordnance, the principal agent in which transactions was the Commissary's dubash.

The artificers and lascars who had at first declared that they had no reason to complain, and knew nothing of the petition and letter to the Military Board, then came forward to testify the truth of everything, and proved particularly that false musters had been taken and sent to Madras ; and that, in fact, half the people for whom pay was drawn were not employed.

When the dubash was called upon to make his defence, to the surprise of everybody, he said that he was determined to tell the truth and to conceal nothing ; and he declared that he had orders for everything that he had ever done, either from Colonel ——— or Captain ———, and that he had papers in the arsenal which would prove the truth of what he then asserted.

On account of what appeared against Captain ——— on that day, I determined to turn him out, and I did dismiss him that evening ; but he went to the arsenal before he was dismissed and broke open the desk, and, as the dubash says, destroyed some of the papers which he had heard him promise to produce to the Committee.

However, he did not destroy all, and particularly not those relating to himself, which I forced him to produce; and the dubash, by means of them, has been able to prove clearly that Captain ——— had a large share of the profits resulting from the sale of ordnance and stores. In regard to Colonel ———, the proof against him was not equally clear, for want of the papers which were destroyed; but it is clearly proved against him that he sold copper bands taken from the pillars of the Mysore palace, contrary to the orders of the Military Board; that he never gave General Smith credit for above an eighth part of the money produced by the sale of guns, which he avows, and which he says belonged to General Smith, until, by the proceedings of the Committee, it appeared that he had sold guns to that amount, and there are papers still forthcoming which will prove that he had his share of the profits arising from the false musters.

Besides this, Captain ——— sent gun-locks, &c., to Madras for sale, and he knew of Colonel ———'s robbery of the saltpetre, and was concerned with him in cheating the captors and the public out of a large part of it.

All this can be proved by writings and accounts, besides by the evidence of a host of dubashes and conicopolies.

I have thus given you the outline of what has passed; but the intervals have been filled by details of scenes of villainy which would disgrace the Newgate-Calendar.

Government are now deliberating upon all this, and I expect shortly to have orders which will let me know whether these gentry are to be brought to a court martial, or to be dismissed the service, or to be hanged.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Lewis.

[861.]

SIR,

2nd July, 1801.

If you can attend to Colonel Stevenson's business as well as to your other occupations, I think that you will do well to keep your situation in his family. I have taken up that opinion more decidedly since I have received the answer of government to my

application regarding your allowance as Judge-Advocate. In my opinion, that decision materially alters the state of the case, and it may be a question whether you will not do better for yourself to resign the office of Judge-Advocate and to keep that of Secretary, if you are obliged to make the option of resigning one of the two. I know that as far as the public interests are concerned, there will be no question; for you, doubtless, will render more service, and your services are more necessary, in the office of Secretary than in that of Judge-Advocate, which can be filled by anybody with a tolerably sound understanding. However, the best mode of proceeding is to resign neither till you are forced to do so.

I am obliged to you for the papers you sent me, and I shall always be glad to receive from you any information that you can give me. You may tell Colonel Stevenson that I have heard from Sir William Clarke, who thinks himself very secure with the assistance which I have proposed to afford him against any effort which the Portuguese can make to remove him. I will write to Colonel Stevenson more fully upon this subject when I have more time.

You may depend upon it that I am fully aware of the advantage of our situation at Goa, and very unwilling to give it up; and I imagine that my feelings upon this subject are exactly in unison with those of the government.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[862.]

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 2nd July, 1801.

I have just received the orders of government to send away the pioneers and to stop the work in the ditch. It is unfortunate that the work is stopped, as I have no doubt whatever that even without the pioneers it would have been nearly finished by the month of September. Indeed, I intended to have proposed to you to send away a large detachment of pioneers to join Colonel Agnew, and to continue the work by the comatties and coolies only.

I enclose a return of the number of people that we had at work yesterday, besides pioneers, from which you will perceive that our

means are very great. Heitland* expected that at the end of this month the ditch would have been filled in all the places where there is a sufficient quantity of earth, and that there would remain to fill only those places where earth is wanting.

It would then have been proper to discharge the greatest number of the comatties and to employ more basket coolies; the expense would, consequently, have been much diminished at that time, as you will perceive by a reference to the papers which I sent to government on the day before yesterday.

If Lord Clive should be disposed to continue the work (and considering the progress which has been made in it, I certainly think it unfortunate that it is stopped), I should propose to call here Mr. Warren to superintend it. At all events, indeed, it is necessary that he or some other person should be brought here for the management of the engineer's department, as I hear from Mr. Castles that some time will elapse before his health will permit him to return, and I know no person to whom I would sooner intrust the management of such a work than to Mr. Warren.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Sir William Clarke.

[863.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd July, 1801.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 24th June, and I approve of your detaining the bullocks which you mention for the present.*

* *Sir William Clarke to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Goa, 24th June, 1801.

MY DEAR SIR,

(Received 2nd July, 1801.)

I am honoured with your letter of the 15th instant, and have received the extract of the letter to Lord Wellesley which you allude to.

As the best method of affording you the fullest information in my power on the subject of your inquiries, I shall state two suppositious cases, and my ideas on each separately.

1. Suppose the Governor of Goa to require that I should withdraw the British detachment at a short notice.

I should reply that I could not do so without orders from the Governor-General, and that I should write to his Lordship to inform him of the requisition. If this reply should not prove satisfactory, and the demand should be persisted in, or if I should perceive any hostile preparation on the part of the Portuguese, I would then immediately take a more central situation in the

I am glad to find that you think your position so secure against the attempts which I apprehended might be made to remove you from it, provided you get the assistance which I held out to you.

island of Goa (for instance at the arsenal), and with the remainder of our force secure our magazines at Gaspar Dias and Cabo, and occupy the post of St. Iago, being the principal pass into the island from the eastward. The small force of the Portuguese on the island could make no resistance, and our efforts would be directed to prevent others from being introduced. I should then have possession of the seat of government, the arsenal, treasury, powder manufactory, archives, the horses and appointments of two troops of cavalry (half the cavalry force of the Portuguese), besides the principal churches, and the residence of the chiefs of the church and of the civil and military establishments. This position I presume to think I could maintain in despite of the Portuguese unassisted by a French force, until orders could be received from the Governor-General.

2. Suppose orders should be given me, while the situation of affairs here continues as at present, to seize the place.

In this case (indeed in either) I should wish the battalion you have ordered from Mangalore to be stationed in Soopah in preference to Seeda-sheeghur, because the road from the latter place is so bad and jungly, that the Portuguese irregular sepoys, a considerable number of whom are dispersed in the intermediate country, under an active partisan would be enabled to harass the march of our troops, who would in prosecution of their route have to encounter in the neighbourhood of Marjon one of the Portuguese European regiments and a troop of European cavalry, while from Soopah, by a march of four days (two of which only are in the Portuguese territory), by a good road and uninterrupted, the battalion augmented by half the effective force from Hullihall would penetrate by the Tenin Ghaut as far as Poonda, the capital of the province of that name, where they would probably meet little or no opposition, as the Poonda Legion (a corps of regular sepoys), whose head-quarters are there, is reduced by detachments to less than 500 men. Poonda is about ten miles from St. Iago. I will then take it for granted that, for the reasons I have alleged, you will order Soopah to be occupied by a battalion which will be placed under my orders, and I will proceed to state the steps I should take in the event of the second supposed case. On the receipt of orders to seize Goa, I should direct the disposable force at Hullihall to join the battalion from Soopah at Beaumanwarry, and to proceed by Chaundwarry, the Tenin Ghaut, and Colen to Poonda. I should give time to the commandant at Hullihall to acknowledge the receipt of my orders, and to state the precise time at which he would enter the Portuguese territory, and I should at the same moment on which he descended the Ghaut occupy the same position in the island as I have pointed out in the first case. On the approach of the native troops to Poonda, I would push 300 of the 84th with two field pieces across the river from St. Iago, to cover the advance of these troops into the island, or to join them in an attack upon the post of Marjon, as circumstances should render eligible. I would also make use of the discretionary power you have given me, by employing part of the 1st of the 3rd to make a diversion on the southern frontier of the Portuguese territory. If it were thought advisable, a very effectual diversion might be made to the northward by the Kolapoor Rajah, who, I make no doubt, would be glad to purchase the favour of the Company by so doing, but this is a

The grenadier battalion marched on the 26th, and will go to Seedasheeghur. In my opinion, it is better that this corps should go to Goa than to Soopah. At Soopah there is no

measure I should not adopt without express instructions. It would, however, be extremely useful, as it would prevent my being interrupted in the most difficult operation I should have to perform, which is the carrying the fort of Aguada. The accession of the native troops would allow of my detaching 600 men of the 84th against that fortress, and I have little doubt of succeeding against it by escalade or assault. That service once performed, the Portuguese territory in this quarter would be our own.

In the view of securing a stock of provisions for the Europeans, which could not be otherwise done without creating suspicion and alarm, I have taken upon me to delay the march of the cattle ordered up to Mysore from hence: part of these being trained to draught will assist my operations, and they will furnish, in case of necessity, 40 days' provision of beef, dating from the commencement of hostilities. At present we are supplied with beef by a contractor, who draws the cattle from above the Ghauts. I have a supply of 30 days' biscuit and rice for twice that time now by me, with a large quantity of arrack. The principal depôts of rice collected by the merchants and by the government are known to me and are in my power, so that I can not only secure sufficient for the native troops I may expect, but can render the inhabitants of the island dependent on me for subsistence.

All the opinions I have ventured to submit to you, you'll observe, are formed on the supposition, that the Portuguese government and troops will listen to no terms, nor come into any accommodation. I am far, however, from being of this opinion, but am apt to believe that a fair offer made to the former, and a moderate proclamation issued to the latter, at the moment of commencing our operations, would have the best effect. I think the governor may be made sensible that the motives of the British government in the conduct they shall adopt towards this settlement are to save it from falling under the yoke of French despotism, a degrading indignity which imperious necessity alone can ever oblige Portugal to submit to, and which she must ever in her heart approve the colonies avoiding by accepting the protection of her old and faithful ally his Britannic Majesty. He will also reflect that the British government in India will employ all its force if necessary to prevent Goa and its dependencies from falling into the hands of the French, and will see that the best, if not the only method of preventing it, is to take the whole actually under British control and protection; that by immediately submitting to and promoting an arrangement to that effect, he will save the colony from the effusion of blood and the calamity of war; and that his resistance, if it should succeed in delaying our operations a few days, cannot prevent the eventual establishment of the British power. Terms might be offered which he would have the option of accepting immediately, or of subjecting himself to others less favourable in case of delay. The officers and soldiers would (I have no doubt) listen to a proposal of being received into British pay, on certain terms; security of their persons and property, and the free exercise of their religion, would be no doubt offered to the inhabitants; and certain individuals might be retained in their situations.

I have ventured in the last paragraph to touch on subjects which will no doubt come under the consideration of government, and I am confident, if necessary, I shall be furnished with full instructions concerning them; indeed I should hope for a copy of a proclamation to be issued.

The

cover for it, the climate there is very unhealthy, and it is certain that the men will become sickly. You may, therefore, lose the services of a great number of them by keeping them at their post. On the other hand, whether they go to Goa or to Soopah, they will be equally useless to me and to the objects which I had in view in keeping them at Seedasheeghur.

As the communication between Seedasheeghur and Goa is so inconvenient as to render it probable that you would not have the services of the battalion when you would require them, and as you think that in any event you will require them, it is best that you should order the battalion to Goa without loss of time.

The sooner they go to Goa, the less likely will their arrival be to create suspicion of the real object in sending them there; but if you did create a suspicion amounting to a certainty, it is better that they should go than that you should want them at a critical moment. There is no occasion for your calling for the other troops till you find it absolutely necessary.

I did not take into consideration the other case which you

The foregoing part of this letter is in answer to the inquiries contained in yours of the 15th. There is a case which may occur, and which you have not touched upon, viz., the attack of this place by a French force unopposed by the Portuguese, perhaps assisted by them. In case of such an event, I certainly do not think the British force now here adequate to the defence of the place. If the loyalty and courage of the Portuguese could be depended on, no doubt but we should be able to resist the attack of the force said to be embarked on the fleet of Villaret Joyeuse (2500 land troops), though they should be reinforced at the Mauritius.

I have given no hint of the situation of Portugal to the Governor, but I have heard he has news from Lisbon as late as the 7th of February. He has spoken to me in great disgust of the new ministry of his country, and of the unfortunate situation of his prince. Mr. de Lima e Souza furnishes him with Europe intelligence by express from Bombay. I hope Mr. Duncan will give me equally early information.

Enclosed is a sketch of the island and its dependencies in this quarter, with the situations of the forts and the distribution of the troops. I shall send you further information respecting the number of troops in each quarter to-morrow or next day. I request you will justify me to government for the detention of the bullocks. I do not write to government on the subject of this letter, but request you will be so good as to communicate any part of it which you shall think necessary to Lord Wellesley and to Lord Clive.

I hope, my dear Sir, that you will favour me with your advice, that you will correct any errors I may have fallen into, and that you will afford me the advantage of your opinion of the plans I have with much deference submitted to your consideration.

I have the honour to be, with great truth,

Your obliged, faithful, and obedient Servant,

WILLIAM CLARKE.

suppose, viz., that the French should attack Goa and that the troops of the Portuguese government should be neutral, or adverse to us, because I did not conceive that it could occur without our previous knowledge of at least one of the two circumstances supposed. Either we must know of the intention of the French to attack Goa, or we must know of the intention of the Portuguese to assist them or to remain neutral, and the knowledge of either of those circumstances would draw from government orders to provide for the security of the place applicable to both.

I have only one thing to suggest to you in addition to all that you have yourself planned for your security, and that is, that you should seize all the boats that you can lay hold of, whenever you find it necessary to take the other measures in contemplation in order to retain your position by force, or to seize the place.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

I have written to Mr. Duncan, and I have requested him to furnish you with the earliest intelligence of the state of affairs in Portugal, if he should receive any. I have also recommended it to him to endeavour to open a communication with you by means of cossids during the rains. I recommend the same to your attention.

To Captain Wilks.

[864.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Serengapatam, 3rd July, 1801.

I have received a letter from Sir William Clarke in answer to my letter, a copy of which I sent you, in which he tells me that he will be perfectly secure when he is joined by the grenadier battalion, and that he should find no difficulty in seizing the place if government should think proper to order it.

He has proposed that the battalion should go to Soopah in the province of Soonda, instead of to Seedasheeghur, as he says that the communication between that place and Goa is very difficult, and that the battalion might be interrupted on its march by a battalion of Portuguese Europeans and some cavalry cantoned in the neighbourhood of the road; whereas from Soopah the communication is more easy, and Sir William Clarke would be able to aid their junction.

There is no cover, however, at Soopah, the climate is the most unhealthy in India, and it is probable that the battalion would become sickly. As, whether the troops go to Soopah or to Goa, the object which I had in view in keeping them at Seedasheeghur is equally frustrated, and as Sir William Clarke will certainly want them to enable him to keep his position, I have recommended it to him to call them to Goa immediately.

If their march thither should create some suspicion of the object in view in sending them, which it may not at this moment, it is better to risk that, than that there should be the smallest doubt respecting the power of Sir William Clarke to retain his position.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[865.]

To Jonathan Duncun, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd July, 1801.

I am much obliged to you for the news enclosed in your letter of the 13th June. I hope that matters will turn out as you suppose, and that we shall appease Paul.

There is some appearance that the Portuguese government in Europe will be obliged to make peace with Bonaparte, and we may be certain that one of the French objects in that peace will be to deprive us of our present situation at Goa. I have written to Sir William Clarke to put him on his guard, and I have reinforced him to such an extent as that, when all his troops will reach him, not only he does not think it in the power of the Portuguese Governor to remove him, but he thinks that it is in his own power to seize the place if he should receive orders to do so from the Governor-General.

I have apprised him of the probability that the first attempt made upon him will be to distress him for provisions; however, he thinks himself secure even in that way.

He is desirous to obtain from you the earliest intelligence of the state of affairs in Portugal, if you should receive any. Indeed it would be useful, and might tend eventually to the security of Sir William Clarke's position, if you could open a communication with him during the rains by means of cossids.

I recommend this to the attention of Sir William Clarke in a letter which I write to him this day.

Matters are still in the same state to the southward. Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew has lost some officers and men in repelling two attacks made upon his line on his march between Madura and Ramnaad, and I understand that he is now at or near Madura waiting for farther reinforcements. There are some suspicions in Malabar of the Cochin Rajah.

I was sorry to hear from Captain Ogg that Mr. Lovett was going to the College. However, I have written to recommend him to the attentions of my brother, if he should persist in his intention, which I hope he will not.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief.

[866.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 4th July, 1801.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Sproule, which I beg you to lay before the Commander-in-Chief.

I likewise enclose a letter from Major Browne, of the 1st battalion 5th Bombay regiment, and the copy of one from Colonel Stevenson to me, which I beg you to lay before the Commander-in-Chief.

The officers on the Bombay establishment have received a tent allowance, and therefore there are no officers' tents in the stores in the provinces of Canara or Malabar, or at Goa; and from the total want of tents in this country, it has not been possible to supply them from hence. The mode in which the tent allowance is given to officers on the Bombay establishment is as follows: Each rank receives once in two years, provided their services are called for in the field, a sum of money, called tent purchase-money, a statement of which for each rank is given in the enclosed paper. Besides this sum of money, the officers receive a monthly allowance while in the field, which is called tent carriage-money, a statement of which for each rank is likewise given in the enclosed paper. The greatest part of the officers on the Bombay establishment now serving in Malabar and Canara received the tent purchase-money when the Bombay army took the field in the beginning of the year 1799 against the late Tippoo Sultaun, but

some of them who have joined the army since the government of the provinces of Malabar and Canara has been transferred to Fort St. George have never received it, and it therefore follows that when they take the field they must be provided with tents, or that they must have the tent allowance, including tent-purchase, as given by the government of Bombay, or such other allowance as the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George may think proper to give them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[867.]

To Captain Heitland.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 5th July, 1801.

I have received the orders of government to desire that the corps of pioneers under your command may march from hence by the Gudjelhatty Pass towards Madura with every practicable degree of expedition, in order to join the detachment of troops now in the field under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew.

Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew has been desired to send you instructions which may be necessary for your guidance in proceeding to join the detachment in the field; and you will be so kind as to send regular reports to Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew of your approach to the scene of the present commotions.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[868.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 5th July, 1801.

Captain Heitland and the corps of pioneers move out this night on their road to join you. He will have* pioneers. The remainder are still so sick from their last service in the jungles as to be unable to move.

I hope that they will enable you to conclude, in a manner as brilliant as you have commenced it, the arduous service in which you are engaged.

Since their return from the jungles, they have been employed

* Blank in manuscript.

here upon a work of some magnitude and consequence, viz., throwing into the inner ditch the inner rampart of the fort on the river faces, and considerable progress had already been made in the work. But I look upon it that nothing is so important as that you should have the means of speedily chastising the fellows with whom you are engaged.

You will have heard of the discoveries made here since my return. It is impossible to give you an idea of what has passed in a letter. I understand, however, that you suspected that matters would be found exactly in the state in which we have discovered them to be. Your relation is here, and has been complaining, but is now better. He is Adjutant, Serjeant-Major, and Quarter-master-Serjeant of his battalion; and I don't think the battalion would suffer if he were likewise commanding officer.

Heitland goes by the Gudjelhatty Pass towards Madura, and has orders to report his progress to you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Symons.

[869.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 5th July, 1801.

As I conceive that it will be of advantage to Seringapatam, and will tend to forward the objects proposed by government in appointing you to the situation you now hold, if the police of the fort and island be likewise placed under your management, under the superintendence of the commanding officer, I request that you will be so kind as to undertake to conduct it, both in the fort and upon the island, according to the regulations sent herewith, and that you will communicate to me from time to time such information relative to the police as you may think deserving attention, or requiring the interference of my authority.

In case you should find it necessary to add to, or alter, these regulations, I beg you to apprise me thereof.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[870.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 6th July, 1801.

I enclose an extract of a letter from the Deputy-Adjutant-General relating to the flags to be used in Malabar and Canara, and the mode of furnishing flags to stations in those provinces, and to the corps on the Bombay establishment.

I refer you to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, at Bombay, of the 28th May, in which the mode of supplying corps with colours is pointed out.

I have received notice from Bombay that Lieutenant Rebenack, of the Bombay engineers, is appointed Adjutant of that corps, and stationed at Bombay; and that Ensign Bellassis, of the engineers, is to proceed to Malabar to relieve Lieutenant Rebenack.

As soon as Ensign Bellassis will arrive in the province of Malabar, you will be so kind as to allow Lieutenant Rebenack to go to Bombay.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[871.]

To the Hon. Henry Wellesley.

MY DEAR HENRY,

Seringapatam, 6th July, 1801.

I wish that you would let me know whether the Governor-General has any idea of coming here next year. The Dowlat Baug has been painted as he desired. The work was continued during my absence, and has cost a good large sum of money. But I don't intend to continue the expense if he does not intend to come here.

I find that they have stopped not only my table allowance, but my batta, during the time that I was absent. However, I have written upon the subject, and I conclude that it will be given again.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[872.]

To the Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 7th July, 1801.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 3rd instant.

I now enclose a draft of the order which I propose to publish upon the subject of the general court martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel ——— is president, as soon as I shall have received your approbation of it.

My reason for wishing to have your approbation of this order previous to its publication is, that I perceive by the letter of the Judge-Advocate-General to you (which I conclude you transmitted to me that it might guide my judgment in framing an order upon this subject), that that gentleman is of opinion that the crime is not uncommon in this country, and therefore it may be thought that the reprimand should be conveyed in more lenient terms than I have proposed to use in the enclosed draft of an order. I rather believe that Mr. Anstruther is mistaken in his notion of the generality of the practice imputed to Mr. ———; and even supposing it to be correct, I am convinced that you would be highly displeased were I to pass over so flagrant an instance of it without marked disapprobation. However, as you have been pleased to transmit me a letter containing the opinion above mentioned, I am very desirous to be made acquainted with your sentiments before I publish to the troops under my command the enclosed order.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Hon. Henry Wellesley.

[873.]

MY DEAR HENRY,

Seringapatam, 8th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 15th June, and I am sorry to find that you are so unwell. I know but one receipt for good health in this country, and that is to live moderately, to drink little or no wine, to use exercise, to keep the mind employed, and, if possible, to keep in good humour with the world. The last is the most difficult, for, as you have often observed, there is scarcely a good tempered man in India.

I am sorry to hear that there is such a report at Madras as you mention, particularly as I think it probable that owing to the change in the ministry you will not be appointed to the government of that settlement. However, without knowing more of the principle on which that change has been made, or

who is at the head of the Board of Control, it is impossible to form an opinion whether you are likely to be appointed to Madras or not.

I think about Webbe as Mornington does; that he is a very able and a very honest man, and that in good hands he would do well.

I hope that ——— will not be appointed to the Board of Control. I hear that Tirmul Rao, the man whom you may recollect that we saw at Close's tent one night, near Milgottah, has opened a correspondence and an intrigue with Mr. ——— in favour of another branch of the Rajah's family, who, he says, is the rightful heir to the musnud of Mysore. I hear also that Mr. ——— has convinced ——— that this man ought to be the Rajah. I know that our treaty provides against the appearance of such a person; but ——— and ——— are not people to stickle at breaking a treaty when they will have the power to do so; and the consequences of the attempt will be a scene of confusion in this country worse than those which prevail in almost all the territories under the government of Fort St. George. I think that whether one man or another be Rajah is very insignificant, provided the original settlement should not be departed from; but a change produced by such means will introduce Tirmul Rao and ———, dubashery and corruption into this country, with a scene of desperate confusion. I know that Close is very anxious upon this subject. I received a few lines from Webbe on his arrival at Madras, and he told me that he should write further upon the subject of the arrangements for the expedition when he should have more time. He can write nothing that can at all reconcile me to what has passed.

In regard to going home, I have no wish to do so, excepting on account of what has passed on the subject of the expedition. Between my prize money and my allowances I have as much money as would keep me decently in England till something else would turn up.

I hear from Bombay that all the ships that I had despatched from thence had arrived in the Red Sea in such time as that there was every probability that they would reach even Suez. I never expected this. I am afraid that the troops will suffer some inconvenience from the want of their camp equipage, all of which for two regiments is in the *Wellesley*, one of the ships

which General Baird ordered into Goa, and which has returned to Bombay.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Commander-in-Chief.

[874.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 10th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 5th instant, and I now enclose copies of the charges which have been given to Colonel ——— and Captain ———, and on which those officers have been put in arrest.

Lieutenant-Colonel ——— is not in this country; but I enclose a draft of the charges which, in my opinion, can be proved against him.

I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter which I have received from Lieutenant Francke, which contains an account of the manner in which he procured the iron which he sold to ———. I propose to have ——— examined upon this point, and if the account given by Lieutenant Francke be correct, I shall not put him in arrest till I receive your further orders.

In ———'s former examination he described the brass he purchased from Lieutenant Francke as Lieutenant Francke described it in his letter.

In my opinion the general court martial ought to be assembled at Seringapatam, as the service will suffer great inconvenience if many of the persons who will be obliged to attend it should be under the necessity of being absent from that place for any length of time.

The members can be accommodated as well at Seringapatam as in any other part of the Mysore country; but in fact there is not accommodation for so many officers at any place. I should propose to pitch tents for such officers as will require them, as well as a field officer's tent for the court martial to assemble in, near the Pagoda. In that case it will be necessary that I should have orders from the Military Board to take measures to supply the number of tents which will be required.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[875.]

To J. H. Piele, Esq.

MY DEAR PIELE,

Seringapatam, 12th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 10th instant. Futteh Ali, Kerim Saheb's son, was missing on the 15th of June, and as Savanore is at least 250 miles from hence, he could scarcely have reached that place in such time as that accounts of his arrival there could return to Colar by the 10th of this month. It must be recollected that those accounts must have come by a special messenger, as there is no tappall from Savanore to this country.

It is very improbable that Futteh Ali should have crossed the Toombuddra without the knowledge of the aumildars in the districts bordering upon that river, to whom an account of his departure, and a description of his person, were sent by tappall on the day after he went away. It is likewise very improbable that the Nabob of Savanore should have received him without giving me notice of his arrival, considering the services I have rendered him, those which I have it in my power still to render him, the little benefit he has to expect from the Mahrattas, and the certainty which he must have that his concealment of Futteh Ali would break off all intercourse between him and me.

It is impossible that he can have furnished Futteh Ali with the people and articles stated, as he is himself in miserable distress, and I don't think he can command the services of six people in the whole province of Savanore.

But supposing I am mistaken in my conjectures respecting the disposition of the Nabob, and his ability to give Futteh Ali the stated assistance, he could not have arrived at Savanore without the knowledge of Ball Kishen Letchme and Baba Saheb, whose vakeel is now here; and they would not have allowed him to remain at Savanore or to pass through the province without giving me the earliest notice of the circumstance.

Upon the whole,* therefore, I conclude that Futteh Ali has not gone to Savanore, and that history has no foundation.

I'll tell you what I take to be the fact. When the Princes were passing near Colar there was probably some conversation among the Moormen at that place respecting the party, and the flight of Futteh Ali must certainly have been adverted to; con-

jectures were formed respecting the place to which he might have gone, and they naturally fixed upon the residence of his uncle, and as naturally the remainder of the story respecting his being sent to Poonah followed.

This conjecture being repeated became a story, and from a story a piece of intelligence believed to be true probably by those who related it. But in my opinion there is no foundation for it.

It might be well to question Imaum ul Deen from whom he got the intelligence, and thus endeavour to trace it; but I would endeavour to trace this story for no reason than because it may be proper to endeavour to trace every story of the kind, and not because I believe there is any truth in it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

[876.]

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Seringapatam, 13th July, 1801.-

In consequence of your letter of the 9th of July I have written to Colonel Macalister to desire that he will fall back gradually towards Sera, and I propose that he should for the present remain at the place where the roads from Bangalore and from Seringapatam to Sera meet. He will thus be prepared to move either towards Arcot or to this place, where he would cross the Cauvery with the greatest facility, if circumstances should render it necessary to order the cavalry to the southward. By the time that Colonel Macalister will have arrived at that position I shall probably have heard further from you. If the prospect of disturbance should not become more probable, it will be best that he should remain in that position; as he will there give some countenance to our northern frontier at the same time that he will be in readiness to move either to this place or Bangalore. If it should become more probable, and it should be still uncertain in what quarter, it would be best to move the cavalry to this neighbourhood, as they would be nearer the southern countries, and not more distant from Bangalore and Arcot than they would be at Cheyloor, to which place I propose that they should march in the first instance. If it should be certain that

Arcot or the neighbourhood of Madras will be the seat of the disturbance, the cavalry should move directly from Cheylor to Bangalore.

In regard to other troops from this country, I must tell you what we have got, and our wants, and you will then judge for yourself. We have nine companies of Native infantry at Chittledroog, and a new battalion in the Nundydroog district, the sepoy of which it is probable would desert as those of Major Parkinson's battalion have, if they should be moved, and they would be equally useless. We have two companies in the fort of Paughur. Nothing more besides the cavalry and two companies of Bombay sepoy at Nuggur, in the Rajah's territories.

We have in Seringapatam five companies of the 12th, five of the 33rd, one strong and one weak battalion, and five companies of the 1st of the 1st. This force gives four reliefs of Europeans for the duties upon a reduced scale, and rather more than three for the Natives. I don't think that we could send away any Europeans; but we might send either the five companies of the 1st of the 1st, or a detachment equal to them in strength. I shall be able to equip that force without difficulty, but I cannot do more. I should likewise be able to give guns, but we have only one serviceable tumbrel, and no tents for more than that number of men. I have urged the Paymaster's people to hurry on the tents which they have taken in hand, and I shall make other preparations which are requisite to enable a larger force to take the field if circumstances should render it necessary.

In case of any disturbance, or the appearance of it, I need not assure you that I shall be happy to execute any plan which may be in contemplation.

The letter to which you allude, and which you wish that I should withdraw, is possibly one which I wrote to the Governor-General when I heard that he had disapproved of my quitting Ceylon, and in which I explained the reasons which had induced me to quit Ceylon and go to Bombay, and those on account of which I believed that that was the only step which could keep the troops in the Red Sea throughout the season in which the northerly winds prevail there. It afterwards appeared that the Governor-General was convinced that I had done right, and my

justification of myself was no longer necessary. I have therefore written to say that it may be disposed of as he may think proper.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Symons.

[877.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 14th July, 1801.

Having had a conversation with the Dewan's deputy regarding the horse seized by his orders at Huroor, he says that the horse has on him the mark of the Rajah's stable horse, and he particularly explains that there were none of that establishment in the field with me. He says, however, that the horse was stolen about fourteen months ago.

I have explained to him that it is possible that the horse was stolen by a person who took him to serve in Dhoondiah's army, and that in that case he may have fallen into the hands of one of the Native cavalry in the action at Manowly on the 30th of July, and that he may have been sold to Jewan Ram. Upon this ground the Dewan's deputy has consented to refer the question to the decision of the Court of Cutchery; and it appears to me that the only points of inquiry will be whether the sepoy really took the horse in or after the battle of Manowly, and really sold him to Jewan Ram.

I shall be obliged if you will have this matter inquired into. Bajee Rao will send the horse and the people who can give information at what time he was stolen whenever you may require their attendance.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

[878.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 14th July, 1801.

I have received your letters containing the late intelligence, for which I beg that you will accept my thanks. I think that, upon the whole, our condition is mending, particularly if the

successor to the Emperor Paul should be better inclined towards us than Paul has been latterly.

I was always sanguine in my expectations that the troops would arrive in time in the Red Sea, and I grounded them upon the fact that the merchants at Surat did not think their ships too late for Jedda if they sailed by the last day in March. The voyage of our ships was shorter, and they are better sailers, than those belonging to the merchants at Surat, and there was therefore reason to hope that our ships would arrive in good time at least for Cosseir.

Matters in Egypt have an aspect so much more favourable than we had ever reason to expect, that I wish the greatest part of the army was now at Suez instead of at Cosseir, which I acknowledge I never did before. If they were at Suez they might join the main army, and would make it so much stronger than that of the French that it is probable that General Hutchinson would be enabled to make an immediate vigorous attack upon Cairo.

You will have heard that the Nabob of Arcot is dying. I rather believe that it is intended by government to take possession of his country, and there is now a detachment of the Company's troops in his palace at Chepauk, in order to keep in check a party of armed men who had introduced themselves there, or who had been introduced there by somebody, certainly with no very good intentions.

Matters remain to the southward as they were when I wrote to you last. Colonel Agnew has been waiting near Madura for reinforcements, and he is to commence his operations as soon as they will join him.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[879.]

To Sir William Clarke.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 14th July, 1801.

Before you receive this letter you will have heard that at least part of the intelligence communicated to you by Mr. Duncan is founded in fact. I doubt the story regarding the fleet seen at Rio Janeiro, though that is not impossible.

I can give you no latitude regarding extraordinary expenses that I have not myself. It is supposed that the regulations of government provide a mode of payment for every charge that can be incurred by the troops in every situation. However, there are certainly many charges for the payment of which no mode has been pointed out, particularly when the troops are in the field or actively employed against the enemy. Expenses of this kind are charged upon honour, and I have always found government liberally disposed to pay them; particularly when it appeared clearly that the service rendered the expense unavoidable, and that the charge was moderate, and had been really incurred.

It will be difficult to supply your treasury with cash before the season becomes moderate, but I will turn over this subject in my mind, and will take care that you shall not want.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[880.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 14th July, 1801.

In consequence of the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council I have made inquiries regarding the necessity of increasing the number of runners for carrying the post letters in the province of Malabar, and I am of opinion that it will be necessary to increase them to an establishment of three runners at each station instead of two. Many roads in Malabar are so dangerous from being infested by tigers, that people are unwilling to pass them by night, and some even by day, alone; and the natives of Malabar in general are so inactive and so unwilling to exert themselves, and it is so easy for them to avoid punishment for an omission to do their duty, that I am convinced the letters will not be carried with the requisite celerity if the runners are obliged to go every day the distance stated by the deputy postmaster in Malabar.

I beg leave to recommend that Captain Spens may be appointed deputy postmaster in Malabar. If the business of the post-office in Malabar is to be conducted upon the same principle as it is in the Carnatic, it will be necessary that deputies should be appointed at several principal stations in the province;

if upon the principle on which it is conducted in Mysore, it will be necessary to appoint native servants at the same stations. In either case, as the province of Malabar is so far distant from the seat of government, and the establishments of the post office will be so little liable to the inspection, and the consequent control, of the postmaster-general, it will be proper that the whole should be under one person. This person might conduct the duties under the general superintendence either of the principal civil authority in the province, or under that of the postmaster-general at Madras, as his Lordship might think proper.

The deputies or the native servants at the several principal stations might be made responsible that the post should be carried from place to place with the celerity which is common in other parts of India.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[881.]

To Major Woodall.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 14th July, 1801.

Having considered the bills which you have given me for an allowance in lieu of firewood for a detachment of the 12th regiment, lately employed in the field, I have to inform you that I cannot authorise their payment.

By the regulations of the government an establishment is provided to procure wood for the European soldiers serving in the field, and it is usual that the soldiers should receive their wood daily with their other provisions. If the wood offered to the soldiers by the commissary be bad or unserviceable, it is usual to represent its state to the commanding officer of the army; and it is then his duty to appoint a committee to ascertain and report its state, and afterwards to give such orders as the case may appear to him to require.

Colonel Stevenson commanded the army during the two first periods for which the bills for wood have been made out, and I have not heard from him that any complaint was ever brought before him. In regard to the bill for wood during the time that the detachment was encamped upon the island of Seringapatam, I have to observe that no complaint of the wood was

ever made to me; and I cannot now order the payment of money in lieu of wood, to provide which article an expense is incurred by government, unless it shall evidently appear, firstly, that the wood was so bad that the troops could not use it; and secondly, that it was not in the power of the commissary to procure better. If it shall appear that it was in the power of the commissary to procure better wood, he ought to suffer; but it will be incumbent upon the commanding officer to state the reason for which he omitted to make a complaint at the time that the bad wood was offered to him.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[882.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 15th July, 1801.

The pioneers marched from Seringapatam on the 5th instant, according to the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and all expense on account of throwing the inner rampart into the inner ditch ceased on the 3rd instant.

I enclose an abstract of the total expense incurred; and I likewise enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Heitland, in which he requests that he may be allowed the per centage granted to captains of engineers when employed in the superintendence of works upon trust. I beg leave to recommend Captain Heitland's application to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Since the departure of the pioneers a small expense has been incurred in stopping up the channels from the inner to the outer ditch through the outer rampart, as the river rose to such a height that the water flowed through them.

At the same time the river carried away a great part of the glacis on the southern side, and made breaches in the fausse-braye wall in two places. It likewise carried away the sluices in the ditch at the north-east angle, and damaged the fausse-braye wall in the northern face in many places. I shall have the honour of reporting the exact extent of the damage sustained upon this occasion, as soon as the river will have fallen sufficiently to allow it to be ascertained.

The Military Board have before them an exact report of the state of the fort at Seringapatam, made by a committee which surveyed the works in the month of January, 1800; and reports have been made of the damage which the works have sustained from the weather from time to time. General Ross likewise surveyed the works in the last year, and must have made a report of their condition. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, therefore, must have an accurate knowledge of the ruinous state of this fort.

It is now more accessible than it was on the day it was stormed by the British army. As the works, as they now are, suffer much from the weather, the delay to repair them will increase the expense; and whenever government may think proper to order that this fort may be repaired, or if from circumstances it should become necessary, numbers of people and quantities of materials must be collected and much time will elapse before it can be put in a state of defence.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[883.]

To Sir William Clarke.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 11th. It appears that early in the month of March you acquainted the Governor-General of the disinclination of the Governor of Goa to receive a larger body of British troops than are now at Goa, and that he had particularly objected to allowing the Native troops belonging to the detachment to return.

You further acquainted his Lordship with the purport of the instructions which the Governor of Goa had received, to require that the British troops should be withdrawn from Goa in the event of a peace between Portugal and France. There is also reason to believe that long before now the Governor-General has received the letter from Mr. Frere, the communication of which, by Lord Clive's orders, induced me to take measures to reinforce you, and to enable you to retain your position till you should receive the orders of the Governor-General to abandon it.

It appears by your letter of the 24th June* that you are of opinion that the assistance of the Native troops whom I had allotted to you is absolutely necessary to enable you to hold your position ; but you object to their being placed at Seedashee-ghur, in my opinion for good reasons, and you propose that they should be placed at Soopah. As after having been at Soopah for a short time they would become so sickly as to be entirely useless, I proposed to you to call them at once to Goa, rather than incur the risk of their being absent when you should require their services, or of their being so sick as to be unable to give you any.

Under these circumstances you have required my orders whether to bring the battalion to Goa or not, after a consideration of the intelligence regarding the instructions to, and sentiments of the Governor, which you have given to the Governor-General.

The only object for my consideration is to enable you to hold your position till you receive the orders of the Governor-General to abandon it ; and I have done this by the arrangements communicated to you in my letter of the 15th June.† I am ignorant of what your instructions are from the Governor-General, and I don't know what his plans may be respecting Goa, or how they may be influenced by events which have taken place lately in Europe. As, however, I look upon it to be of the most essential consequence that you should retain your position till you can receive his orders, I should order you immediately to bring the grenadier battalion to Goa, only that I know that shortly after you will receive this letter the navigation of the coast will be open, and it will be possible to reinforce you from Bombay, or even to introduce the grenadier battalion by sea from Seedashee-ghur.

I therefore do not think it proper for me to give you an order to take a step which is decidedly contrary to the inclinations of the Governor of Goa, when, from the state of the season, it appears that that step is not necessary to enable you to keep your position.

Upon the whole, then, I shall leave the battalion at Seedashee-ghur liable to your call, but protesting against its going to Soopah ; and I shall leave it to you to bring it to Goa or not,

* See page 491.

† See page 447.

according to your sense of the danger of your position on the one hand, and the probability that you will alarm and incense the Portuguese on the other.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[884.]

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Serengapatam, 18th July, 1801.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have this day received from Sir William Clarke, and of my answer.

The objection Sir William before made to placing the troops at Seedasheeghur was, that they were liable to be interrupted on their march from thence to Goa, and he proposed that they should be placed at Soopah.

I objected to Soopah on account of the unhealthiness of the situation, and recommended to Sir William to call them at once to Goa. Then, for the first time, he informed me that the Governor of Goa had objections to the reinforcement of the garrison, and that he had received orders to desire that the British troops should withdraw as soon as peace should be concluded between Portugal and France; and that the Governor-General knew of those objections, and of the wish that the British troops should withdraw.

Under these circumstances I don't think I can well order that a battalion should be forced upon the Portuguese, particularly as nearly about the time that this battalion would arrive at Goa the navigation of the coast will be open; and if the Governor-General should think proper to order it, or if Sir William Clarke should think it necessary for his safety, it will be easy to reinforce him from Bombay, or even to send the battalion by sea from Seedasheeghur to Goa.

I have, therefore, left it to Sir William Clarke to take the battalion or not; and I hope that Lord Clive will approve of what I have done.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant Francke.

[885.]

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 12th, in which you desire that I should countersign a paper which was given to you by Major Isaacke when he commanded at Chittledroog, by which you are permitted to clear some ground and to build a house upon it. I have never interfered in the internal regulations of that or of any other fort in this country, and I am very desirous to avoid to interfere in any of them. I consider the permission you received from Major Isaacke to be full security for the permanence of your house and property, and that no future commanding officer can or will attempt to deprive you of it, excepting in a case of absolute necessity, when the ground might be required for the service of the garrison. This being true, I must observe that my signature to the paper, supposing that I were willing to affix it thereto, would be no benefit to you, as the commanding officer would equally be obliged to take possession of your ground in case of the existence of the necessity which I have above supposed to be the only justifiable ground on which he could deprive you of it.

Without knowing more than I do of the fort of Chittledroog I cannot determine whether the guns in the upper fort ought to be heavy or light. It would probably be best to have a proportion of each laid. However, the guns in the large square redoubt immediately above the town ought to be heavy, and of the very largest size.

I have received your public letter of the 13th, which I shall take into consideration. All I can say is, that I never gave the orders stated to leave alone the captured stores; that I never refused sentries over the old arsenal yard; on the contrary, that I placed myself the sentry at the gate in consequence of perceiving that some of the vices had been stolen; and that no report, or even hint, was ever given to me that anything was missing.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

You should indent either upon the arsenal here, or at Fort St. George, for any stores that you may want.

[886.]

To ———.

———,

Seringapatam, 20th July, 1801.

In consideration of your having made a full and candid confession of all the transactions in which you have been engaged in the store department in Seringapatam, and of your having concealed nothing, I have been ordered by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to give you, and I do hereby give you, his Lordship's full and free pardon for every act which you may have committed as conicopoly in the store department.

It is necessary that I should inform you that certain officers will be tried before a general court martial for the transactions into which a committee, of which I am president, has lately inquired.

You will be required to give evidence before that court martial; and it is expected from you that you should give a full and true account of all that you know.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[887.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st July, 1801.

I send herewith a report of the ordnance and military stores, Company's and captured, made by a Committee which has examined both, in consequence of the charge of the stores being transferred from Captain ——— to Captain Browne.

The captured stores are in general very unfit for the Company's service, and the old and unserviceable arms serve only to lumber and confuse the arsenal.

I beg leave to recommend that in future a monthly return of the captured as well as of the Company's ordnance and stores should be sent to the Military Board, and that as soon as convenient the orders of the Board should be sent to Seringapatam to alter the returns of both according to the reports of both now sent up.

I enclose a report of the proceedings of the Committee from the day on which the survey of the stores commenced to that on which it ended. I likewise enclose the proceedings of the Committee on this day in an inquiry which has been made regarding

the surplus which has appeared of almost all the stores, and the examination of Mr. Moses, the conductor.

Having received the orders of government appointing Captain Freese to the temporary charge of the stores at Seringapatam, I permitted Captain Browne, of the Bengal artillery, at his own request, to proceed to join his corps; and Mr. Moses, the conductor, is now in charge of the stores and ordnance department, the business of which he conducts under the immediate superintendence of a part of the Committee lately employed in the investigation of certain complaints from the store department, consisting of Major Riddell, Captain Barclay, and Captain Quin.

I beg leave to draw the attention of the Military Board to the state of this garrison for the want of carriages for the works. There are not now garrison carriages from which it is safe to fire even a salute.

I heretofore reported to the Military Board that carriages could be made at Seringapatam, particularly that kind of carriage which is most fit for the works, viz., ship or truck carriages could be made here, and would be more serviceable than any that would have travelled from the Presidency. I also beg leave to draw their attention to the want in general of every article that would be necessary to equip a body of troops for the field.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

[888.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 22nd July, 1801.

I have received your letters of the 14th and 17th instant.

I had the honour heretofore of forwarding, to be laid before the Military Board, a report of the state of the magazine at Paughur, similar to that transmitted by Captain Haslewood. In consequence of the orders of the Military Board, I have directed Captain Haslewood to dry, sift, and prove the powder at Paughur; to destroy effectually that which may be found not to be of proof, and to send me an indent upon the commissary of supplies for the number of boxes which will be required to contain in security the powder which upon proof may be found serviceable; also to send me an account of the

expense which must be incurred to secure the building in which the powder is kept.

As the rainy season is now so far advanced that the buildings required at Hullihall, whether constructed in the mode proposed by Captain Johnson or in that proposed by Lieutenant Frazer, cannot be completed in such time as that the troops will derive any benefit from them, I defer to give any orders for commencing them till I shall have ascertained whether it is possible to procure at Hullihall the materials which will be required for permanent buildings. These are certainly preferable to those which Captain Johnson proposed to construct; but I imagine he was led to propose to construct temporary buildings from an experience of the scarcity of materials for the construction of those of a permanent nature, and from a desire to give some cover to the troops during the present monsoon.

Upon a consideration of the list of stores now at Bangalore, I am of opinion that they are entirely useless, and not worth the expense of an establishment to take care of them at that place, or of removal to Seringapatam, excepting some of the stores belonging to the* battalion 18th regiment. I beg leave to recommend that the whole may be removed to Nundydroog.

I enclose the proceedings of a Committee which has examined the tents and carts received from the commissary of supplies.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[889.]

To Major Ker.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 22nd July, 1801.

I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter which I have this day received from the Secretary of the Military Board at Fort St. George, giving cover to several papers, of which a list is enclosed, and, among others, to a letter from the officer in charge of the engineer's department at Fort St. George to the Military Board, a copy of which I enclose for your information.

* Blank in manuscript.

The first question which occurs to me upon these papers is whether it will be possible to construct those buildings which I know are most necessary at Hullihall, viz., a barrack for the artillery, an hospital, and a guardroom, in the mode proposed by Captain Johnson, which, you will observe, is disapproved of by the Military Board, in such time as that the troops will derive any benefit from them during the present monsoon. If that should be possible, as I conceive that it will be impossible to collect the materials for the construction of those same buildings in the manner proposed by Lieutenant Frazer, I think that it would be proper to commence them immediately in the mode proposed by Captain Johnson.

If it should be impossible, however, to complete them so that the troops will derive benefit from them during this monsoon, it will be better to repair the buildings now in use in the best manner possible, so as to save the troops, which is the great object.

The next question is, whether it will be possible, at any time, to procure the materials at Hullihall which are required in order to construct all the buildings proposed to be erected at that place, according to the mode proposed by Lieutenant Frazer, which has been approved of by the Military Board. If you should find that it is possible to procure these materials, I request that you will give orders to Captain Johnson to begin to collect them immediately, and to send me estimates of the expense of the works to be performed in this manner. My idea, in this case, would be to execute all the buildings at Hullihall permanently, and to take measures immediately to secure their being performed, so that the troops and the public would enjoy the benefit of them in the next monsoon.

I beg to hear from you on these points as soon as possible after having consulted Captain Johnson. If you should find that he can execute the barracks for the artillery, or the hospital, in the mode proposed by himself before the rains will be over, you will order him to commence it immediately.

I beg also that you will tell him, if it be determined that the buildings at Hullihall are to be erected as proposed by Lieutenant Frazer, I should prefer to use chunam in every part of them, instead of mud in some parts, as proposed in that officer's letter to the Military Board. In order to throw more light

upon this subject, I enclose Lieutenant Frazer's plans, which I beg you to return to me.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[890.] G. O.

Seringapatam, 22nd July, 1801.

Although the sentence of the court martial is confirmed, Colonel Wellesley is concerned that he cannot approve of it. In his opinion the evidence went to convict ——— of all the articles of the charges brought against him; and that, the court martial having found him guilty of the 3rd article of the 1st charge, viz. having caused to be tied Chinbeswah Chitty, an inhabitant of Chutter, and having flogged him, they ought to have held out that scandalous conduct to the execration of the army, by pronouncing it unbecoming the character of a British officer and a gentleman.

This sentence would have been the more proper, as ——— avows that the inhabitant was tied, and he beat him, with a view to force from the village forage for his horses; and it appears by the evidence that he had already received forage for his horses, and provisions for himself and his servants, for which, any more than for the forage thus forced from the inhabitants by tying up and beating one of them, it also appears by the evidence that they received no payment.

The court martial, however, having pronounced that conduct only a disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and having delivered a sentence that ——— for that crime ought to be reprimanded, it becomes Colonel Wellesley's duty to reprimand him.

——— has been found guilty, by a general court martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon is president, of a disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in tying up and beating an inhabitant of the village of Chutter, as he himself says, in order to force from the village forage for his horses. He ought to have known that he is a part of a body of troops placed in this country to protect the inhabitants, and not to oppress them: having, however, forgotten his duty in that respect, and having been found guilty of conduct very improper

in a British officer, a repetition of which would be highly prejudicial to the British interests and character in this country, he is hereby publicly reprimanded.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Mackay.

[891.]

SIR,

Serlingapatam, 24th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of this day's date, with its enclosures, relative to money claimed by Mr. Gordon, the Paymaster, for advances made to certain bullock-owners for a number of bullocks above that employed in the service and registered under the names of those owners. It is scarcely possible that Mr. Gordon can have been so improvident as to make advances of the public money to individuals without taking security from them that they will perform the service for which the money was advanced; and he should be called upon to state whether he has taken security or not. If he should have taken security, he must be referred to it for the payment of his demand upon the bullock-owners for the advances in question; but if he should not have taken security, or if he should have taken security, and, upon inquiry, it should be found to be bad, as the money advanced was the public property, it must be recovered from the bullock-owners out of the money due to them by the public on account of the bullock-hire, whatever may be the trouble of recovering it.

In regard to the denial by the owners of the debts with which they are charged, that question must be settled in the same manner as every question of the kind is settled. Mr. Gordon must produce the documents to prove the justice of his demands, and the owners must bring forward what they have to say against them.

In regard to the objections made by the petty owners to allowing the debts due by the head owners to Mr. Gordon, or, in other words, to the public, for advances made for bullocks which were never in the service and were never upon the register, I have to observe that you can settle accounts for bullock-hire only with the persons under whose names the bullocks appear in the register; and that, the public having a

demand upon those persons, it is reasonable and proper that that demand should be satisfied out of the debts due by the public to the same persons. It is certainly very desirable that the petty owners should be satisfied.

Having thus explained to you my reasons for thinking that the claim brought forward by Mr. Gordon must be satisfied out of the money due to those upon whom he makes it, provided he cannot recover it from the security which he ought, and, I conclude has; taken for-it, I proceed to state my opinion relative to the rank of that claim in the order of payment of the bullock-hire still due to the owners.

The first payment which ought to be made out of that money is for advances made for bullocks which were in the service and were registered, and for rice or other stores lost; and if there is no farther claim against any individual owner than for those advances or losses, he ought to be paid the balance immediately. The next payment should be the debt due to Mr. Gordon, if he should have taken no security, or if, having taken security, he cannot recover the money. The balance, if there should be any, should be paid to the owners.

I particularly request that you will endeavour to make the head owners settle their accounts to the satisfaction of the petty owners; and you will inform the latter that the Cutchery is open to them, and that they ought to lose no time in making their complaints to it, if they have any against the head owners, in order that Captain Symons may have an opportunity of attaching their persons and property before they leave the place.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[892.]

To Colonel Robertson.

MY DEAR ROBERTSON,

Seringapattam, 24th July, 1801.

I am obliged to you for your intelligence. I received a Gazette, but it did not contain the intelligence of General Stuart's being in the fleet expected.

I am in anxious expectation of the order for the general court-martial to assemble at this place. Is Colonel Harcourt

gone? I have not heard from him since his departure. I hope he will get away in time to avoid being on the court-martial. If you should see him, tell him that his people here are tolerably healthy, and I have nearly completed an addition to the barracks which, I hope, will keep them entirely so.

Have you heard from General Baird? I have not, nor from anybody in the Red Sea; but I rather believe that it was not known that I should remain in this country at the time that the last vessel left the Red Sea.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[893.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 24th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 18th instant, relative to the establishment of the elephants in Malabar.*

* *Colonel Stevenson to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore.*

Cannanore, 18th July, 1801.

(Received 23rd July, 1801.)

SIR,

1. On the receipt of your Deputy-Adjutant-General's letter of the 17th ultimo, I entered on the inquiry you desired regarding the mode in use in Malabar for provisioning the Company's elephants, with the view of ascertaining whether the introduction of the Mysore system would be more suitable to the circumstances of the country or not.

2. The mode adopted in Malabar for provisioning the Company's elephants for these last two years has been by contract, during the good behaviour of the contractor, who receives eighteen fanams daily for each animal; the enclosure contains the detailed account of the supplies, and exhibits the number of elephants with Mr. Richardson and the proportion of attendants.

3. In addition to these expenses must be calculated that which arises from the furniture which is necessary for the elephants, for which may be allowed one set annually, at the average price of star pagodas 13p. 30f. 48c. cash, when made up by the storekeeper.

4. With regard to the probability of procuring forage from the jungles and marshes by employing people for that purpose, the further result of my inquiry induces me to give way to the general opinion that it would be attended with many difficulties, and during the monsoon months prove very uncertain. In this particular I am therefore of opinion that the Mysore system is not so well calculated as the one at present in use.

5. The services of the elephants, though not immediately required during the rains, will be found very useful on the opening of the fair season, and I am desirous that they should be allowed to remain on that account for the public service.

6. If this explanation meet with a concurrence of opinion, I will transmit

The system on which the establishment has been formed in Mysore answers best for this country and for service in general, as the elephants are constantly attended by their foragers, who, whatever may be the nature of the country in which their service may be required, procure forage for them.

It appears also from the comparative statement of the expense attaching to this system and that in Malabar, that the former is least expensive to the public. I always doubted, however, of the possibility of carrying it into execution in Malabar, and I find that you agree in opinion with me on this subject. The species of forage which the foragers bring in to the elephants in this country is not to be met with in Malabar, and the forage which can be got there is cocoa-nut leaves. As the cocoa-nut groves in that province are private property, which in general pay a revenue to the public, the leaves cannot be procured for the elephants without paying for them; and the consequence, therefore, of the establishment of the Mysore system in Malabar would be that the public

a copy of the correspondence to the Military Board for authority to continue the elephants on their present footing in Malabar.

I have, &c.,

J. STEVENSON, Colonel.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Queries proposed by the Agent for cattle in Mysore to the Garrison Storekeeper in Malabar, with his replies to them.

QUERIES.	REPLIES.								
How many elephants are there in Malabar now under the garrison storekeeper?	Thirteen.								
What attendants are allowed, their rank and pay?	<table> <tr> <td>2 Moopas each</td><td>p. f. c.</td></tr> <tr> <td>13 Muvats "</td><td>4 30 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 Sepoy "</td><td>3 36 0</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>1 18 0</td></tr> </table>	2 Moopas each	p. f. c.	13 Muvats "	4 30 0	1 Sepoy "	3 36 0		1 18 0
2 Moopas each	p. f. c.								
13 Muvats "	4 30 0								
1 Sepoy "	3 36 0								
	1 18 0								
Do they get the same allowance in cantonment and in the field?	These allowances are paid whether in garrison or in the field.								
What quantity of rice, ghee, and goor ^a is each elephant allowed?	<table> <tr> <td>10 seers rice,</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$ seer ghee,</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$ seer goor, and</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>40 green cadjans^b to each elephant per day.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	10 seers rice,		$\frac{1}{2}$ seer ghee,		$\frac{1}{2}$ seer goor, and		40 green cadjans ^b to each elephant per day.	
10 seers rice,									
$\frac{1}{2}$ seer ghee,									
$\frac{1}{2}$ seer goor, and									
40 green cadjans ^b to each elephant per day.									
How are they furnished with massaulahs and medicines?	They are fed by contract; $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees is allowed per day for each elephant, inclusive of medicines.								
How are they furnished with saddles and ropes, &c.?	By indent on the commissary of stores.								

W. RICHARDSON, E. S. K.

^a *Goor*, the inspissated juice of the date-palm.

^b *Cadjans*, the leaves of the fan-palm, or the cocoa-nut palm.

would have to pay the expense of the foragers, and afterwards that of the forage which they would bring in.

As the Military Board have given orders that the elephants in Malabar should be taken care of on the system established for those in Mysore, it will be necessary that they should acquiesce in this deviation from it, and accordingly I propose to write to them this day upon the subject. In the mean time I have directed Captain Mackay to pay the contractor for the food of the elephants in Malabar, at the same rate as heretofore; from the time that these elephants have been transferred to his charge.

- Captain Mackay informs me that he has heard from you that the bullocks in Malabar are in very bad order. I have authorized him to send a muttaseddee to Cannanore immediately to take charge of them, and to pay all the expense of their food, &c. It will be necessary that this man's conduct should be superintended by an European, and I shall be obliged to you if you will order one of the conductors or sub-conductors attached to the station near which the bullocks may be kept to overlook it. The European conductor, however, ought to have nothing to do with the expenditure of the money for the food for the cattle, or with the provision of it. As the movements and operations of the troops must depend in a great measure upon the condition of the cattle which are to attend them, I am particularly anxious upon this subject.

I have received your letter respecting the provisions in Koorg, and I will write to the Rajah this day to urge him to use his influence to accelerate the payment of the money still due by the merchants in his country for purchases made from Mr. Watkins. I observe that Mr. Watkins has not stated in what manner he has disposed of the provisions for the European troops.

I have received and forwarded to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the map which you sent me.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[894.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 25th July, 1801.

I enclose copies of letters which have passed between Colonel Stevenson and me upon the subject of the establishment for the elephants in Malabar, and certain other papers explanatory thereof.

I beg leave to recommend that all the elephants which it may be necessary to station in Malabar may be allowed to remain on the establishment on which they have been hitherto. I have also to recommend that Captain Mackay may be allowed a muttaseddee for the bullocks in Canara and one for those in Malabar, in addition to those allowed for the old establishments in this country, as the bullocks suffer now from the want of such a person to superintend the conduct of the inferior servants in charge of them.

I received on the 24th instant your letter of the 9th June. The estimate alluded to for the repair of the platform carts came here some time ago, approved of by the Military Board, excepting the quantity of iron; and I received the orders of the Board to ascertain the quantity of iron which would be taken from the carts, and to allow only the balance. The platform carts were repaired, and they are now at Vellore with the family of the late Sultaun.

By the alterations made in the estimates of the expense for the repair of the gun carriages and ammunition tumbrils, I perceive that they must have been very inaccurate, and I have repeated the orders which I had given before that attention should be paid to make out these estimates with accuracy. I cannot, however, take upon myself a responsibility not laid upon me by the regulations of government that the estimates will be more accurate, although I am desirous that they should be brought as near the probable expense as possible.

I have also to state that, according to an opinion formerly delivered by the Military Board, I did not conceive that it was necessary that I should interfere in the estimates sent up from any department; and as an estimate is only a calculation of the probable expense of any work, made for the satisfaction of those who are to decide whether it shall be undertaken, which work is afterwards to be performed upon honour, it has not appeared to me to be very important that the estimates should be strictly

accurate, since I have received that definition of them from the Military Board.

I enclose indents upon the stores at Seringapatam, which I beg you to lay before the Military Board.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Symons.

[895.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 26th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 25th, upon the subject of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Cutchery and Foujdarry of Seringapatam.

There is no exception whatever in the regulation which establishes those courts at Seringapatam in favour of the servants of the Rajah of Mysore, because, in fact, it is not supposed that any of them reside there; and I have to observe that to exempt them from the operation of the regulation might eventually tend to exempt from its operation every native resident on the island who should not be immediately in the pay of the Company or in that of some of their officers. I conceive, therefore, that every native residing at Seringapatam is bound to obey the laws made for the government of the place, and that those who break them are liable to the punishment which they direct, be the offenders who they may.

Having thus laid down the principle broadly, I come to consider the propriety and expediency of carrying into execution the regulation to the full extent of that principle.

The Rajah's Dewan, Purneah, resides in the fort of Seringapatam with his family and property, and almost all the principal servants of the Rajah's government reside there likewise. There is no great danger that any of these persons will offend against the laws, and it is, therefore, scarcely necessary to consider of the propriety of their being subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Foujdarry. I have no doubt whatever but that their attendants and followers must.

It is possible that, in carrying on the Rajah's government, many of his principal officers now residing in Seringapatam may have been under the necessity of seizing or of doing injury

to property ; and the persons to whom such property may have belonged may now be residents on the island of Seringapatam. It stands to reason, that although both parties would be liable to the jurisdiction of the court, it would be extremely improper for the Court of Cutchery to entertain and try a complaint against any of the Rajah's servants upon such grounds.

In the state of the connection between the island of Seringapatam and the surrounding country, it is not possible but that there must be many questions of property between the inhabitants of Seringapatam and the Rajah's government which, according to the regulation, might be brought into the Cutchery, but I conceive that the ends of justice and the object of government would not be answered if they were entertained. It is impossible in the scope of a letter to consider even generally all the questions of this kind which may arise ; and probably it would be equally impossible for government to frame a regulation which, at the same time that it would not exempt those from the jurisdiction of the court who ought to be liable to it, would provide for the inconvenience of making the Rajah's servants liable to it for acts of their government. What I should propose, therefore, to you is, that whenever a complaint is made in the Court of Cutchery against any of the Rajah's principal servants, the matter of it should be referred, through the commanding-officer, to the Resident before any farther steps are taken. Secondly, that whenever a dispute shall arise between two persons, both of whom are notoriously servants of the Rajah, that complaint shall be referred to the decision of the Rajah's tribunals, provided both parties consent. Thirdly, that when a complaint shall be made against one of the Rajah's servants (not a principal one) for an act not of government, that complaint shall be entertained and tried in the Court of Cutchery.

Having proposed to you rules for the practice of your court which are applicable to every case that is at all likely to arise, I come to consider the particular case which you have referred to me. It appears that the man in question applied to the court for redress of a grievance which he suffered, and he received it ; but he now refuses to submit to the consequences of the benefit which he has received from the law, which consequences the law itself brings upon those who benefit by it.

However much I may be inclined to gratify Bajee Rao, I cannot recommend to you to comply with his request.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Munro.

[896.]

MY DEAR MUNRO,

Seringapatam, 26th July, 1801.

The greatest number of the adherents of the "King of the World" are living here. at the stirrup, and I find them very peaceable inhabitants. It is not improbable that you will find those who reside at Coompty and Bellary equally harmless, and you will have nothing to apprehend from them provided you don't allow them to keep horses or arms, or, at all events, not to go about with arms. If you were to catch them, I don't know what you would do with them, as they are too numerous to hang, and it would be expensive to keep them in confinement.

As to Sundoor, Government must get that place ceded to them by the Mahrattas, and then we must hunt out Vencat Rao and his adherents. It is part of the Mahratta territory, and till it is ceded to us we cannot enter it with propriety; although I see clearly that the tranquillity of your government will never be secure as long as that nest for thieves exists. I am writing, however, upon a subject with which I have no concern whatever.

We are all quiet in this country, Malabar, Canara, and Soonda, excepting in Bullum, where we must settle matters by force of arms. There has been no thieving on the frontier since I was there last year, but I am afraid it will recommence soon, as I hear that a new aumildar has been appointed from Poonah, who is a proper thief.

Let me hear sometimes how you go on.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General.

[897.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 26th July, 1801.

I have received your letter of the 21st instant, and I shall consider it my duty to give every assistance in my power in

carrying on the prosecutions against the officers mentioned in your letter who are to be brought to trial. I must observe, however, that, as much of the public business of this country goes through my hands, some inconvenience and delay will be the consequence of my being obliged to attend the general court-martial daily. I hope, therefore, that as my attendance will not be necessary at all times, and as I certainly will attend whenever it may be necessary, the Commander-in-Chief will be so kind as to permit me to employ one of the gentlemen of the staff to bring forward the evidence on those occasions on which it may not be particularly necessary that I should attend, and when other public objects may claim my attention.

I beg leave to recommend that Lieutenant-Colonel ——— may be brought to trial first, Captain ——— next, and then Lieutenant-Colonel ———.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[898.]

To Major-General Brathwaite.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 27th July, 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 23rd July.

In consequence of a letter from the Chief Secretary of Government I desired Colonel Macalister to move his camp gradually towards Cheyloor, where I hope he is by this time. By all accounts, however, the cavalry will not be wanted to the eastward, and Colonel Macalister will be enabled to return northward again. He will remain at Cheyloor till further orders.

I omitted in my letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General of yesterday's date, to recommend that supernumerary members should be appointed to the court martial. My reason for recommending this is, that I know all the Bombay officers, and indeed all who come from the westward, will have no tents, and having travelled over the mountains through the rains, will be laid up with fevers as soon as they arrive here.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Robertson.

[899.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 29th July, 1801.

In consequence of the enclosed extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Military Board, dated the 7th instant, I request you will give orders that the buildings may be pulled down which are mentioned to me in Mr. Gordon's letter,

I have this day given orders to have it published by proclamation in the Fort and Ganjam, that a certain quantity of timber will be sold in the granaries on Friday, the 31st instant. You will be so kind as to have the timber in the buildings proposed to be pulled down parted off in lots, and to give orders that these lots of timber may be sold by auction on Friday to the highest bidder, and you will carry the amount to the account of the Honourable Company. The purchasers of the timber must take down the buildings, and you will be so kind as to allot to each the time at which it will be convenient that he should attend at the granaries to take away his timber.

I will give orders that persons may be allotted to you to clear away the earth, provided you can find any place in which you can put it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Haslewood.

[900.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 29th July, 1801.

The Military Board have transmitted to me a copy of your letter of the 11th instant, with directions that I should give such orders on the subject thereof as I might deem most advantageous for the service. I shall be obliged to you if you will send me a return of the grain and provisions in the garrisons under your orders, and I will make inquiries regarding the best mode of disposing of them, and will send you orders accordingly.

I beg that you will be so kind as to desire the person who commenced the building at Paughur, which you say may be completed for 67 star pagodas 6 fanams, to complete it, and the charge to that amount will be allowed upon your reporting that the building is complete. I should have sent artificers to the

garrisons under your orders, only that the Military Board have ordered them to the Ceded Districts.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[901.]

To the Hon. Henry Wellesley.

MY DEAR HENRY,

Seringapatam, 29th July, 1801.

The only paper I have to communicate to you is a memorandum of a conversation I had with Meer Allum, and of others which Ogg and I had with Seyd-oo-Dowlah, his relation, whom he sent to me.* In the course of that conversation it is very clear, upon the face of the memorandum, that he did not always say exactly what was true, and I cannot vouch for the truth of any part of the memorandum. For this reason I did not send it to the Governor-General at the time I wrote it; and the same reason operates forcibly to induce me to refrain from sending it to him now.

Upon a perusal of the memorandum you will be able, from your knowledge of the facts which have reached Bengal, to judge what part of Meer Allum's story is true and what false; and you will then be the best judge whether any part of it ought to be laid before the Governor-General. But at this distance, not knowing anything of the facts, I should be sorry to forward a complaint against any public servant which may be entirely groundless. I shall, therefore, keep the memorandum till an opportunity offers of sending it to you.

For my part, although I cannot vouch for the truth of any portion of Meer Allum's story, I believe that much of what he said to me is true; indeed I may almost say that I know it is. The treatment he has met with from the Court of Hyderabad is notorious, as is the cause of his disgrace; and I know of nothing which has happened for these many years past which has created among the Natives in general a more unfavourable impression of the British character than the transactions at Hyderabad regarding Meer Allum.

Mohamed Jung and the Court of Hyderabad were exceedingly jealous of my communications with Meer Allum, which, in fact, I could not avoid without being guilty of an

* See p. 174.

incivility, which he certainly did not deserve from me. I have reason to believe, from a letter which I received from Mofuhkar-ool-Dowlah, that they went so far as to complain at Calcutta of them, either publicly or privately. In order to avoid a repetition of them, they removed Meer Allum from Copaul when I was returning into the Dooab with the army, on my way into the Ceded Districts; they then banished him to Raichore; and I am informed that he is now at an obscure village to the eastward or northward of Hyderabad, in the jungles between that city and our Circars. This is an additional reason for which I ought to be very cautious not to bring forward complaints which may have no foundation, notwithstanding the general report and belief.

I long to hear of the Governor-General's determination in consequence of the change of the ministry.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 30th July, 1801.

[902.]

In consequence of the receipt of Lord Clive's letter of the 25th, I have written an answer to Baba Saheb, in which I have told him generally that his Lordship had approved of the answers which I had given to his different propositions; that Hooley Honore was ready to receive his family, and that if he did not approve of that place, he might name another; and that a request would be made to his Lordship to permit them to reside in it. By accounts lately received it appears that the aumildar expected from Poonah is arrived, and Baba Saheb does not think it safe for his family to remain any longer in the Savanore country.

There is an old lady here from Delhi, who has a daughter in the Mahal, and who received from Tippoo a pension of about 100 rupees *per mensem*, which she enjoyed, together with a house belonging to the Sircar, and servants, &c. &c. She has frequently brought her case before me, but I have been prevented by other matters from giving it the attention which it deserved, and she has subsisted principally upon charity since we have been in Seringapatam. I shall be obliged to you if

you will ask Lord Clive to allow me to give her a sunnud upon the Family Fund for forty rupees a month, which will be sufficient for her subsistence, and I don't think she will long be a burthen upon it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[903.]

To Captain ———.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 30th July, 1801.

I enclose you the copy of a paper which has been transmitted to me officially from the Cutchery.

I have also to inform you that I am not unacquainted with the endeavours which have been made by persons employed by you to prevent the full disclosure to the court martial expected soon to assemble here, of all the circumstances which they ought to know, as you may well suppose. It is impossible that these endeavours can be of any service to your cause, as you might have known by what has passed in consequence of similar attempts to conceal facts from the committee of which I am president; but as the individuals on whom they may be made may be actuated to try to conceal the truth, and may thereby incur the punishment which must be the consequence of perjury, it becomes my duty to desire that you will have no communication whatever with any person in the arsenal. Having perused the enclosed paper, it must occur to you that you little deserve the indulgence which I have given you to be in arrest at large, and to communicate freely with those for whom you might think proper to call; but if I find that you have any communication with persons in the arsenal, I shall be under the necessity of putting you in close arrest.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[904.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 31st July, 1801.

I enclose a letter for Major Paterson upon the subject of an order given out by you.

Although you were of opinion that that order was both con-

sistent and necessary, it was your duty to forward Major Paterson's letter, provided it did not contain anything that was improper.

It is to be supposed that the conduct of an officer is always regulated by his own notion of what is consistent and proper; and if he is not to forward the representation of an officer under his command relating to it only because that is his opinion, it cannot be expected that any representation upon the conduct of a superior officer can ever reach head quarters through the channel pointed out in the General Orders.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Paterson.

[905.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 31st July, 1801.

*I have received your letter of the 26th instant upon the subject of an order given out by Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister relating to bazaars.

Government has never given any orders regarding the conduct of bazaars, but has left them entirely under the direction of the officers commanding different bodies of troops at different times, and they hold these officers responsible that their regulations shall be such as to insure to the troops a plentiful, regular, and cheap supply of provisions.

Upon the different occasions that I have had under my immediate command bodies of troops, I have always regulated the bazaars upon the principles adopted by Lord Cornwallis and General Harris. No duties have been collected excepting upon intoxicating drugs and liquors; the sale of everything else has been free. The cutwals of the regimental bazaars have been ordered to obey the commanding officers of the regiments to which they were attached, at the same time that they were under the direction of the head cutwal in camp and the officer superintending the bazaar.

This is the system which I prefer, and shall always adopt; but I don't think it proper that I should interfere so far in a business for which Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister only is responsible, as to desire that he should adopt the system which I prefer, even although that system has the sanction of Lord

Cornwallis and General Harris. Under these circumstances, and as I don't see anything in the order by Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister which can tend to distress the troops for provisions, I must forbear to interfere upon this occasion.

In answer to the questions at the conclusion of your letter, I have to observe that you cannot be permitted to beat a *tom tom* in Colonel Macalister's camp without his permission under any circumstances; but I don't perceive anything in his order which can tend to prevent you from punishing any person under your orders according to the customs and discipline of the army. Colonel Macalister's order, with which, for the reasons above stated, I cannot interfere, provides that you are not to give any orders to bazaar men; but I don't read anything in it which has a tendency to prevent persons in his camp from purchasing provisions wherever they can find they are sold at the cheapest rate.

Having thus given an answer to the reference made by you, I have to request that if my answer be not satisfactory, you will be so kind as to refer the matter to the Commander-in-Chief; at the same time I recommend a system of conciliation rather than any further reference upon the subject from either side.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[906.]

*To William Harington, Esq.**

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st Aug., 1801.

Lieutenant Tew, of the 33rd regiment, died at Seringapatam in the month of November, 1799, and left some property, the amount of which was ascertained in the usual way, according to the Articles of War. He died without a will, and he had no children, but his father is alive and resides in Ireland. Lieutenant-Colonel Shee administered to his estate.

The father, respecting whose claim to the property, I imagine, there is no doubt, has sent me a power of attorney, a copy of which is enclosed; and I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to let me know whether Lieutenant-Colonel Shee cannot make over to me the property without registering the power of

* Banker and agent at Madras.

attorney, or whether my receipt for it at the bottom of a copy of the power of attorney will not be sufficient voucher to exonerate him from all farther claims on account of the property. My object is to save expense as much as possible.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shée.

[907.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 1st Aug., 1801.

I desired Quin to write to you yesterday regarding Tew's affairs, in consequence of a conversation which he and I had upon the subject, and I have this day received a letter from Tew's father and a power-of attorney, a copy of which is enclosed.

Tew having died intestate, and having left no children, there is no doubt whatever of the right of his father to his personal property, nor of the propriety of your delivering it to me upon the power of attorney, a copy of which is enclosed.

However, I rather believe that the power of attorney ought to be registered, and I write to Harington this day to desire that he would make inquiry at Madras upon this subject.

As to register the power of attorney will probably be expensive, I should hope that you will not require it if it should not be absolutely necessary.

My intention is to send the property home as soon as I can get it out of the hands of Messrs. Tulloh and Co. If I cannot receive it now, I shall send it home as soon as I can receive it.

I was glad to hear that you were getting on so well, and the men so healthy. Those still here are tolerably well, and very well behaved. Serjeant Jackson applied yesterday for leave to marry Mrs. Holmes. I believe that she is a well-behaved woman, and as he will certainly load himself with her, I have desired Todd to write to you to ask your permission for him to marry her.

Remember me kindly to all friends.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[908.]

To Captain ———.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd Aug., 1801.

In answer to your letter just received, I have to inform you that my letter to you of the 30th July was not occasioned by reports received only from natives. I have also to observe to you that it was not possible for me to pass over an affidavit, communicated to me as that was, and voluntarily made before an authority competent to administer an oath.

You say that you can disprove every word of that affidavit, and if you do, the swearer will certainly be punished; but I have to observe that mere assertions of the falsehood of the affidavit will not have much effect, as long as you omit to produce the paper on which it is said that you wrote after the name of Seedasheva to an effect different from that which he intended you should.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[909.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 5th Aug., 1801.

Having had a correspondence with Captain Haslewood upon the subjects mentioned in his letter to the Military Board of the 11th of July, a copy of which you transmitted to me with yours of the 24th July, I find that the great inconvenience felt at Paughur, Mudgherry, and Mergasie is the want of a proper building for the protection of the provision stores at those places from the effects of the weather. Captain Haslewood is of opinion that the only mode of disposing of the stores now damaged is by barter; but it will be useless to barter them at present for other provision stores, which must be kept in the same buildings, and it is to be expected would shortly be in the same state. ●

The troops which now occupy these three posts are two weak companies of the 1st of the 1st, and from all accounts of these forts it will require at least two battalions to defend them. The troops in them now are left there only to take care of the provisions and stores which they contain, and to prevent the forts from falling into the hands of some of the numerous Polygars

who are in their neighbourhood. As these forts are situated in a rich country, and immediately on the borders of the territories of the Rajah of Mysore and those lately ceded to the Honourable Company by the Nizam, the Board may deem it proper to give orders that buildings should be repaired or erected in each, to contain six months' provisions for the garrison which each might require, and afterwards the orders may be given to barter the unserviceable provisions now in them for serviceable ones of a kind commonly used by the Honourable Company's troops.

It is not possible to supply Captain Haslewood with artificers, as, by orders from the Military Board, those who were supernumerary to the establishment of the garrison of Seringapatam have been sent into the Ceded Districts.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[910.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 7th Aug., 1801.

I don't congratulate you upon the order which I received this morning, and which you will probably receive at the same time with this letter. You will have a tedious and disagreeable job.

However, I will do everything in my power to render your stay here as little unpleasant as possible, and with that view I propose to you to bring with you Mrs. Stevenson. Her company will give me great pleasure, and she shall inhabit her old quarters. Mrs. Lewis has frequently promised me a visit, and probably she might be induced to accompany Mrs. Stevenson upon this occasion. As for Captain Lewis, I fancy that Colonel Sartorius will want his assistance; but if he can come here, I need not add that I shall be glad to see him.

Whether you bring Mrs. Stevenson with you or not, I recommend it to you strongly not to be induced to travel without tents. Let me hear from you what assistance you will require upon the road.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[911.]

To A. Read, Esq.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 7th Aug., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 31st July.

As well as I can recollect, there is no fort at Bonawassi, and I certainly cannot recommend that at Budnaghur as a place of safety. If it be in repair, however (which I am afraid it is not), it is that kind of place that even the best troops cannot take it without guns, as we found last year. I don't think that the banditti on the frontier would ever have that assistance.

I hear that the aumildar expected from Poonah is arrived in the Savanore country, and I much fear that the system of thieving on the frontier will recommence. As both Bonawassi and Budnaghur are close upon the frontier and very near Haungul, I recommend it to you not to keep your treasury in the former at all events, and not in the latter if upon examination of the place you should think that it cannot be put in repair without incurring a large expense.

If to repair Budnaghur should require a large expense, as in various respects I think that you would find that place an inconvenient and uncomfortable dwelling, I believe the best plan for the security of your treasury would be to throw up a small redoubt at the place at which you might think it most convenient to reside.

You shall have with you any guard that you may think necessary for the safety of your treasury.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[912.]

To Captain Wilks.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 7th Aug., 1801.

Captain ——— sent to me the other day to desire that Mr. Fitzgerald might not be called from Madras to attend the court martial; but he has not consented to admit all that Mr. Fitzgerald will certainly prove, and therefore it is necessary that Mr. Fitzgerald should attend.

There is no necessity for his leaving Madras till he shall hear farther from me, and he must make his own arrangements for

coming here as fast as he can. He certainly will not be detained one moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

My reason for wishing him to appear is, that upon examining the papers I see that his evidence will tend very much to confirm that which will be given by natives; which, considering the characters of the persons of whom the court martial is composed, and the general prejudice against natives, may be very material to the conviction of Captain ———.

Captain Symons wrote a letter to government some time ago, which I forwarded, to request to know by what office the civil establishments at Seringapatam were to be paid. These establishments have been approved of.

He has money enough in his hands, and I believe the best mode would be for him to pay himself, to send his accounts to the civil Paymaster, and to give the Board of Revenue an order upon the civil Paymaster for the amount.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General.

[913.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 9th Aug., 1801.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Captain Mackay upon the subject of the care of the Honourable Company's bullocks when detached from this country, and from under his immediate charge, into other districts. I likewise enclose a copy of the order issued by me, to which Captain Mackay alludes.

I am afraid, however, that that order could not be carried into execution in other districts, or even in this under the present circumstances of the bullock department. When it was issued, the establishment of muttaseddees was much larger than it is at present. It was possible for Captain Mackay to send a muttaseddee with every detachment of bullocks, whose business it was to keep the accounts; and the officer with whom the bullocks were sent had only to see that justice was done to them, to aid in procuring money to purchase their food, and to take care that the accounts were regularly transmitted.

Since the reduction of the establishment, the number of muttaseddees allowed has been sufficient only to transact the business at the place where the largest number of the bullocks are kept,

and none can be detached. Great trouble, responsibility, and even expense would therefore be laid upon officers in command, by the order which Captain Mackay recommends.

The inconvenience, however, of which Captain Mackay complains is a real one, and, if a remedy be not found, it may be expected that such of this establishment of bullocks as may be detached from under his immediate care will suffer considerably, and will probably be ruined entirely. The only remedy which occurs to me is to allow Captain Mackay to entertain a muttaseddee for every detachment of bullocks which he will send out, and then to call upon officers in command to see that these persons do their duty, and to assist them as far as may lie in their power. The general zeal of the officers for the good of the service, and the knowledge that every officer must have that he can execute nothing for the advantage of the public, or creditable to himself, unless the cattle employed under him are in good condition, will operate powerfully to induce officers to pay attention to this object.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[914.]

To Sir William Clarke.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 11th Aug., 1801.

I have received your letters of the 23rd and 29th July.

I am very much concerned to find that the grenadier battalion is so very inefficient in proportion to its numbers. I acknowledge that from circumstances I expected that it would have been otherwise, and that I am greatly disappointed; but I hope that the other troops, for which I have authorized you to call, will make your numbers equal to what you seem to think necessary in your letter of the 29th July.

I conclude that as you are in correspondence with the Governor-General, you have made him acquainted with the situation of affairs at Goa, and that he is sufficiently apprised of the possibility of a peace between the French Republic and Portugal. If he thinks that your position is in danger, and it is an object with him that you should preserve it, he will before now have given orders to reinforce you effectually; but if he should not have given such orders, I don't think it proper that I should take upon myself to

send you more troops than I have already allotted to you to enable you to maintain your position until you can receive the orders of the Governor-General, and I don't conceive it proper that I should order you to call to Goa even those troops, as you have informed me that their coming there will be disagreeable to the Governor of Goa, and that the Governor-General is acquainted with his sentiments.

When I first wrote to you upon this subject, my object was to enable you to hold your ground till the Governor-General could receive the intelligence which had been communicated to me, and till you could receive his orders. Time enough has elapsed for this; and as the Governor-General has not given you any orders, I conclude that he does not deem your position at Goa to be very important, or that, from the appearance of the state of European politics in general, he does not like to give you orders to maintain it by force.

Upon the whole, therefore, although I deem it absolutely necessary that you should still keep your position till you can hear from the Governor-General, and I still leave at your disposal the troops which will enable you to do so, I must refer to yourself the decision on the question whether you are to call for them or not: it is a political question, with which I have nothing to do. I approve of your plan in case troops should be sent to you from Bombay, with this exception, that I recommend it to you, at all events, to try to seize Aguada by a coup de main. You will do well to write to Mr. Duncan to arrange all matters for the embarkation of the troops, in case he should receive orders to send them to Goa for the purpose of making you master of it, and for sending the Pattamar boats to Seedasheeghur. You will, of course, give your own orders to the commanding officer of the grenadier battalion regarding the time of his leaving Seedasheeghur, in case of the co-operation from Bombay to which you alluded.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Ker.

[915.]

SIR,

Seringsapatam, 11th Aug., 1801.

I have received your letters of the 29th and 31st July, and Captain West has communicated to me those written to him by

Captain Johnson on the 28th July and the 2nd instant. From a perusal of these papers, I am convinced, first, that the buildings most required at Hullihall, viz., a barrack for the artillery, an hospital, a guard-room, and barracks of arms for the natives, cannot be completed either in the manner proposed by Captain Johnson, or in that proposed by Lieutenant Frazer, in this season. Secondly, that on account of the difficulty of procuring bricks and chunam, which difficulty in regard to chunam I look upon to be insurmountable, it is more than probable that if an attempt be made to construct those buildings according to the mode proposed by Lieutenant Frazer, the troops will be again exposed to another monsoon, as the buildings will not be finished till the fair season of 1802-3, instead of in that of 1801-2.

Upon the whole, then, as the Military Board have left the decision upon this question to me, I have determined that those buildings shall be constructed according to the mode proposed by Captain Johnson. The same principle applies to the officers' guard-room, the cook-room, and necessary of the European barracks, the gun and bullock sheds, and the offices of the Adjutant and of the Quartermaster, and the barracks of the European serjeants. But I have mentioned the barracks of the artillery, the hospital, the guard-room, and the barracks of arms, as indispensably necessary; and I desire that they may be first commenced, and that it may be made certain that they will be finished for the reception of the troops at the commencement of the next monsoon, before anything is done to the other buildings last mentioned.

Having come to this decision, you will be so kind as to give orders to Captain Johnson to make all his preparations accordingly. He is immediately to take measures for cutting down the necessary quantity of teak timber for uprights, beams, rafters, &c., to collect the stores which may be necessary, and to make the tiles. As only the foundations of the walls are to be of stone, Captain Johnson will be the best judge whether to lay the stone in chunam will render the building more permanent than to lay it in mud, and I request to have his opinion upon that point. At all events it is necessary that he should prepare some chunam, as a binding to the tiles on the roofs; and you will be so kind as to give him orders accordingly. In my opinion, the magazine at Hullihall should be of a size sufficient only to hold those articles of a perishable nature which are absolutely necessary for the

garrison, and I prefer the plan proposed by Captain Johnson to that of Lieutenant Frazer for a place such as that is.

Unless a magazine such as Lieutenant Frazer proposes to build is constructed of the very best materials, it does not stand the weather even in climates where it is not so bad as it is at Hullihall; but considering the difficulty in procuring those materials at that place, and that in any event it would be necessary to throw a shed of some kind over the magazine to preserve it from the great violence of the weather, I am of opinion that it is best to build it at once according to that mode which is most likely to preserve its contents from the effects of the weather, rather than according to that which would certainly be preferable in other situations.

I beg that you will inquire from Captain Johnson whether it would not be better to place a tiled roof upon the magazine rather than a mud and stone terrace; and at all events, if he should think a mud and stone terrace absolutely necessary for the preservation of the contents of the magazine, whether he would not think it necessary to throw a shed over it. In my opinion, the foundation of the walls of the magazine ought to be laid in chunam, as the most effectual mode of preserving them and the contents of the magazine from vermin.

I beg that you will keep possession of the granary for the use of the troops, and I send orders this day to the garrison storekeeper upon that subject.

I shall report to the Military Board at Fort St. George the state of the rampart at Hullihall.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

[916.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 11th Aug., 1801.

Since I received your letter of the 14th July, and wrote to you on the 22nd July, I have had a correspondence with the officer commanding at Hullihall upon the subject of the buildings proposed to be erected at that place.

The first object of that correspondence was to ascertain whether it was possible to construct those buildings which were most necessary to the troops in such time as that they would enjoy the

benefit of them during any part of the present monsoon, either in the mode proposed by Captain Johnson, the engineer at Hullihall, or in that proposed by Lieutenant Frazer.

If it should turn out that these buildings could not be constructed in this season, the next object was to ascertain whether the materials could be procured which would be necessary to construct them in the mode proposed by Lieutenant Frazer, and preferred by the Military Board.

I have the honour to enclose copies of letters received from Major Ker and Captain Johnson, which will make known to the Military Board the result of my inquiries upon these points.

In consequence of the receipt of these letters, by which it appears that there will be great difficulty in procuring brick and chunam at Hullihall, which difficulty regarding chunam appears almost insurmountable in consequence of the great want of carriage on all the western side of the Peninsula, and as I think it certain that it would operate so as to keep the troops without cover during another monsoon, I have given orders that Captain Johnson may make all the preparations which are necessary for the construction of the buildings which are most requisite, according to the plans and estimates submitted by him to the Military Board.

I have also desired that he may prepare chunam for binding the tiled roofs, as proposed by Lieutenant Frazer, and for laying the foundation of all the buildings in stone and chunam, if he should be of opinion that it would render them more permanent, and that it will not delay them in such manner as that the troops will not enjoy the advantage of them in the next monsoon. I imagine that it will be possible to procure a sufficiency of chunam for these purposes.

I beg to draw the attention of the Military Board to the report made by Major Ker and Captain Johnson of the state of the rampart at Hullihall. My letters to the Military Board of the 27th of October and 30th of November last will show, in some degree, the importance of that post. It is distant from the Mahratta frontier about four miles, and about twenty-four from their fort at Darwar. Bad as the post is, it is the best in the province of Soonda, in the most wholesome situation and the most convenient for a communication with the western coast. As it is absolutely necessary that we should have some troops in Soonda, as troops at such a distance from support must have some strong hold, and as this post appears to be the best, I beg

leave to recommend that it may have a thorough repair, and may be put in such a state as to be in safety from the attempts, at least, of any Native power.

I enclose a bill for a bullock-shed at Hullihall, built by order of the Military Board.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To J. H. Piele, Esq.

[917.]

MY DEAR PIELE,

Seringapatam, 12th Aug., 1801.

There is some difference between the sum proposed by Purneah to be given to the persons attached to the factory at Cutch who brought here the presents intended for Zemaun Shah, and that which I proposed should be given to them. I sent for them again this morning and examined them particularly regarding their claim, which it appears depends upon the following circumstances.

They were paid by Mr. Duncan their own salaries and all the expenses attending the factory to the end of March, being a sum amounting to between 7000 and 8000 rupees. Mr. Duncan ordered them to come with the presents, and told them that they would receive here farther orders; but that if their services were not wanted, they were to return to Bombay.

They arrived here some time in May, and have been here ever since; and they claim their salaries for the months of April, May, June, and July, during which they were on their journey, or have been waiting here.

Their salaries are, monthly :

For one head man (whose name I don't know) ..	100 rupees.
Shukur Oollah Khan	50 "
A head moonshee	25 "
Another moonshee	15 "
Five Sepoys, 10 rupees each	50 "

240 rupees.

They had formerly seven Sepoys, but two of them are dead : therefore they claim only for five.

These two Sepoys make the difference between this sum and that which I have before mentioned to you.

Besides the pay above-mentioned for four months, which I certainly think is due to them, they ought to get the pay of another month to take them back to Bombay. You will observe that if you don't decide upon this point soon, you will have to give them another month's pay, viz., that for August, besides the advance to take them to Bombay.

Let me know all the circumstances of the complaint against the officer who shot the horse, particularly at what time he went to the Carnatic.

No officer of pioneers has gone down that road. The pioneers went by the Gudjelhatty Pass.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[918.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Seringapatam, 14th Aug., 1801.

The subject on which you have communicated to me in your letter of the 9th well deserves all the consideration which you have given to it.* I acknowledge that I never considered it in

* *Josiah Webbe, Esq., to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

Fort St. George, 9th Aug., 1801.

(Received 13th Aug., 1801.)

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Looking to the possible terms on which peace may be established in Europe, I stated to Lord Wellesley during my residence at Barrackpoor, as a mere suggestion, the expediency of destroying the fort of Seringapatam. The question arising from the proposition appeared to be new to his Lordship, and when I was taking leave he desired me to send him a memorandum on the subject. I had, in consequence, written a part of it, when the death of the Nabob involved me in so much business that I had no time to complete it nor to mention it to you. I finished the enclosed memorandum within these few days, and have transmitted a copy of it to Lord Wellesley. I had also mentioned the subject to Close, who wrote a short memorandum on my paper, which I have also transmitted to Lord Wellesley. The Governor-General will, of course, be desirous of knowing your sentiments on a point of so much importance; and whether you concur in my opinion or differ from my argument, you will probably consider it right to communicate your ideas to his Lordship, as I informed him that I should send the paper to you. In the meanwhile, I hope you will consider it contains sufficient reason for suspending all further expense in the repair of Seringapatam, and I have urged to Lord Wellesley the inconvenience of suspending the repair, as an additional reason for hastening his determination of the question. Pray return the memorandum.

I was much vexed, on looking over some ordinary papers (which I had

the light in which you have placed it; but I will turn it over in my mind, and I will let you know what I may think of your proposition. I now return your memorandum.

There is no doubt whatever of the propriety of putting a stop to all reform of the works till the question regarding the place is decided; indeed I imagined that a doubt regarding our retaining possession of it at a peace was the cause of stopping the work when you returned from Bengal.

I am obliged to you for the trouble you took regarding my allowance. I certainly should have been glad to have been spared from the disagreeable necessity of applying for it; but as my letter to the Paymaster is gone before government, I believe the best thing to do will be to send it to the Governor-General.

I have in my possession an order to take from the Paymaster at Batavia or at the Mauritius such sums of money as I might require for my expenses; in which order it is stated that the sums which I should take in consequence would be subtracted from the allowance which the Governor-General should grant me thereafter. Of course this order was of no avail, as I never went either to the Mauritius or to Batavia.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Symons.

[919.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 15th Aug., 1801.

I have received your letter, and shall order the mortars, the flag and the guard to be taken away from the Chandavanum

disregarded during the settlement of the Nabob's affairs), to find, by a letter from the auditor, that your allowances had been retrenched. In the critical state of things in Mysore when you left it, I considered it of importance to conciliate Stevenson's mind by continuing to him the table-allowance which had been granted to you; and with respect to yourself, I concluded that the Governor-General would appoint a proper allowance for you during your absence. But the very day I heard in Bengal of your intention to return from Bombay to Mysore, I wrote a letter to explain to Lord Clive the propriety of restoring your allowances, and requested that he would issue an order at once to prevent the disagreeable occurrence which has actually happened. I was the more anxious that you should feel no annoyance on this account from the unpleasant circumstances attending the change of Lord Wellesley's plan with respect to the expedition; but I find that my letter has been totally disregarded, and I have only to express to you my regret that I had so little influence.

Yours always most sincerely,

J. WEBBE.

forthwith, and shall order Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon to use only the road which is on the right of the nullah.

As, however, it may be necessary hereafter to use that ground for mortar practice, and for the trial of powder, for which there is no sufficient space besides in the Company's territories, I shall be obliged to you if you will desire the ryots to leave in the ground the marks which are placed in it as the measurement of the distance; also if you will desire them to leave uncultivated three feet on each side of the line from the present situation of the mortar to the flagstaff, on which line the marks are placed.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see the whole of the island of Seringapatam under cultivation, and I do not apprehend that any inconvenience would be felt by the troops from the cultivation of dry grain within the lines. But you must perceive that a great portion of that space is required for exercise ground, other parts are taken up by brick kilns or kilns for burning chunam, others by huts belonging to the native hospital, and people or cattle are perpetually passing over the whole of it. Under these circumstances I apprehend that loss only would be the result of an attempt to cultivate any part within the lines.

However, you must be the best judge upon this point; and if you will be so kind as to point out any particular part which you would wish to cultivate, I will let you know whether that part can be wanted for an exercise ground for the troops, or for any purpose tending to their convenience.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[920.]

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th Aug., 1801.

I enclose the proceedings on a trial in the Court of Foujdarry at Seringapatam, of four thieves taken in the village Kenagoor in this neighbourhood by permission of the deputy of the Dewan, residing at this place.

The sentence on one of these thieves is that he should suffer death; and I beg leave to recommend that this sentence should be confirmed. He is a notorious thief, and is the head of a gang that has long infested this place, and the neighbourhood of the British camps when the troops have been in the field.

An example of the kind is wanting here on account of the facility with which offenders of this description avoid all punishment by passing the river into the Rajah's territories.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Pierce.

[921.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th Aug., 1801.

I wrote to General Brathwaite on the 27th of July, to recommend that supernumerary members should be appointed to the court martial, as I knew that all those on the western coast would start without tents (in the Bombay style), would travel over the hills in the midst of the rains, and would probably be laid up with fevers on their arrival. I have received accounts of their swimming from the coast, and they have written to me to request that tents may be sent to meet them. Tents will go to-morrow, but still I don't expect that they will avoid the usual consequences of exposing themselves to the weather at this severe season.

I shall therefore be obliged to you if you will urge General Stuart to add some supernumerary members to the court martial.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[922.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 20th Aug., 1801.

I have to accuse myself of inattention in omitting to answer your letters, copies of which you enclosed in that of the 10th inst.; but I hope you will excuse me when you will recollect that I have much occupation, and when you learn that although I did not answer your letter, I was not inattentive to its contents, and that I did what you desired.

In answer to your letter of the 11th May, I have to tell you that I have the power to allow you to go to Bombay, and that you have my permission to go whenever you please after Colonel

Stevenson will have returned from Seringapatam. Although he has plenty of occupation here, I think it probable that he will be able to return to Malabar about the time that the season for sailing up the coast will be favourable.

I desired Colonel Stevenson to give orders that Captain Moncrieff might be returned absent from his corps by my leave, for the benefit of his health, till the rains should be concluded. I imagine that Colonel Stevenson has attended to this paragraph of one of my letters to him; but if he should not have done so, I beg that you will give the necessary orders, and that you will write publicly to Captain Moncrieff to inform him that I expect that he will join his corps in Malabar as soon as the season will permit. I shall write to Mr. Duncan upon the subject.

I don't know whether Captain Johnson will come to the coast. I rather believe that matters at Hullihall are not in the state of forwardness he expected, and that he will be obliged to remain there during a great part, if not during the whole of the next fair season.

When you will go to Bombay, I shall of course report your departure to the government of Fort St. George, but it is not necessary that you should have their prior sanction. I shall always be obliged to you for your letters, whether from Bombay or the coast. But you are not gone yet, and will not be able to go for some time.

I hope that you will keep the Rajah and our troops in constant motion during Colonel Stevenson's absence. It would be a fine thing if the war commenced by you, and carried on, under such circumstances as have occurred, by him, should at last be brought to a successful conclusion by the capture of the Rajah's person by you. You would then go to Bombay with flying colours, and might sit down there contented after having succeeded in the destruction of one of the most formidable enemies that the Company has ever had.

Pray present my best compliments to Mrs. Sartorius.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

[923.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 20th Aug., 1801.

In answer to your letter of the 14th August, I have to inform you that I think it best to omit taking any steps regarding the provision stores at Paughur, Mudgherry, and Mergasie, till the Board shall have determined upon the buildings at those places.

The stores now in them must eventually be disposed of; but they can be disposed of only by barter. If other stores were now laid in, they would be unserviceable from the same cause (the badness and insufficiency of the store houses), by the time that the Board will have come to its determination, and they would be to be replaced again by barter. The Company would lose by this double exchange; and as it is not intended at present to place garrisons in those forts, it does not appear necessary that they should be provided with provision stores.

In consequence of the former orders of the Military Board, I have given directions that the building at Paughur, reported by Captain Haslewood to be nearly complete, should be finished.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

[924.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 24th Aug., 1801.

I am obliged to you for your letters of the 31st July and 3rd August, and I congratulate you most sincerely upon the good news which they contain, as well as upon that which will have reached you from our side of India. There is every reason now to hope not only for a peace, but for one which will be honourable and secure, of which we had but little prospect some time ago.

If I could give you any certain information upon the subject of Bombay, I would do so with the greatest pleasure. The Governor-General's first notion was, I believe, to abolish the government of Bombay, to place the territories which had been under its management under that of the government of Madras, and that the settlement itself, the arsenal, Surat, and the inferior residencies should come under the government of Bengal, and be governed as Prince of Wales's Island and Bencoolen are. It appears that the Court of Directors have adopted only half the plan.

The principle of the Governor-General's plan was economy as well as the supposed expediency of submitting to the government of Fort St. George the territories in the Peninsula, which joined so well with those already under its government or influence. The economical part of the plan has not been adopted, and it is not improbable but that the Governor-General may have urged it again, and pressed it particularly in that point of view on the attention of the Court of Directors, and that eventually it may be adopted. I know that the whole of the Governor-General's first plan had been approved of by the King's ministers, and that everything had been settled to bring it before Parliament; and it was not brought forward because the Court of Directors objected to it, and probably would have opposed it in the House of Commons. As the expenses in India have lately grown to a great degree, and as there has been a general distress for money in all the settlements, it is not improbable but that the Directors may have been shaken in their first opinion; or that even if they should still retain it, the King's ministers may be determined to carry this plan through notwithstanding their opposition.

I don't think there is any reason to believe that the Governor-General has altered his notions, although I have more than once stated to him my sense of the inconveniences which would be the result of the abolition of the government of Bombay; and if he still retains his opinions, it is almost certain that he will have pressed them again upon the Court of Directors.

I was concerned to read your account of your own situation. There is, however, one thing very certain, and that is, that if the government of Bombay should be abolished, your services in it cannot pass unnoticed and unrewarded.

It occurs to me, that if you are desirous of returning to Benares,* that arrangement could at all events be settled for you in case of the abolition of the government of Bombay, independently of the reward of your services which you would meet with from the Court of Directors. You have certainly some friend in Bengal through whose means you might make known your wishes upon this subject to the Governor-General, and I have not a doubt but that if he should be made acquainted with them, nothing would prevent him from gratifying them. I mention this mode of effecting what you wish, because I know

* Mr. Duncan had been for several years in charge of the district of Benares under the control of the Bengal government.

the delicacy which you would feel in stating any wish to the Governor-General himself which would have a reference to a plan regarding your government which he should not have communicated to you. If you should not approve of this mode of proceeding, and would prefer that I should take a mode of acquainting him that I know that you have such a wish, I will do so.

At all events, for the sake of the public as well as yourself, it will be unfortunate if the Governor-General does not know that you have this wish ; as I am convinced that if he should not be made acquainted with it, he will never think of offering you the situation which you held for so many years, and so long ago, when your government shall be discontinued. In case I should meet with any more Hindu papers, I will send them to you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[925.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 29th Aug., 1801.

Colonel Stevenson has communicated to me your letter of the 24th instant with its enclosures, which I now return to you.

The orders of the Commander-in-Chief, which require that letters for the superior authorities in the army shall go through certain channels, render it necessary that when an officer shall think it proper to decline to forward letters to head-quarters, he shall state his reasons for so doing ; and I conceive that the only good reason for declining to forward letters to head-quarters would be that they are improper. I cannot say this of the letters from Lieutenant Bentley ; although I think it desirable for many other reasons that these papers should not go before the Military Board. I therefore beg that you will desire him to withdraw them ; but if he still persists in his determination to forward them, I shall transmit them.

The principal points urged in Lieutenant Bentley's letters are, the discharge of his establishment, the possibility that Captain Johnson may be appointed to take charge of the works of Cannanore when you will withdraw to Bombay, and the impropriety of the mode proposed by you of repairing part of the works of Cannanore which have given way.

In regard to the first point, I have to observe that the Military Board has determined, after a consideration of the works which are likely to be carried on, that there shall be only one establishment in Malabar. One establishment is therefore to be discharged, and the question is whether it shall be the establishment attached to you, or that attached to Lieutenant Bentley. Upon this question I should have no difficulty in deciding that it ought to be referred to the commanding officer upon the spot, and I conclude that he would give orders to the senior engineer to discharge that establishment which he should think would render least, and to keep that which would render most, service to the public.

In regard to the second point, I have to observe that the Military Board have not the power from government to appoint an officer to take charge of the works of Cannanore; and there does not appear any occasion for referring to them upon that subject. In a selection of an officer for that situation, out of two so well qualified as Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Bentley are, government would probably be guided in a great measure by the recommendation of the senior engineer in Malabar, under whose orders it appears that both these officers are.

In regard to the third point, I observe that you made a report to the Military Board upon the subject of the damage sustained by the works at Cannanore, and at the same time you proposed a mode of repairing it. Your account of the extent of the damage differs but little from that of Lieutenant Bentley, although he does not agree in opinion with you regarding the mode of repairing it. The Military Board, however, having considered your proposal, have adopted it, and have ordered it to be carried into execution. I don't expect that they will depart from the resolution to which they have come upon this subject, upon a perusal of the remonstrance from Lieutenant Bentley.

In this remonstrance Lieutenant Bentley states his opinion that even after the work in question will have been repaired according to the best mode, that proposed by himself, the defences of Cannanore will be very incomplete and imperfect; an opinion in which you appear to agree, and in which I join most cordially. But if that is the case, it surely follows that the least expensive mode of repairing the work in question ought to be adopted, and generally speaking that the expenses attending that place ought to be reduced as low as possible.

Upon the whole I am of opinion that it is best not to forward these letters to the Military Board, and I shall be glad to hear from you that they are withdrawn.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[926.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 6th Sept., 1801.

I beg that you will give leave to Captain Bruce to go to Bombay. I have forwarded the certificate of his bad state of health to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, and have stated my acquiescence in his departure to Europe, should that be necessary for his recovery.

I have forwarded to be laid before the Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George and the government the reference which you sent to me from Major Gray, and that which you sent to Colonel Stevenson from Captain Gifford.

I am glad to find by your letter of the 30th of August that you have a prospect of catching the rebellious Rajah. The question in regard to opening the road upon which you propose to employ the pioneers depends upon the urgency of that work compared with others which Colonel Stevenson recommends should be undertaken, viz., to repair the damage done by the weather to the Peria Pass, to complete the Tambercherry Pass, and to cut a road as near the hills as possible from Canote to the Tambercherry Pass.

I cannot think it necessary either to establish the posts or to cut the road which you propose in order to enable you to pursue the Rajah wherever he may go, as experience has proved that our troops can go wherever he can. When the Rajah had the upper hand, and when we found that we could not move from one place to another without a vast loss in men, it was necessary to open roads everywhere, and to establish posts upon them; but that system and our greater strength having given us the upper hand, the Rajah being now a fugitive, attended only by a few followers, the same precautions are no longer necessary; and as the operations which you propose would inevitably point out the line on which you would have thought of

acting, they would impede rather than accelerate the accomplishment of the only object which we ought to have in view. This object is the apprehension of the Rajah's person, which can be effected only by the number of our detachments and the activity of their movements. But if more posts are to be occupied, fewer troops can be employed in detachments; and if roads are to be made before the troops move, the pursuit will be an endless one.

It may be necessary, however, upon other grounds to open the road which you propose, and I can have no objection to it if that work be preferred to the others above mentioned. I only protest against it as a measure to enable the troops to perform the operation which you have in view, in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Burrowes; and, at all events, I hope that you will not occupy any more posts.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[927.]

To J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 8th Sept., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 2nd instant,* and at the same time I received one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan, in

* *J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore.*

SIR,

Mangalore, 2nd Sept., 1801.

A marauder, of the name of Suncana, who took refuge in the Bul Rajah's country about two years ago, and who at that time, as also last year, headed a set of plunderers into the Currup talook, and carried off the moveable property of many of the ryots, has again commenced his predatory habits in the same quarter by seizing and carrying away several of the inhabitants. The others, especially in these villages bordering on the Ghauts, are consequently in considerable alarm, and the more so from this miscreant having left word in the last village he plundered that he intended attacking them in several other places.

The tahsildar has two hundred peons under his orders, a portion of whom are stationed in the chief roads leading from the Bul country; but there are other bye-paths, by which the marauders enter the talook and evade their vigilance. The peons, could their steadiness be relied on, would be fully sufficient to repel the despicable rabble they are to act against, but as yet I have had no opportunity of witnessing their conduct. Fearful, therefore, of their inefficiency, and knowing that if these predatory incursions are not checked in the beginning they frequently become seriously destructive to the country, I have thought it right to request Colonel Mignan to send such a detachment as he may think sufficient into the talook, to assist the tahsildar in repelling

which he has informed me that he had complied with your requisition to the extent of 100 men. I write by this day's post to Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan to request that he will attend to your wishes upon this subject to such farther extent as he may find practicable.

I recommend it to you to be cautious in sending your peons into the country of the Bul Rajah. It is naturally a very strong country, and the Rajah has many followers and adherents. He has hitherto withstood all the efforts of the Mysore government to subdue him; and our own troops even had but partial success in their attack upon him, although they were in much larger numbers than can now be spared from this country or from Canara for this service. I recommend therefore that your efforts should be confined to the defence of the persons and property of the Honourable Company's subjects in Canara against the rabble who issue from the Bul country, and that any offensive enterprise should not go far beyond the borders.

I shall be happy to hear from you upon all occasions on which you think that I can give any assistance in preserving the peace of the district under your charge, and you will always find me ready to give you the assistance which may be in my power.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[928.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th Sept., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 8th. I had before received intimation from Mr. Ravenshaw of the irruption from Bullum

the miscreants, seizing them, if possible, and in restoring quiet to that part of the country now in alarm.

As the marauders generally assemble for their night's incursion at some convenient spot on the borders of the talook, many opportunities may offer of attacking them to advantage. I could wish, therefore, to know whether you think it would be prudent to embrace them, or for me to allow the peons to follow the miscreants into the Bul Rajah's country, and seize them there, if possible.

Having heard that the Resident in Mysore is not now on the spot, I have deemed it right to represent these circumstances to you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. RAVENSHAW, Collector.

into the province of Canara, and I had recommended to Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan to keep as respectable a force as possible in the talook which had been disturbed.

I recommend that after having ascertained the guilt of the rebel Madatil Edatil Coran Nambier and of his follower Cooliatoor Canner, those two men should be executed according to the orders and authorities from government in that part of the province of Malabar in which their public execution is most likely to have an effect upon the minds of the inhabitants.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[929.]

To Colonel Sartorius.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 20th Sept., 1801.

I have this morning received your letter of the 14th. I am concerned that the troops were disappointed in their expectations of success in the late pursuit of the rebellious Rajah ; but I am very confident that everything that was possible was done by them, and the officers who commanded them.

My letter of the 6th instant contained in general terms my opinion upon the subject of opening more roads, and establishing more posts upon them, with a view to the particular purpose of the pursuit of the Rajah then in agitation. There is no doubt whatever but that the greater the number of roads the better for us ; but I recommended to you to consider, before you opened another road, whether it would not be more advantageous to the cause to repair those already made, and to make the road along the foot of the Ghauts which had been recommended by Colonel Stevenson. Upon this subject I gave no opinion, but referred the question entirely to yours.

I beg to take this opportunity of assuring you that I am very confident that you will do everything in your power to forward the service while the conduct of it remains in your hands, and that I am perfectly satisfied with the instructions which you have given to Lieutenant Williams in regard to the particular service now under consideration.

The nephews of the Pyche Rajah (his sister's sons) are his heirs by the laws of the Nairs ; whether those now in our power are, so or not is a question which I apprehend cannot be

determined at present. But the want of information upon this subject is alone a sufficient reason for detaining these young men, and for keeping them in security. In this part of India there have been such frequent instances of bribes having been received by Native officers and non-commissioned officers in command of guards in charge of prisoners of this description to allow them to escape, that I have determined never to keep a state prisoner excepting in irons, particularly if it should not be possible to relieve the guard in charge of the prisoner daily. I recommend this subject to your consideration.

I beg to know from you what sum you would think sufficient for the subsistence of these two young men, and I will authorize you in orders to pay it to them by means of the staff officer of Cannanore.

I approve of the release of the five men mentioned in the letter from Mr. Hodgson, a copy of which you have enclosed.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the President of the General Court Martial.

[930.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st Sept., 1801.

In consequence of what passed at the court martial on Thursday the 17th instant, of the system which was then developed by Serjeant Halpine, of the mode of drilling witnesses which had been in use, of which system the court martial had experienced the effects in the preceding trial of Lieutenant-Colonel ———, I am induced to request you to urge the court martial to take some steps to prevent a continuance of this same evil.

I have frequently stated to the court martial that I had intelligence of the improper practices of those to be tried in regard to the witnesses; at last those practices have come regularly before them, and have been proved by the oath of a man on whom they have been attempted. Although it is true that the person of whom the complaint was made on the 17th instant is no longer under trial, there is nothing to prevent him from assisting the other officers to be tried, and from following the same system in regard to the witnesses to be produced at their trials to which it appears he adhered at his own. Under these

circumstances I cannot but look to the probable event of those trials with an anxiety proportionate to the trust which has been placed in me to bring forward the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and to the risk which I feel conscious, and which it has been proved the prosecution on Lieutenant-Colonel ——'s trial incurred, in consequence of the system of which I am complaining. In fact as long as this system exists it is impossible to be certain of the event of any trial, whatever may be the evidence to be produced at it, or that any court, however good its intentions, can administer strict justice.

I understand the administration of justice to be the decision of a competent tribunal upon any question, after a complete knowledge of its merits, by an examination of witnesses upon oath in order to come at the truth. Truth then is the foundation upon which the whole superstructure is built; but if, by the introduction of such a system as that of which I complain, the truth cannot be attained, it is obvious that the administration of justice becomes impracticable, and is at an end.

I am aware how delicate the situation of the court martial is, and how anxious its members must be to avoid doing anything which can appear like harshness; but when the fundamentals of justice are attacked (as I believe no man will now deny), something more than appearance must be consulted; and it becomes necessary that the court martial should either put a stop to this system, or make up their minds to incur the risk of the evil to which I have above alluded.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[931.]

To A. Read, Esq.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 27th Sept., 1801.

I have received the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to put in arrest Lieutenant ——, of the 1st. battalion — Bombay regiment, upon charges to be framed on your letter of the 24th August to Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan, and to assemble a court martial for his trial at such place as may be most convenient. The Commander-in-Chief, however, has desired that Lieutenant —— may not be charged with the murder of Bascar, as he conceives that if it appear upon the trial before the court

martial that the death of this man is to be attributed to the beating received under the orders of Lieutenant —, his conduct in that respect will be taken cognizance of by the civil tribunal.

I enclose a copy of the charges upon which Lieutenant — will be tried, and I shall be obliged to you if you will give orders that all the witnesses may attend the general court martial. It will assemble at Seedasheeghur on the 27th of October.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

[932.]

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Seringapatam, 27th Sept., 1801.

I have been so much occupied with the prosecution of the three culprits at the court martial that I have not had time to write to you lately, but indeed matters have gone on so quietly everywhere in this country and in the court that I have had nothing to tell you which could interest you.

I hear that the arrangement so long in contemplation for Malabar has been carried into execution, upon which I congratulate you. I understand, however, that one of the gentlemen, Mr. Meate, for whom a situation is provided under the new arrangement, does not propose to remain in Malabar: in that case I wish to recommend you Mr. Wilson, who has been for some time in Cotiote, in charge of that district, and is the only man in Malabar who has, I believe, any knowledge of the language of the natives. He has been particularly useful in all the military operations, and has almost always accompanied even the smallest detachments of the troops to assist the officer as an interpreter, and with the intelligence which, as collector, he has been enabled to obtain.

* The objection to him is, that he is a surgeon on the establishment, but you will be the best judge whether that objection is so powerful as to supersede all the considerations of the advantage to be derived from still employing him as a collector.

I enclose you a letter from Captain —,* of the Bombay Marine, to which I shall be obliged to you if you will pay attention, in case of the want of a person of his description. I was

* Name illegible in manuscript.

for some time in his cruiser, and was induced to recommend him particularly to Mr. Duncan at Bombay. Malcolm is acquainted with him, and will let you know the kind of man he is.

I regret exceedingly Close's departure from this country. I don't know why he should prefer Poonah, but I am convinced that matters will never go on so well in this country as they have under his management.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[933.]

To J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 28th Sept., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 20th instant.* The recommendation which I gave you on the 8th instant was founded on

* *J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore.*

SIR,

Mangalore, 20th Sept., 1801.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 8th instant. From accounts since received from the tahsildar of the Currup talook, it would appear the Bul Bajah did not sanction in any way the predatory incursions made into Canara by the freebooter Suncana, but on the contrary, that when he heard the cause of a detachment of the Honourable Company's troops approaching his frontier he ordered him to be seized and put in irons. It does not, however, appear he has been taken. The tahsildar has, by my orders, sent other hircarrahs to gain intelligence of this marauder's motions, and when they return, a consideration of the different reports may enable us to judge somewhat correctly of his real intentions and situation.

Knowing the character and habits of Suncana as the Bul Rajah must, I do not conceive that he could be so entirely ignorant of his intended proceedings when he came below the Ghauts, as he would wish it now to appear. From the little knowledge I have been able to acquire of these characters, I apprehend the Bul Rajah was, if not the indicator, at least the indirect abettor of Suncana's actions; but being anxious, as I am informed he is, to have it appear he is no enemy to the Honourable Company, he has gone through the sham ceremony of ordering that freebooter into confinement.

The bounds of the Bul country are advanced about three miles below the Ghaut into Canara, though the Ghaut itself was, no doubt, the original boundary. The Rajah has no force assembled below but Suncana's, which I believe to be small. It was for this reason I hinted at allowing the peons to attack or follow them there; but even this ought not to be attempted except with an almost certainty of success, and probably, for the reasons you have stated, not at all.

The inhabitants of Canara, particularly the cultivating class, are so very sensible of the advantages they enjoy under the protection of the Honourable Company, that I have no fear of their deviating from their allegiance, and

the notion that the Ghauts were the borders of the country of the Bul Polygar. It is evident that if his country extend below the Ghauts, it cannot be so strong there as that which I have seen, and in which he has opposed with success the whole power of this government for nearly two years. If you find, therefore, that any encouragement is given to the marauder Suncana by the Bul Rajah, there can be no reason why you should not follow him into the territories of the Rajah, at least as far as it may be safe for you to send the troops and peons; and I should imagine that there would be no risk in sending them as far as the Ghauts.

However, if you find that the Bul Rajah prevents the depredations of Suncana, as your only object is to preserve in tranquillity your own districts, I believe it would be best not to send any people from Canara into the Rajah's districts below the Ghauts, at least not until we shall be enabled to make such an attack upon him as will certainly bring him under the subjection of this government. But if he protects or does not restrain Suncana, there can be no reason for not entering his districts excepting that which I mentioned in my letter of the 8th instant, viz., the strength of his country.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To W. H. Gordon, Esq.

[934.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 27th September, in answer to which I have to inform you that I landed at Cannanore on the 28th April, and was appointed by government on that same day to resume my command in this country, and that I did resume it.

The retrenchment against me consequently for 300 pagodas for half the month of May must be a mistake, and I do not con-

doubt not but the few discontented may be easily governed under a vigilant administration, in endeavouring to adopt which I shall always feel confidence from the very liberal promise you have made of assistance in preserving the peace of the district intrusted to my charge.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN G. RAVENSHAW, Collector.

ceive that I can sign a bill for the same sum on account of the secret expedition, as, in fact, I was within my district, and in the exercise of my command within it, before the period for which the retrenchment was made.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[935.]

To Major Paterson.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 1st Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 26th September, and I am concerned that the weather should be so unfavourable ; but there is reason to hope that it will soon clear up.

I am apprehensive that the Commander-in-Chief will not approve of your proposal to relieve by detail the troop of the 19th dragoons stationed at Vellore, as it will be necessary that the men going for the relief, and those returning to the regiment when relieved, should march through the country without officers, of which the Commander-in-Chief will not approve. I rather recommend it to you to make up the clothing for the men of the detached troop in sizes, and to send it to them, when made, with a tailor who can make it fit exactly.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[936.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shee.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 2nd Oct., 1801.

I have been so much occupied by the trials of the culprits at this place that I have not had time to write to you lately, but I have now got a respite. You will see in the General Orders the event of the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel ——— ; that of Captain ——— is likewise gone up to Madras ; and the prosecution on that of Lieutenant-Colonel ——— is closed, and he is to make his defence on Tuesday next. I do not expect that these gentlemen will come off better than the first.

I was in hopes to have heard from you before now about Tew's affairs, as I wished to send home his money, or at least an account of it, by the ships to be despatched in this month. If

you write to me immediately upon the receipt of this letter, it is possible that I may still be in time, which is certainly very desirable for the poor old father.

I wish to have your opinion upon the subject of two officers in the 33rd regiment, Lieutenants Hook and Stewart, who, I understand, are as black as my hat; at least I am told so by Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, in whose garrison of Poonamallee they were quartered for some time. I am also informed that one of them, Lieutenant Hook, says that he contrived to avoid showing himself at the War Office or to the Duke of York; and I am sure he must have equally avoided Lord Cornwallis. Without having any prejudice against half-castè men, who, I dare say, may be intrinsically as good as others, I have a strong objection to a black face in an European corps in this country; and I think that, if these gentry are of the colour that I hear they are, it is not proper that they should be allowed to remain in the 33rd regiment, at least without the particular orders of the Commander-in-Chief upon the subject. My present opinion is, that they ought to be reported to the Commander-in-Chief, and that they ought to be made to show themselves at the Adjutant-General's office; and after this inspection, if the Commander-in-Chief thinks it proper that they should continue to be officers, it is his affair, and not ours.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General, King's Troops.

[937.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd Oct., 1801.

I have been informed that two officers, Lieutenant Hook and Lieutenant Stewart, who have lately come out from England to join the 33rd regiment, are half-caste or men of colour. I do not understand that they were recommended for their commissions in the 33rd regiment by Colonel Marquess Cornwallis, or that they ever appeared at the War Office or the office of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and it is probable that their appearance and their consequent unfitness for the service, particularly in this country, are not known.

I have, therefore, thought it proper to report the circum-

stance to you for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that these gentlemen may be ordered to show themselves at your office, so that the fact above-mentioned being ascertained, the Commander-in-Chief may have an opportunity of giving such orders regarding them as he may think proper.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[938.]

To Sir William Clarke.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd Oct., 1801.

You will probably have been informed that his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General has been pleased to give his consent to the marriage of the Rajah of Soonda with the daughter of the Rajah of Koorg, and that his Lordship has been induced, at the request of the Rajah of Koorg, to urge the Governor of Goa to permit the Rajah of Soonda to go into Koorg for the purpose of celebrating this marriage.

This letter will be delivered to you by some of the servants and a party of troops belonging to the Rajah of Koorg, whom he sends to Goa for the purpose of escorting the Rajah of Soonda to his country; and I shall be obliged to you if you will show them every attention during their stay at Goa, and if you will urge the Governor of Goa to delay their return to their master with the Rajah of Soonda as little as may be practicable.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[939.] *To the Officers Commanding the different Posts and Cantonments of Troops in the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.*

SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd Oct., 1801.

This letter will be delivered to you by a servant of the Rajah of Koorg's, who is going to Goa with a party of the Rajah's troops, in order to escort the Rajah of Soonda from thence into Koorg. I request you to pay every attention to this party of troops, and the persons with them, and to facilitate their passage through the territories of the Company as much as may be in

your power. You will be so kind as to send a trusty Native non-commissioned officer with them from post to post.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[940.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 5th Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 29th September. As I learn from Colonel Stevenson that a mode has been established in Malabar of providing with food and clothing all the prisoners that may be taken, I think it best that mode should be adhered to in providing the same articles for the nephews of the Pyche Rajah, and that they should be kept in security with the other prisoners.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Sartorius.

[941.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 9th Oct., 1801.

I have taken into consideration your letter of the 30th September, and the papers enclosed. If the name of Madatil Edatil Coran be upon the list of proscribed persons, he ought to be executed: if it be not, he ought to be pardoned entirely. I understand that the lists of proscribed persons were made out after the utmost deliberation, and that they were proclaimed and published to the country. To pardon a person whose name is upon them would be a departure from a system adopted without any good reason for such departure: at the same time that it appears that to banish one of them, although it would be considered by the banished person as a punishment worse than death, would not have the effect upon the others which all punishments ought to have, viz. to deter them from a commission of the crimes which have caused the punishment.

Upon the whole, I think it proper to desire that the punishment may be inflicted upon Madatil Edatil Coran in the manner

pointed out in my letter of the 18th of September, if his name should be on the list of the proscribed.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[942.]

To J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 9th Oct., 1801.

I have received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan, dated the 30th ultimo, in which he informs me that there is a great scarcity of rice at Mangalore. I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know whether the scarcity is a very serious one, or likely to be of great duration; as, if it is, I shall have no difficulty in assisting you to relieve it by the employment of the brinjarries and grain dealers in this country to carry rice from hence, where it is in abundance, into Canara.

Within these few days I have had a conversation with the Rajah's Dewan respecting the Rajah of Bullum. It appears that this Rajah is blocked up entirely in his district of Bullum by the troops employed by the Rajah of Mysore, and that he depends entirely for all his supplies, excepting rice, which his country produces in abundance, upon his communication with Koorg and with the sea-coast of Canara. I have written to the Rajah of Koorg to request that he will stop his communication with Koorg, and I shall be obliged to you if you will take measures to prevent his receiving any supplies, particularly of salt, from Canara. His principal means of communicating with Canara are by the Soobramany and, I believe, the Jemalabad Ghauts.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[943.]

To the Hon. Henry Wellesley.

MY DEAR HENRY,

Seringapatam, 10th Oct., 1801.

I have not heard from you since you were at Patna in August, and I conclude that you cannot have received the letters which I have written to you, and have directed, by your desire, to Benares. Your ideas, as stated in the memorandum upon the subject of the

right of the present Rajah of Mysore to his musnud, are very correct; and even supposing that Mr. ——— had any right to interfere or to give an opinion upon the subject, I don't see in what manner he could answer what is written in your paper.*

* *The Hon. Henry Wellesley to the Hon. Colonel Wellesley.*

MY DEAR ARTHUR,

Patna, 7th Aug., 1801.

I have received your letters of the 6th, 7th, and 8th July.

I enclose a paper which I drew up in England by Mr. Dundas's desire in consequence of Mr. ———'s having stated to him his doubts of the legitimacy of the Rajah of Mysore's title to the throne. Mr. Dundas was convinced that the Rajah's title was a just one, and said that he should desire Mr. ——— not to interfere in the affairs of the Native princes of India. I have not a copy of ———'s paper to which the annexed is a reply, otherwise I would send it to you.

I will write again in a day or two, but I am very much hurried now.

Ever most affectionately yours,

H. WELLESLEY.

[ENCLOSURE.]

The doubts which have arisen in Mr. ———'s mind with respect to the legitimate title of the present Rajah of Mysore to the musnud evidently proceed from his misconception of a passage in Major Beatson's book relative to a branch of the Mysore family. The person to whom Major Beatson alludes was not in the fortress of Seringapatam at the time of its surrender, nor subsequently when the Commissioners, acting under the authority of the Governor-General, were employed in the settlement of the conquered country. But even if Mr. ———'s statement in this respect were correct, and that such a person had been residing at Seringapatam at the period aforesaid, it will not be difficult to prove that the prince now on the throne of Mysore was considered as the rightful heir, not only by Letchima the widow of Kistna Raj, who, as Mr. ——— justly observes, was considered as representative of the family, but by every member of the family both male and female, and by every Hindoo of respectability residing at Seringapatam.

The very words which Mr. ——— quotes from Major Beatson's book, and which are considered by him as evidence of the just claims of another person to the throne, are incontestable proofs that Letchima in her letter to the Commissioners and in her subsequent conversation with them alluded to the present Rajah of Mysore, and that as far as her testimony is of importance, his claim is fully established. To whom else could she allude? The person considered by Mr. ——— as rightful heir to the throne was not at Seringapatam, but (if he existed at all, a matter of considerable doubt) in the hands of the Mahrattas. On the first visit of the Commissioners to the Mysore family, the present Rajah was produced as the rightful heir to the throne, and the utmost anxiety manifested by his whole family that his appearance should be such as to impress those present with a favourable opinion of him. Is it probable that, if any other person of the family possessed a better claim to the throne, he would not have availed himself of this opportunity to assert his title, or that at least his name would not have been mentioned? or from what we know of the character of the late Tippoo Sultan, can we suppose that, if any other member of the Mysore family possessing a better claim to the throne than the present Rajah had existed at Seringapatam, he would

He is, however, a most notorious jobber, and I don't doubt but that whenever he will have an opportunity he will endeavour to disturb the arrangement so happily made here, if any fellow will give him half a crown for doing so.

have suffered him to remain at liberty while the remaining part of the family were kept in strict confinement? It is evident, therefore, no such person resided at Seringapatam, either during the reign of Tippoo Sultaun or at the time of the restoration of the Mysore family. I shall proceed to state such facts as occur to me as additional proofs of the legitimacy of the title of the present Rajah.

Although circumstances might have rendered it prudent for the Commissioners to abstain from all intercourse with the family of Mysore until the departure of Tippoo's sons from Seringapatam, it by no means follows that this caution should preclude all inquiry into the nature of the title of that family or of any individual member of it to the throne. The fact is that the minutest inquiries on this subject were instituted by the Commissioners through Captain Macleod, who, from the nature of his situation, had frequent communication with the Hindoos of the most respectability at Seringapatam, and the title of the present Rajah was satisfactorily proved before the intentions of the British government were communicated to the family.

Mr. ——— seems to be of opinion that no unreserved communication could have taken place between Letchima and Purneah, because the latter had formerly held a distinguished place in the confidence and service of Tippoo Sultaun. Admitting this observation to be just, still no obstacle existed to deter the Rana from communicating with the Commissioners either in person or through one of her male relations. Two of the Commissioners, from their knowledge of the language, were both competent to communicate with the Rana or with any person deputed by her for that purpose; and is it natural to suppose that, if the Rana had any communication of such importance to make as the prior right of an individual of her own family to the throne, she would have omitted it? It is thought by Mr. ——— that this circumstance might possibly have been communicated to Purneah by Letchima, but that he concealed it from the Commissioners, conceiving that his power over a child would be greater than over a person arrived at years of manhood.

Let it, however, be recollected that Purneah, until it was determined to restore the family of Mysore, uniformly gave it as his opinion that one of Tippoo's sons should be placed on the throne, and the person proposed by him was Futteh Hyder, the eldest son, who was twenty-seven years of age. Why did not Purneah propose one of Tippoo's younger sons, as under any arrangement it had always been determined to place him at the head of affairs?—a circumstance of which he was well aware; and his power over the mind of a boy, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, must have been nearly the same.

There is no foundation, therefore, for the conjecture that Purneah was aware of the prior claim of another member of the family; and whoever will take the trouble to refer to the subsidiary treaty of Seringapatam will find that Purneah's interests are too nearly connected with those of the Company to make it of much importance to him whether the individual on the throne of Mysore is a child or a person arrived at years of manhood.

But the strongest circumstance in favour of the title of the present Rajah remains to be stated. A Hindoo of the name of Trimul Rao had resided for many years in the Carnatic as confidential agent from the Mysore family, and

I regret exceedingly Close's departure. Although there is no doubt whatever but that he is the ablest man in the diplomatic line in India, and that his knowledge of the languages is so extraordinary, and so superior to that of any other European in India, that that alone renders him the most fit for a diplomatic situation; and besides that qualification, he has others

had been the channel of communication in all the most secret transactions of that family with the British government. Soon after the conquest of Mysore this person obtained permission from the government of Madras to proceed to Seringapatam, and he arrived in the British camp near Seringapatam two days after the Commissioners had communicated to the different members of the Mysore family the intentions of the British government in their favour. The declared object of Trimul Rao's journey was to obtain the situation of confidence in the new government which the Commissioners had allotted to Purneah. He had several interviews with the Commissioners, in all of which he deprecated the idea of Purneah being appointed dewan to the new government, describing him as a man of the most abandoned principles, and so highly obnoxious to the Rana that she had authorised him to express her disapprobation of his appointment. In all his communications, however, with the Commissioners he never once dropped a hint of the illegitimacy of the present Rajah's title.

Is it possible that this man, who had undertaken a journey to Seringapatam for the avowed purpose of supplanting Purneah, should have omitted to have disclosed a circumstance which would probably have insured his success, and would certainly have led to the removal of his rival? or can it be imagined that the Rana would have concealed from the most confidential friend of her family a circumstance so interesting to that family as the restoration of the rights of their house in the person of the legitimate heir? an object so easily attainable by merely establishing the prior right of the person, and giving satisfactory proofs of his existence.

Mr. ——— acknowledges that he has lately received a long letter from Trimul Rao, which does not contain a single circumstance which could lead him to suppose that the title of the present Rajah to the throne of Mysore was not a just one. From the foregoing facts the following conclusions may be drawn.

First, That from the inquiries instituted by the Commissioners, it appears that Kistna Raj Oodiaver is rightful heir to the throne of Mysore.

Secondly, That he was considered as such by Letchima and by the whole of his family, by Trimul Rao, and by every Hindoo of respectability either connected with his family or residing at Seringapatam.

Thirdly, That at the time of his elevation to the throne of Mysore no person possessing the smallest claim to a priority of title existed at Seringapatam.

It is only necessary further to observe, that the article of the treaty of Mysore relative to the restoration of the family, and in the person of the present Rajah, is so worded as to preclude all possibility of disturbance from any person coming forward hereafter with a priority of claim. Even at the death of the present Rajah it is in the power of the British government to make any change in the form of the government of Mysore which may appear expedient.

HENRY WELLESLEY.

in an equal, if not a superior, degree to other candidates for those situations. Nevertheless, I consider that his presence in Mysore for a few years longer would have been of great benefit, and would have established the new government on so firm a foundation that nothing could hereafter shake it. The great want in this country is of money. There is plenty of everything to bring it into the country; but as it is entirely cut off from the sea, and has no navigable streams, there is no commerce, and accordingly in many parts of the country the revenue is paid in kind and the common purchases are made by barter. As the Company will take nothing but money in payment of the subsidy, I am always afraid that the government will, at some time or other, be reduced to borrow upon the crops from the Madras sharks, and the first time they do that they take a stride towards their downfall, which will soon be followed by others. Close had a thorough knowledge of this evil, and, by his care and management, I think that he would have prevented its bad effects.

I have been lately employed upon a very pleasant service, that of prosecuting three rascals at a court martial for robbing the stores and selling them during the different times that I was absent in the field. I believe that I have convicted them all.

There is a report at Madras that you are appointed to succeed Lord Clive. I believe that it is to be attributed to a Mr. Chamberlayne, a son of Judge Chamberlayne, who says that when he left England in April his father informed him that Pole said that you were appointed.

I see that another body of troops is ordered to prepare for service in Bengal; but I conclude that they were ordered under the notion that General Baird would return as soon as he could after the fall of Cairo and Alexandria, and that the preparations will be continued as soon as the Governor-General finds that General Baird has sent back to India the greatest number of his transports, and that he does not mean to bring back his troops until the setting in of the northerly winds in May. I suppose that if the General had kept his transports and had returned to India, as they might about this time, it was intended to refresh the troops and then carry into execution the plan in contemplation when I went to Ceylon in December last.

I have still thoughts of going home, particularly if there be a

peace ; but I won't leave this country at all events till Malcolm arrives.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Macleod.

[944.]

DEAR MACLEOD,

Seringapatam, 10th Oct., 1801.

It has given me great pleasure to find that you are appointed to Malabar, and I take this opportunity of informing you that you will always find me ready as the commanding officer in that province to give every assistance in my power to forward your views for its peace and prosperity. It has hitherto been in a bad state, although mending lately since the successful operations of the troops under Colonel Stevenson ; but it still wants much of your management and the active exertions of the troops to bring it into a complete state of tranquillity. I am convinced that you will find Colonel Stevenson ready to attend to your wishes, and to co-operate with you cordially for the public service. At all events, I hope to hear from you constantly how you get on, and I shall be happy to assist you whenever you may find it necessary to call for me.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

[945.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 10th Oct., 1801.

The trials of the three store culprits are at last finished, and I am at liberty again. I have no doubt whatever of their being all convicted, although there appeared to me to be a good stout party in the court martial determined to acquit them at all events, at the head of which were our present commanding officer of ———, and an honest man by the name of ———.

I think it a matter ever to be regretted that these trials should have been necessary ; but having been found necessary, it would have reflected eternal disgrace upon all the officers and troops serving in this country if the culprits had been acquitted, as

every man not a member of the court martial, who has heard the evidence, has not a doubt of their guilt.

Purneah and Piele are returned, and are gone to Mysore for the Dussera feast; I shall go there on the day after to-morrow. Purneah is much distressed at your removal to Poonah, which I still hope is not yet decided upon. I really think your presence in this country for a few years longer is absolutely necessary for the durable establishment of the government. The country has got to the highest pitch of improvement; there is plenty of everything, and it appears that all the necessary articles will be more plentiful in the next year than they are in this. Commerce is still wanted to take off our superfluities and to throw some money into the country, and this I think that you would have established before long. Till there is some trade in the country, it cannot be certain that the revenues will be realized, or that the government will be able to pay its establishments and the Company's subsidy, particularly if the number of our troops kept in Mysore should continue on the reduced scale on which they are at this moment.

Surely Poonah can offer no inducement and can hold out no object so interesting as the constant and increasing improvement of this government and country. I at one time thought that the state of your health had induced you to prefer Poonah, and I thought the preference on that ground at that time was very proper; but we have latterly become very healthy here, and I find that your own health is entirely re-established. If that be the case, surely the inducements you have to remain in your old situation will still have their weight, and I hope that, if your appointment to Poonah is not absolutely decided, you will return to us.

I shall certainly have no troops for Bullum this year. The Pyche Rajah is still uncaught, and if we had him I don't think that it would be proper to weaken Malabar till the new system of government, under Macleod, shall have had a fair trial, with all the strength and support that we can give it. Purneah informs me that he has endeavoured and has in some degree succeeded in distressing Kistnapah Naig for all articles of consumption, excepting rice, with which his country abounds. At Purneah's desire, I have written to Mr. Ravenshaw to urge him to impede the communication between Bullum and Canara, and I propose to write a few lines to the Rajah of Koorg to hint to

him that his stopping the communication between his country and Bullum would be agreeable. All this, however, will still be very far from reducing Kistnapah Naig to the state in which we ought to have him.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon.

[946.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 17th Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter upon the subject of your house.

I permitted you to build a house near the 8-gun battery, and I promised you that that house should not be destroyed or taken down excepting in a case of necessity. Of this necessity, of course, the commanding officers of Seringapatam from time to time, or the principal authority here on the part of the Company, must be the judges; but I conceive that no commanding officer would think of directing that your house should be removed excepting that such a necessity should exist as that the house might be made use of as cover to an enemy in an attack upon the place, in which case, as it would certainly be destroyed, it would be a matter of indifference to the owner whether it was destroyed by the commanding officer of the place or by the enemy.

In regard to the ground, a reference to the orders of the garrison will point out to you that there is no property in ground on this island. A proposition has been made by Captain Symons to the Board of Revenue relative to the gardens which have been occupied by the different gentlemen, and to the rent which they should pay for them, which it is intended should be of the nature of a quit-rent. Of course, the same leave will be given to you or to the possessor of your house that will be given to others, and upon the same relative terms, as soon as the answer of the Board of Revenue to this proposition will arrive.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Shee.

[947.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 17th Oct., 1801.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 10th. I understand from Quin that part of Tew's money is in the hands

of Messrs. Tulloh, and that they have given their bond for it. If you will send Quin the order, he will give me the bond; and in the mean time I will request him to settle Tew's account, to let me know what balance is due to him, and I will request you to give me a draft for it upon Madras. I am concerned to find that you have been unwell, but I hope that the cold weather of the eastern monsoon will re-establish your health.

The 33rd march to-morrow, I believe, leaving here only one man unable to move. Quin is gone with them as far as Bangalore for the recovery of his health.

I have received a letter from Lieutenant Mason, of the 77th, upon the subject of an exchange into the 33rd. In this letter he states sufficient reasons for which it ought not to be recommended. He says that he has had a wound in his head, and that liquor affects him in an extraordinary manner, from which, however, he abstains as much as he can, but that he is sometimes overtaken. If only once overtaken, he might be obliged to quit. I think it is, therefore, better for him, as it certainly is for the 33rd, that he should quit at once from the 77th.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[948.]

To Sir William Clarke.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringsapatam, 18th Oct., 1801.

The intelligence which you have sent me regarding the affairs of Portugal is interesting indeed. It is more than ever necessary that you should be prepared to retain your position till orders shall arrive from the Supreme government for you to relinquish it. Keep up a constant correspondence with Mr. Duncan, and I have no fears whatever for you.

I will give every assistance in my power in building a tomb over Lieutenant-Colonel Grimstone. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson is now absent, on a tour to the falls of the Cauvery, the trials here being finished; but as soon as he returns I will have a conversation with him about it.

Write me a public letter upon the subject of your provisions. I don't think that you can be distressed as long as your communication with Bombay is open; but when that is closed, it is absolutely necessary that you should have a store, particularly if

you are to retain your position in opposition to the inclinations of the Portuguese government.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General.

[949.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 18th Oct., 1801.

I enclose, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, extracts of the orders issued by me up to the 30th of September.

The order of the 3rd September was issued that the men composing the garrison of Goorybunda might be disciplined as well as the others belonging to the 2nd battalion 18th regiment; that of the 4th September was issued that medical assistance might be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Grimstone, of the 84th, who I received information was taken sick on the Toombuddra.

In case the Commander-in-Chief should approve of these orders, the bills for the batta will be sent to your office for signature, unless the Commander-in-Chief should be pleased to order that they should be signed by the Deputy Adjutant-General in Mysore, agreeably to the terms of the enclosed letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General.

Since the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, no parties under the command of European officers have moved in this country. The regiment de Meuron arrived on the 15th instant, and the 12th and 33rd regiments moved out of garrison on the 16th. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the orders issued for the purpose of providing for the removal of these corps, of a small detachment of recovered and convalescent men of the 77th with the former, and of a detachment of invalids of the 73rd regiment and two invalids of the 12th regiment with the latter. I likewise enclose the copy of orders, issued on the 8th and 10th instant, to provide for the removal of a party of recovered and convalescent men of the 73rd regiment, to join their corps in the Ceded Districts.

There will remain at Seringapatam a few invalids of the 77th regiment, one man of the 33rd, and two of the 12th, all of whom will be sent to the Carnatic as soon as the doolies return, which are now in use with the 33rd regiment.

I likewise enclose the copy of orders, issued on the 4th instant, relative to the men who will be invalided by the corps stationed at Hullihall in Soonda; and on the 8th instant, relative to the appointment of Captain Douglass to act as Judge-Advocate to the general court martial ordered to assemble at Seedasheeghur in consequence of the bad state of health of Captain Lewis. I hope that the Commander-in-Chief will approve of these orders; and in that case I will give directions that the bills for the batta incurred shall be sent to your office, or to this place, according to his decision regarding the enclosed letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[950.]

To Major Munro.

DEAR MUNRO,

Seringapatam, 18th Oct., 1801.

I have by accident mislaid the list of the villages through the ground of which it is proposed to carry the new road from Sera to Paughur; but you shall have it as soon as I get another list from the officer commanding at Paughur.

It is true that the Bilghy Rajah made his escape from hence about four or five months ago; but he is now here in safety, and in irons. Do what you please with the Ranee, provided you don't send her here.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[951.]

To Mr. ———.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 19th Oct., 1801.

I have desired Captain Quin to pay you the money which you advanced for me; and you will be so kind as to send him your receipt for it.

I would return you the bills for the sepoy working money, only that I propose to send them to government, with my explanation of the causes for which the expense was incurred, and my recommendation that this money should be paid to you.

I can have nothing to say to your approved estimates: the estimate must have been by you for work to be performed by

another officer, which officer, I understand by the regulations, ought to receive the amount of the bill.

I believe you know sufficiently well that I have no inclination to oppress anybody, and that it is my wish to alleviate the evils which may befall those with whom I have been connected. You will be so kind as to make out a detailed account of the expense really and *bonâ fide* incurred by you on account of the works you mention in your letter, such as the gun-carriages, arm-racks, brick and chunam walls, and a new store-room ; but you will be pleased to recollect that I don't consider the work performed by the Company's artificers, with the Company's materials, to be one which *bonâ fide* cost you any thing, and that an account of that kind sent in at present, or even at any time, will do you no good.

The papers will be looked over, and those which belong to you will be sent to you.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Circular to the Collectors in Malabar and Canara.

[952.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 19th Oct., 1801.

I have to inform you that, at the desire of the Governor-General, the Governor of Goa has permitted the Rajah of Soonda to go from Goa into the Koorg country in order to marry the daughter of the Rajah of Koorg ; and I have sent to the Rajah of Soonda a passport, and have written to the officers commanding stations in Malabar and Canara to request that they will give the Rajah of Soonda every assistance, and that they will show him every attention, on his passage through the districts under their command.

I am convinced that your knowledge of the long and faithful services rendered to the Company by the Rajah of Koorg will induce you to give orders that every attention may be paid by the Company's servants under your authority to a person about to be so nearly allied to him as the Rajah of Soonda on his passage through your district.

The Rajah of Koorg has been in the habit of paying the greatest attention, not only to officers who may have had occasion to pass through his country, but even to private soldiers and

sepoys ; and large detachments, and for some time even the whole Bombay army, have been entertained by him. For this reason I should hope that, if it were possible, the Rajah of Soonda might pass through the Company's territories with his small train without expense to himself ; and I am the more anxious upon this subject because I don't think it probable that this treatment of him can be drawn into a precedent on any future occasion. You, however, must be the best judge, and I only mention it for your consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[953.]

To Major Macleod.

MY DEAR MACLEOD,

Seringapatam, 19th Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 15th instant. I am glad to find that you like the prospect before you, and I can only repeat my promise to give you every assistance in my power to carry all your wishes into execution. I have long considered one of the evils which you mention in the province of Malabar, viz., the exchange of money. The exorbitancy of this evil in that province is to be attributed not only to the circumstances which have occasioned it in other parts of India, and which are, I am afraid, irremediable till there is a total change in the system of traffic in all parts of the country, but to another circumstance which has come to my knowledge. Some years ago Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay (who is an excellent, well-meaning man, and with good abilities, but is sometimes misled), purchased at Bombay at a low price, and sent into Malabar, a large number of rupees, called in that part of the country hookery rupees. These rupees, although of a value probably greatly inferior to that of the money which was given for them, were issued to the troops, and were circulated at one greatly superior, and the government had some paltry gain upon the transaction.

The merchants of Bombay, however, were unwilling that the advantage of this traffic should be confined solely to the government, and they began immediately to send down oceans of rupees to Malabar ; and next the Rajahs, who saw the advantages of it, wished to participate in it, and they coined rupees worse even than those which Mr. Duncan and the Bombay

merchants imported by sea. The result was that Malabar was inundated by bad rupees; and the inconvenience felt by the troops and Company's servants in consequence of the depreciation of the exchange became so great that it was necessary to apply a remedy.

In this situation the only remedy to apply would have been to meet the evil at once, whatever might be its extent, or the expense attending the remedy; but this was a measure too strong for those who were to conduct it. They ought to have stopped entirely the circulation of hookery rupees after a certain period, and ought to have called them into the Treasury, and have given a certain value for them if brought before a certain day. They ought then to have issued a good coin to the province.

The expense of this operation would have been exactly equal to all that had been originally made by government in the first purchase and issue of the rupees, to all that had been made by the merchants, and by the different Rajahs. Instead of doing this, however, they adopted a different mode, which was less expensive at the time; and the consequence is, that the expenses of the reform of the coin will be far greater now than they would have been if the coin had been reformed at the proper period. The remedy adopted at that period was to call in the rupees at the expense of about one lac of rupees; but instead of issuing in their place a good coin, the rupees, when melted down, were somewhat refined, and were coined over again into fanams, which are now in circulation. These fanams are still of considerably less value than the sum of which they are the representatives; and the consequence is that there is a great importation of them from Bombay, and a great coinage of them by the Rajahs.

The result then of the half remedy which was applied when the inconvenience of the circulation of the base rupees was first found out is, that when the whole remedy will be applied the expense of it will have been increased by all the profit which will have been made by the merchant importers and by the coining Rajahs in the intermediate period. You will perceive that the consequence of this reasoning is, that the longer the complete measure is delayed, the greater will be the expense, and therefore that you cannot too soon give your attention to it.

Some of the speculators in Malabar, upon this subject, have notions of different palliatives, none of which will answer at all, excepting you should determine to begin your administration by an act of flagrant injustice. One measure which they propose is, to reduce by authority the current value of the fanams, and to order that they should pass in Malabar only for that which they would really bear any where else, or, in other words, that the fanams should be received in revenue or other payments to government only at their real value. This measure would immediately stop the importation, and certainly the coinage; but these speculators forget that it would rob, for the advantage of government, to whom the debasement of the coin ought entirely to be attributed, all the holders of fanams of the exact sum which would be the difference between that at which they are now current and that at which they would be current hereafter in consequence of this proposed measure.

You see that I have given you a fine dissertation on coin and coinage.

I agree entirely in opinion with you regarding all the Irregular corps and the Travancore troops, but I wish to delay the measure for some time. Don't let us weaken our hands in Malabar till we have caught the Pyche Rajah, and till you have tried your new system. There are so many disaffected and so many armed men in that province, that I should fear that till this Rajah is caught, he would collect a party again if we were to become weak, particularly at a time of change, which in all countries is a time of discontent and increased disaffection.

I had written to government long ago about the tappalls, and at their desire made a proposition to them for an arrangement, by which they were to be managed according to the system established in the Carnatic, only under the superintendence of the local civil government, instead of under that of the Postmaster-General. I have received no answer to this proposition, but I will write again upon it.

I did not think that Mr. Bell would like the situation in any event, and therefore I did not recommend him to be head postmaster; but at the desire of government, and by the recommendation of Colonel Stevenson, I recommended Captain Spens, the brigade major. I think that you will do well to write to government upon this subject. You are quite right, I believe, in

your notion of the police : I have long suspected that something of that kind was the case.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General.

[954.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 20th Oct., 1801.

I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of the receipt of the orders of government by the Paymaster in Mysore, through the channel of the Paymaster-General, one lac of star pagodas have been sent from this station to Trichinopoly. A detachment, consisting of one European officer and 20 Native troops, has been sent with this money, and it is to be delivered over to the officer commanding the 12th regiment as soon as the latter corps will be overtaken. Only 50,000 pagodas of this money had been received from the Resident ; but as, by the terms of the letter from the Paymaster-General, it appeared that the demand for money in the southern division of the army was pressing, I thought it best to supply the remainder from the funds destined for the payment of the troops in this country, which will be replaced before there will be a demand for them, rather than to delay to send the money till the whole sum should have been received from the Sircar, or to send only half the sum which was required.

As the trials which have been lately carried on at this place are concluded, and the proceedings of the court-martial have been approved of, I think it proper to draw the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the conduct of Conductor ———. It appears clearly that this man had a thorough knowledge of, and was a principal agent in, all the transactions which have been the subject of inquiry ; but he has taken care to conceal from the court-martial all he knew. I beg to refer you upon this point to the proceedings of the court-martial. I cannot conceive a man of that kind to be a proper person to be employed in the care of stores ; and I have therefore desired that he may remain here till the orders of the Commander-in-Chief regarding him may be received.

I have to report to you that, as I considered that the event of the trial of the (late) Captain ——— might be that he would

be obliged to pay for certain articles which I thought he had embezzled, I refused to authorise the paymaster at this station to pay him a sum of money amounting to about 3000 pagodas for the repairs of the arsenal, which had been approved of by government; and having heard that he intended to dispose of a house which he had built upon this island, I apprised the Collector of the possibility that the Company might have demands against him. Besides these funds at present in the power of government, I enclose bills for working money, which were paid by Mr. ———— when he was commissary. The working parties were employed under the authority of the late Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Harris, to collect in one place the large timber, which was considered as a part of the military stores. The reason why these bills were not before presented for payment was, that it was intended that their amount should be a charge against the amount which the Company would pay hereafter for the captured stores. I beg leave to recommend that the Paymaster should now receive orders to pay the amount of these bills to Mr. ————. I also beg to receive the orders of the Commander-in-Chief regarding the property belonging to him which has been detained in the hands of the Paymaster, or the sale of which has been stopped at my suggestion by the Collector.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[955]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Seringapatam, 21st Oct., 1801.

I had heard a report of the circumstance which you have communicated to me, but I had not an idea of the extent of the intended changes, and I could not believe, till I received your letter, that it was really intended to remove you from your office. I agree entirely in opinion with you regarding the effects which, it is pretty clear, it is meant should be produced by the proposed alterations. There is another effect to which you have not adverted, and that is, that they will infallibly drive out of the country every man who wishes well to the public cause, and who prizes his character. As soon as the old system of rapacity in the provinces is revived, and not only countenanced, but encour-

raged by the government, which will be the consequence of these changes, the greediness of the public servants will be as odious to the government as their dishonesty is at this moment; and those who have always resisted rapacity, and who do not feel inclined to be rapacious, will become the objects of public censure. As for my part, I have determined that as soon as these changes take place, and that I find that it is intended to introduce the new system of dubashery and rapacity into this country, I shall withdraw, and I believe every honest man who is not obliged to stay will do the same.

I cannot conceive what can have produced these changes in England. Surely Lord Wellesley's friends and Lord Hobart could have prevented the effects of any violent calumny against your character. It cannot be possible that the new Board of Control have thrown themselves into the hands of the Directors, and all the jobbers that have gone from this country from time to time; but certainly these last arrangements have all the appearance of the neglect of Indian affairs by those who wish well to the public cause, and of the triumph of those of a different description. At all events I think that you cannot stay if you lose your office; and Lord Clive cannot stay if a secretary is to be forced upon him with a view to an alteration in the system of his government against his inclination. I don't know in what manner Lord Wellesley could interfere to stop these arrangements: his presence at Madras would probably prevent the consequences to be apprehended from a change of men for a time; but as soon as he would return to his own government, or as he should go to England, Lord Clive, supposing him to remain, would not have strength to stem the system of rapacity; and, supposing that he should be withdrawn, it becomes established at once. Upon the whole, therefore, I see no remedy for the evils which will be the undoubted consequence of this change of men.

I wish now for your own sake that you had gone to Poonah.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Mr. ———.

[956.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st Oct., 1801.

I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday. I am ready to give every facility to enable you to settle your affairs, which

certainly must be arranged before you leave this place. I therefore request that you will be so kind as to come to some determination about them without loss of time : either to submit the whole of them to an arbitration, of which the decision shall be final, Captain Symons being one of the arbiters, in order that all parties concerned may have the benefit of an examination upon oath ; you shall name another, and Captain Symons and your friend shall appoint a third ; or if you don't choose to agree to this mode of settling your accounts, you will be so kind as to wait here till I report the circumstance to government, and till their orders upon the subject are received.

In the mean time your property must remain in the state in which it is at present.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[957.]

To the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st Oct., 1801.

I enclose a letter from Major Ker, and a bill for certain temporary buildings erected at Hullihall in Soonda, to protect the troops from the inclemency of the weather.

I likewise enclose the copies of letters which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson and Major Mason upon the subject of an allowance for the officers of the grenadier battalion, which was moved from Mangalore to Seedasheeghur, in lieu of tents. There were no tents in store for them at Mangalore, and they were moved during the rains. An allowance on an occasion nearly similar was made to the officers of the 75th regiment, at the recommendation of Major-General Brathwaite.

I beg that you will lay these papers before the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[958.]

To J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 21st Oct., 1801.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 16th instant. It is very pleasing to find that the scarcity in Canara

was but temporary, and that there is no chance whatever of a recurrence of this evil.

I imagine that when Lieutenant-Colonel Close wrote to you the letter, a copy of which you have done me the favour to enclose, the Rajah's government had not been so successful as they have been lately in blocking up the avenues to the district of Bullum; and that, as there was no hope of preventing the Polygar from getting supplies of all kinds which he might want, it was thought desirable for the Mysore country not to throw any additional impediment in the way of its intercourse with the sea coast. The Rajah's troops have, however, been very successful indeed lately in blocking up the avenues to the Bullum district, and the Polygar has in consequence suffered sore distress.

The application I made to you was at the particular desire of the Sircar; and at all events, if it be true, as they say, that the communication between Bullum and Mysore is entirely stopped, it will follow that that between Canara and Mysore, through the Bullum country, must be stopped likewise; and if the Polygar is distressed in consequence of the want of communication with the Mysore country, he will be still more distressed when his communication with Canara is also prevented. Upon the whole, therefore, I think it an object that it should be prevented as much as possible, and I conceive that Lieutenant-Colonel Close, if he had been here, would have been equally desirous with myself that it should be prevented.

I approve highly of your notion of giving power to the officer commanding the detachment on the borders to act with celerity on receiving intelligence of the motions of the freebooters. In conformity thereto I write this day to Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson to desire that that officer may act without reference to Mangalore; and I propose that this detachment should be moveable, at least till all apprehension from the freebooters in the Bul country shall have subsided. The same power shall also be given to the officer commanding at Jemalabad. I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate such intelligence as you may receive of the motions or intentions of the Bul Rajah to the officer commanding the troops of the Rajah of Mysore stationed at Munserabad.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[959.]

To Captains Grant and Quin, and Mr. Reynolds.

GENTLEMEN, .

Seringapatam, 22nd Oct., 1801.

Previous to the death of Lieutenant Castles, he had, by orders from government, sent estimates of different works at Seringapatam, of which the execution was ordered, and Lieutenant Castles had in some instances received money on account of these estimates, according to the regulations of government, and had commenced these works: some of them he had completed, others he left unfinished, and they have since been completed by Lieutenant Bell by my orders, and others he had not commenced, although I believe that he had purchased materials, and made other arrangements for undertaking them all. The consequence is, that a long account remains unsettled at this moment between the Pay Office and Lieutenant Castles; and it is probable that the estate of this gentleman has suffered from a failure to adjust these accounts.

I therefore request, 1st, That you will, as soon as possible, examine the estimates given in by Lieutenant Castles of works the execution of which has been ordered, and the estimates approved of by a competent authority.

2ndly. That you will ascertain how much of each work has been performed.

3rdly. That you will ascertain how much money has been received for each work.

4thly. That you will ascertain the balance due to or by Lieutenant Castles' estate on account of each and all the works which he had in hand when he died.

5thly. That of the works which have been performed jointly by Lieutenant Castles and Lieutenant Bell, you will ascertain how much has been performed by each, and what proportion of the estimated expense ought to be paid to each.

6thly. That you will ascertain the quantity and value of the materials left by Lieutenant Castles.

I have ordered Lieutenant Bell to attend your Committee; and you will be so kind as to call for all papers which you may require, as well from the Engineer's as from the Paymaster's office.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Mr. ———.

[960.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 22nd Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter of this day.

I understand from Captain Symons that there are many demands against you at this place; and in a letter which I wrote to you yesterday I suggested a mode of arranging all your affairs, to which I should have imagined that no man whatever could have had the smallest objection. You have not yet informed me whether you propose to adopt that or any other mode of arranging the demands upon you, and the debts due to you; but of this I think it necessary again to inform you, in answer to your note now received, that I cannot permit you to leave this place until I shall have received further orders, after having reported this state of the demands of the inhabitants against you, and your refusal to adopt any mode of settling them.

I know nothing about the nature of ———'s demand upon you, and there is therefore no occasion to allude to it; but whatever that demand is, or whatever may be the nature of any other demand upon you, I should imagine that no reasonable man could object to an arbitration such as I proposed to you yesterday; or, if he should object to it, there is no reasonable man who would not agree to refer the matter in dispute to some other arbitration more to his liking. But you are the best judge upon these matters: all I can say is, that until you settle these affairs I cannot permit you to go away without doing flagrant injustice to a set of people placed under my protection by government.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson.

[961.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 22nd Oct., 1801.

I am happy to find, by the late communications which I have received from the collector in Canara, that there is no reason to apprehend a renewal of the depredations of the freebooters who issue from the Bullum country, which occasioned the measure of sending a detachment to that quarter. It will be proper, however, in my opinion still to keep the detachment in the districts exposed to those depredations, at least until the harvest is got in;

and the commanding officer might be ordered to keep his troops in motion along the borders of the Bullum country, and in case he should hear of any movement of the freebooters with an intention to plunder the Company's territory, he should move upon them at once, without waiting for a reference to Mangalore. I think also that it will be attended with good consequences if the same power to detach part of his garrison be given to the commanding officer of Jemalabad, without reference to Mangalore, in case he should hear of the intention of the freebooters to make an irruption into the districts in his neighbourhood.

I shall be obliged to you if you will give orders to the officers above-mentioned in conformity to the sentiments stated in this letter.

I have, &c., ●

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[962.]

To the Right Hon. Lord Clive.

MY LORD,

Seringapatam, 23rd Oct., 1801.

I take the liberty of addressing your Lordship in favour of an old man, (the late) Lieutenant-Colonel —, whom I have lately been the means of convicting of very serious crimes before a general court-martial; and I do so, not from any doubt that I entertain of the reality of his guilt, but from a conviction of his former good conduct as an officer, and of the extreme poverty and distress to which he has been reduced in consequence of the sentence of the general court-martial. I understand that when he will have paid the Company the sums which are due to them in consequence of that sentence, he will be left entirely destitute; and, without attempting to justify any part of his conduct, I may safely say that he becomes an object of charity.

Allow me, therefore, to entreat your Lordship to give him some small pension to enable him to support himself, or that you will recommend him for some provision to the Court of Directors on account of his long services and his present reduced situation.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Walker.

[963.]

DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 28th Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and I am concerned to find by it that I am not likely to have the pleasure of seeing you at this place. I have looked forward to a meeting with you for some time past, not only to have the pleasure of your acquaintance, but as a mode of obtaining much information regarding the countries in the charge of which you have hitherto had so conspicuous a part.

These countries become daily more interesting; and I am glad to find by your account of their present state, that they are likely to become valuable appendages to the British territory in India. Whatever may be the fate of the new system of government lately established in them, there can be no doubt of the merits of the former one, any more than of the zeal and ability of those who conducted it. The great fault which, I understand, has been found with that system is its expense: that certainly is a fault which must be more felt at the present moment than at any other, and has probably been the cause of a departure from it; but I acknowledge that I wish that it had been tried a little longer, and that, before we abolished it entirely, we had waited to see the effects upon the country which may be expected to be the result of the probable arrest of the person of the Pyche Rajah.

As soon as the person of this rebel shall be taken, it is probable that the inhabitants will be more ready than they have been hitherto to give up their arms; and the day on which the inhabitants give up their arms, and acquiesce in the orders and regulations of government, which require that no man shall appear armed, will be the date of the establishment of civil government in the province. Till then every thing must be chance or force. The question in my mind, upon a comparison of the two systems for Malabar, that heretofore and that lately established, is, which is most likely to complete the disarming of the inhabitants, supposing the Pyche Rajah still to remain at large. ●

As to their comparative expense there can be no doubt, because no man will deny that the perpetual contests which have existed in Malabar, and will for ever be the consequence

of governing an armed people, are much more expensive than the largest civil establishments.

In order to complete this measure of disarming the inhabitants, you will have observed the large share of power which has been placed in the hands of the military commanding officer, not only in districts disturbed by rebellion, but in all parts of the province. This power has been given in conformity to the opinions of all those who have written upon this subject, who have almost unanimously declared that it would require an army to disarm the inhabitants of Malabar. This power, then, being necessary, the question is, could it exist with the old civil government? I put the difference of men out of the question, as, notwithstanding my partiality for the present collector, I have a very high opinion of those to whom he succeeded: but could a military power, such as has lately been established, go on in co-operation with a regular civil government, with all its branches separately established and balanced, and must not the latter have given way? The judicial powers and the powers of the magistrates must have been suspended immediately, and the whole business of the civil government must have been confined to the collection of the revenue; and that being the case, the number of servants employed on that duty at present is perhaps as large as it ought to be.

Supposing, then, that the Pycche Rajah is to remain at large, and that to disarm the inhabitants requires the extensive military powers which have been lately given, without which I look upon all civil government in Malabar to be mere chance, there is no doubt that the new system will be more suitable to the exercise of those powers than the old could ever have been; and it is to be hoped and looked for, that eventually it will accelerate, more than the old could have done, the great objects for which the military powers have been granted. That being the case, according to my principle it ought to be preferred.

I acknowledge, however, that I long for the return of the civil government. Although a soldier myself, I am not an advocate for placing extensive civil powers in the hands of soldiers merely because they are of the military profession, and I have always opposed the idea excepting in cases of necessity. The case of Malabar is one of these, which I regret exceedingly; but I hope that the necessity will not be of great duration

I hope that you will do me the favour to let me hear from you occasionally.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Chief Secretary of Government.

[904.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 23rd Oct., 1801.

On the 20th instant I forwarded, to be laid before the Commander-in-Chief, a report of the steps which I had heretofore taken to secure to the Honourable Company the sums which I thought it probable would be due to them in consequence of the impending trial of Mr. ———, and I requested to receive orders regarding the disposal of that property.

Since that day I have received from the Court of Cutchery at Seringapatam a variety of demands against Mr. ———, made by inhabitants of this place. At the suggestion of the Judge of that Court, I proposed to Mr. ——— that he should submit his objections to all these demands upon him to an arbitration, and that he should bind himself to abide by its decision. In this proposal he has not acquiesced; and he still persists in refusing to satisfy the demands made upon him. As the only remedy which the creditors of Mr. ——— have is to apply to the Supreme Court at Madras, a measure which will be attended with great expense and delay, and with great inconvenience to the parties, who must proceed from hence themselves, and take to Madras the witnesses of the justice of their demands; and as even a decision in their favour might not answer the ends of justice, Mr. ——— having it in his power to make away with his property, I have been induced to report the circumstance to government, in order that such measures may be taken as will give relief to those who appear to me to have good grounds of complaint.

In my opinion the best mode of arranging these demands would be to order Captain Symons to examine into and report upon each of them particularly, and to apply to the payment of them that part of Mr. ———'s property which will remain after satisfying the demands of government arising from the sentence of the general court martial. This property consists of

a house built upon the government land, and of the amount of bills due by government, as will appear by my letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the 20th instant.

I have desired Mr. ——— to remain at this place till I shall have received the orders of government upon this report.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[965.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 24th Oct., 1801.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter which I have received from Captain Johnson of the Bombay engineers, with estimates of the expense of repairing the damage to the works at Hullihall according to two different modes, and a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, as President of the Military Board, with several enclosures. As that letter alludes to orders given by me in the course of last year, I beg to trouble the Board with a few lines upon the subject.

In the course of the operations of the troops under my command in the Mahratta territory in the last campaign, I found the post at Hullihall of great service, although certainly not of the service of which it might have been if it had been better supplied with the articles which were necessary to the army; and at the same time I saw that it was not tenable; I did not think that it could be made so; and I was aware that nothing had saved it at the commencement of the campaign excepting the strength of its garrison, there having been in the place at that time two battalions instead of one, one of them being on its march from Goa to join the army. Under these circumstances, I desired Captain Johnson to examine the ground, and to see whether he could not find in the neighbourhood of Hullihall a more eligible spot for a post with a view to its powers of defence, as well as to the health of the troops whom it might be necessary to leave in it; and I particularly pointed out the hill immediately in the neighbourhood of the present fort. My intention was that rice and arrack, for a body of men of the number then in the field, should be deposited in that post, as those are

the articles which alone the country does not produce ; and that such stores as might be found necessary for the siege of a neighbouring fort, not of a perishable nature, should likewise be placed there, in case that operation should ever have been found necessary. The extent of the proposed post was to be calculated to contain and give protection to the buildings which might be necessary to hold these provisions and stores, and provided that were accomplished, it was my opinion that the smaller the post the better, as it would require a smaller garrison to keep it.

Instructions were given to Captain Johnson in conformity to these opinions ; and the Board will find enclosed his report upon the subject, which is, in my opinion, conclusive regarding the propriety of constructing a new post on the spot of ground which I had pointed out. I then desired him to make out plans and estimates for a reform and repair of the works of the ancient fort, which were submitted to the Military Board, were approved of, and the execution of the proposed repairs and reform ordered. In addition to the reasons which I have above stated for having a post at Hullihall, which have a reference only to offensive operations in the Mahratta territory, of which there does not appear at present any probability, there are others which have a reference to the defence and peace of the country, and to the safety of the troops stationed in it. The province of Soonda is entirely cut off from the Company's other possessions, the communication with it, as well from Mysore as from Canara, being long and very difficult. It is bordered by the Mahratta provinces of Savanore and Darwar, in which there are now no less than four armies in motion, besides a large garrison in Darwar ; and it is not possible to expect that the tranquillity or the property of the inhabitants will be preserved or respected excepting a body of troops be stationed in Soonda : they are so far from assistance that they must be in a fortified post. Hullihall appears as good a station for such a post as any other in that province ; it is less unhealthy than any other situation, and I have already pointed out its advantages in reference to offensive operations.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[966.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Williamson.

SIR,

Serengapatam, 24th Oct., 1801.

The Commander-in-Chief having had before him a letter from the deputy commissary of stores in Canara upon the subject of the repairs required to the buildings used as military store-rooms at Mangalore, and having observed that those buildings not only require repairs, but that they are in a bad situation for stores, and in the open town of Mangalore, has directed me to desire that you will examine the different fortified posts in Canara, and that you will report your opinion which will be most fit for a depôt of military stores and provisions, whether there may be buildings to contain those articles within such post or not. If there should be any buildings within such post which require repairs, you will be so kind as to report the expense which must be incurred to put them in a state of repair; if there should be no buildings, you will report the expense which will be required to construct them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[967.]

To Captain Mackay.

SIR,

Serengapatam, 25th Oct., 1801.

The Dewan having mentioned to me that he could not continue to supply gram to the Company's draught bullocks at the price which that article sells for in the bazaar of Sheher Ganjam, as it had fallen here so considerably in proportion to its price in those parts of the country where it is cheapest, I have been induced to write him a letter, of which the enclosed is a translation; and you will be so kind hereafter as to pay for the gram according to the arrangement stated therein.

The Dewan, or one of the officers of this government, will give you a certificate stating the price at which you have purchased the gram, which I hope will be equally effectual with that of the collector here to induce the Military Auditor-General to pass your account.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-General Stuart.

[968.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 25th Oct., 1801.

In consequence of the probability of a peace between Portugal and France, the consequences of which might be a rupture between the former and Great Britain, and as I thought it possible that the British government in India might be desirous to take possession of, or at all events to retain the footing obtained at, Goa, I made the best disposition which the circumstances of the country would then allow in order to be able to reinforce Sir William Clarke to such extent as might be necessary; and accordingly, as early as the month of June last, I moved the grenadier battalion from Mangalore to Seedasheeghur, as reported in my letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General on the 25th June. Since that period I have received several letters from Sir William Clarke regarding his situation at Goa, from which I judge that he does not think himself strong enough to take possession of the place, should that be required, unless he receives farther assistance; at the same time that the Governor of Goa has a strong disinclination, and, I believe, has even received orders from Europe, not to suffer the British detachment at present at Goa to be increased.

Sir William Clarke being Resident at Goa, as well as commanding officer of the troops, was the person most likely to be first acquainted with the intentions of the Governor-General regarding that settlement; and I therefore thought it best to leave the grenadier battalion at his disposal, rather than to force it immediately upon the Governor of Goa, particularly as the fair season on the coast of Malabar was approaching, and it became every day more practicable to reinforce Sir William Clarke from all parts of the coast, as well as from Bombay.

I last night received a letter from Sir William Clarke, in which he informs me that the Governor of Goa had consented to receive a company of Native infantry in lieu of about fifty recovered sepoy's belonging to the different corps, who had been left at Goa sick, and that he had in consequence ordered a complete company of the grenadier battalion from Seedasheeghur. He also informed me of the probability that hostilities had actually commenced between Great Britain and Portugal. This consideration, that of the present weakness of the garrison

of Bombay and of the province of Canara, and that of the inconvenience which may be the result of withdrawing any troops at present from the province of Malabar, may induce you to take other steps to be in readiness to take possession of Goa, should that measure become necessary or proper.

Under these circumstances, and supposing that it should be practicable to spare troops for such a service, there is also one in this country, which for many reasons ought to be performed, and upon which the troops might be employed with advantage until their services should be required elsewhere. The Rajah of Bullum, who is tributary to this government, has long been in rebellion, and it has not yet been possible to take effectual measures to subdue him, on account of other more pressing services which claimed attention. In the mean time this Rajah keeps in employment the whole force of this government, at a great expense; and interrupts the shortest and best communication between this place and Mangalore, obliging us to use the circuitous route by Jemalabad, and, upon some occasions, that by Nuggur and Hyderghur; and lately some freebooters from his country have plundered the districts belonging to the Company, on his borders, in Canara. I have frequently been urged by the late Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel Close, to request that you would order a detachment to be employed to subdue this man. If you should think it proper to provide for the eventual necessity of taking possession of Goa, I take the liberty of suggesting that the detachment which it may be necessary to assemble for that more important purpose should be first employed in subduing the Rajah of Bullum, for which service it will be requisite sooner or later to provide. The distance from the Bullum country to Goa is not so great as to be inconvenient; at the same time that it is so great that it would be impossible for any person to suppose that the detachment employed in the former could be eventually intended to take possession of the latter.

As arrangements have lately been made at this place which tend greatly to its security, a complete battalion of Native infantry, and five companies of another, might be drawn from it; but experience has proved that that force, even with the assistance of Europeans, would not be sufficient to subdue the Bullum Rajah. One more battalion, with five companies of

Europeans, and the flank companies of the regiment de Meuron, which, I am informed, are to join the regiment, would be fully sufficient, with the assistance which could be brought from Canara.

As this letter contains matter which ought not immediately to get into a public office, I have taken the liberty of addressing you directly, of which I hope you will approve.

I send the orders which you have directed me in the letter of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the 21st instant to give to the commanding officer regarding the most eligible situation for a dépôt of provisions and stores. But a paper, which I have the honour to enclose, a copy of which is already in the Adjutant-General's office, will point out that there is no place in Canara which can be used as is proposed.

This circumstance, and the precariousness and difficulty of the communication between the eastern and western coasts of the peninsula by sea, in almost all seasons of the year, point out the expediency of making Seringapatam the great dépôt for the troops in those provinces, and render it more necessary to have the communication between this country and those provinces as free and as easy as possible.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Sir William Clarke.

[969.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 25th Oct., 1801.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letters of the 17th and 18th instant, and I approve much of the orders which you have given to Major Mason. Notwithstanding the arrival of this company, I think that you will do well, under present circumstances, to keep at Goa the recovered men you say you can add to them, making them do duty with the company of the grenadier battalion, and thus keep them in order. However, I leave this entirely to you; and if you should think that their stay will create a confusion, which may be more prejudicial than the services of such a number of men can do good, I beg that you will order them to join their respective corps, and make me an official report that they have done so.

I have written this day very fully to the Commander-in-

Chief regarding your situation, and you shall hear from me as soon as I receive his answer.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[970.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 26th Oct., 1801.

I enclose an indent upon the commissary of supply for cocoanut oil wanted for the stores.

I have to inform you that the store lascars at this station have not received any clothing since there have been any people of that description in it. Many of the syrang and findals stationed at Seringapatam have served the Company above twenty years, and applications have been made by some of them to be invalided. There are, however, no means of gratifying them according to the regular modes of the service; and I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know whether it is usual to pension or invalid store lascars in any manner.

The improvements which I proposed to make to the building occupied as barracks by the European soldiers at this place are nearly finished, and the Board will have perceived the advantage which has been derived from them in the healthiness of the troops. There remains, however, still one part of the building which has not yet been enclosed, as the other side has, which part is at present exposed to the easterly monsoon.

The expense of enclosing it will be trifling, and I shall be obliged to you if you will lay my request before the Military Board, that they will permit me to order an estimate to be prepared to complete this barrack.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[971.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 29th Oct., 1801.

I enclose the copy of a paper which I have received from Captain Symons, the Registrar and Judge of the Foujdarry at this place, being the copy of a correspondence which has passed

between him and Lieutenant ———. It appears that this officer bought a horse from two men on the road from this country to Malabar, which two men were afterwards apprehended, by desire of Captain Symons, for stealing another horse at Seringapatam.

It appears by Lieutenant ———'s letter to Captain Symons of the 11th September, that he had some reason to suspect that the horse sold to him had likewise been stolen, as the persons from whom he purchased it differed in the account they gave of the price which they had paid for it.

Lieutenant ———, however, in that first letter, proposes to give up the horse provided the rightful owner will pay for him the price which Lieutenant ——— had paid, and all the expenses which had been incurred on account of his keep, &c., to the day that he should be given up. He departs from this proposition afterwards, and proposes to give up the horse provided his expenses only are paid.

As far as I can learn, it is the custom of all countries, particularly of our own, that a man has a right to take his property wherever he can find it; and it follows therefore that a demand for keep for a horse which is known to all parties to have been stolen cannot be a very admissible one, particularly when, as in this case, the demand amounts to more than the value of the animal in question, and more than the person in possession paid for him. However, as Lieutenant ——— was not liable to the jurisdiction of the Foujdarry Court, Captain Symons was desirous to drop the subject, and to leave it to Lieutenant ——— to do as he pleased; but, as he has renewed it, Captain Symons has referred it to me. All I can say upon the subject is that I have no doubt whatever but that Lieutenant ——— ought to give up the horse free of cost to the rightful owner, and that if I were in his situation I should do so. I have no power, however, over Lieutenant ———'s property, and the legal tribunal to which recourse might be had on this occasion, and from which relief would certainly be obtained, is at such a distance, and the expense of an application to it is so great, that I have no reason to believe that the rightful owner of the horse will apply there. It will rest with Lieutenant ———, therefore, whether he will give up the horse or not; and upon this point I must say that, if he does not give him up, I shall be much disappointed, and concerned that any officer should

entertain an opinion upon this subject different from that which I have above stated. If, however, he does not mean to give him up, the best mode of proceeding will be to drop all correspondence upon the subject, particularly with the Judge of the Foujdarry at this place, with whom Lieutenant _____ can have no concern.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[972.]

To the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 29th Oct., 1801.

I enclose letters which I have received from Captain Ogg upon the subject of expenses incurred at the general courts-martial which have assembled here lately, and I beg that you will lay them before the Commander-in-Chief.

The bills given in by the Natives for expenses incurred in coming here are exceedingly large : it is to be observed, however, that some of these Natives are men of property at Madras, whose time is valuable to them, and that, although they may not be entitled to such large sums on account of their expenses, they may to others nearly equally large for their time.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[973.]

To Captain Mackenzie.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 29th Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 25th instant, and I am happy to find that your works have made a progress proportionate to your expectations, and that you are satisfied. If you are so, I have no doubt but that the rest of the world will be so likewise.

You do me justice in supposing that I am much interested in your success, and I should before now, since my return to this place, have written to you, only that you will have heard that my time has been much taken up by a very disagreeable occupation. That, however, is concluded, and I have now time

to attend to other matters neither so troublesome nor so unpleasant.

I should have been glad to see you here with Lieutenant Colonel Close, but when he was here he was so sick as to be incapable of business; he is now gone to Poonah, but I shall be glad to see you here, or to meet you wherever it may be convenient to you. I propose to make a little tour when the weather becomes settled, and we may contrive to meet.

In the course of my marches and voyages I have collected much geographical matter, probably more than any person has who is not himself a surveyor. I shall be glad to communicate it all to you, and to allow you to add it to your stock.

I cannot take upon me to appoint the person you mention to assist you in the survey of the Soonda district. You will recollect that Captain Johnson was appointed to do that duty only because there was no other duty for him at that moment, because he had already commenced and had made some progress in the survey, and because the Resident particularly desired that his assistance might be given. The case will be quite different regarding the person who you propose should be appointed; his appointment will be a new one made by myself for a service with which I have no concern whatever. Besides, the appointment is not a measure of urgency; there is plenty of time for a reference to government; and that being the case, supposing that I had anything to say to your survey, it would be my duty to refer to them before I should make the appointment.

One of your assistants, Mr. Warren, is here, and has been sick; he came here to place the milestones upon the road and to finish his map. Both are finished, I believe, and he is getting better, and goes away to-morrow or next day.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Captain Moncrieff.

[974.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 29th Oct., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 14th instant, and I write this day to Colonel Stevenson to let him know that I have given you permission to stay away from your corps for some time longer, and to desire that you may be returned accordingly.

I regret, however, exceedingly the circumstances which oblige you to be absent from Malabar, and I hope that your absence will be of as short a duration as possible. Although matters are quiet there at present, the establishment of the new government and the proposed measure of disarming the inhabitants require all our attention and exertions, and you might be of very essential service. I hope that nothing will induce you to stay away from Malabar longer than is absolutely necessary.

I shall be obliged to you for the map which you propose to send me.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[975.]

To Lieutenant-General Stuart.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 31st Oct., 1801.

I am much gratified by your sending me the 77th regiment, but that corps has been long in the field, and much harassed lately, and I imagine will require rest and refreshment. I was not able to take my own regiment into the field last year, because it was very unhealthy. I understand that it is lately much improved in health; the men, indeed, who left it were very healthy, and, if it should suit the public convenience, I should be glad to have it with me. I have taken the liberty of addressing you to express this wish, supposing that to gratify it will be unattended with public inconvenience, but on no other grounds.

Since I finished my public letter to you of this date I have received from Sir William Clarke papers, of which the enclosed are copies, which point out the importance attached in England to the possession of the Portuguese settlements. I likewise enclose the copy of a public letter received by this same opportunity from Sir William Clarke regarding provisions. I desired him some time ago to correspond with Mr. Duncan upon this subject, and I wrote to Mr. Duncan to apprise him that Sir William Clarke might probably be hard pressed upon the island of Goa, and to request that he would keep him supplied with fresh provisions; this can be done without difficulty, I should imagine, and greater facility will be given to the measure when the guard-ship, as proposed in the enclosed

papers, will be stationed off Goa ; but, at all events, there ought to be a stock of salt provisions at that place, and upon this subject I address the Military Board this day.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY

To Lieutenant-General Stuart.

[976.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 31st Oct., 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 27th instant.

My letters of the 25th and 27th will have pointed out the number of troops which I deemed absolutely necessary to be able to make the proposed attack upon the Bul Rajah from this country. I am glad to find that you will be enabled to reinforce us here to a greater extent than I proposed ; as, although I think the force I suggested sufficient for the service, there is no doubt but that the larger the force employed upon an occasion of this kind the greater the prospect of success, and the smaller the probability of sustaining a severe loss in officers and men.

The district of the Bul Rajah extends about thirty-five or forty miles along the Western Ghauts, between the Currut Kull or Jemalabad Ghaut, the road to which is its northern boundary, and the district of Koorg, which bounds it to the southward.

Its general breadth from west to east is about twenty-five miles, and it is bounded to the eastward by the river Hemavutty, which rises nearly in the Cundacull Ghaut, and falls into the Cauvery after passing the boundary of the districts of the Rajahs of Koorg and of Bul.

The country enclosed in the space above described is in general mountainous ; the hills in some parts jungly, in others open ; the valleys wet, and under cultivation ; and the sides of the hills jungly. The country is populous, with many villages, which are all enclosed by strong hedges and ditches. Tippoo built a small fort at Munserabad, in order to keep this country in subjection, to cover Mysore on that side from the Rajah of Koorg, and the approach into it from Mangalore by the Soobramany or Bissolee Ghaut. This fort is situated about ten or twelve miles north of

the Koorg boundary, and about four or five west of the river Hemavutty. It has been in the possession of the troops of the Rajah of Mysore since it was delivered over to them by a detachment under the late Captain Campbell which went into that country in the year 1799.

At the distance of about four miles south-east of this fort is a high jungly tract called Arrekeery, lying on the right of the road from Seringapatam to Munserabad, and between it and the river Hemavutty. In this tract, which is about eighteen miles in circumference, and in the neighbourhood of which the country is in general open, there are many villages, valleys, and rising grounds, such as I have already described to be all over the country; and here it is where the Bul Rajah has established and fortified himself in the Polygar style, and has hitherto resisted all the efforts which have been made to dislodge him.

In the last year Lieutenant Colonel Montresor carried several barriers and the principal village in this tract, called Arrekeery, which he destroyed. He drew off to an encamping ground, outside of the tract, however, in the evening, and the Bul Rajah took again, and has ever since remained in the possession of, the whole of it. The warfare which has since been carried on between him and the troops of the Rajah of Mysore has been with a view to throwing provisions into Munserabad on the part of Mysore, and to impede that operation on his; and it has been so far successful on our side, as that the Bul Rajah has not been able to prevent the provisioning of Munserabad, and he has been entirely prevented from making any plundering excursions to the eastward of the river Hemavutty.

In a country such as that which I have described there may be other positions in which opposition may be expected, as well as in that one to which I have already alluded, and there are particularly some barriers towards the Bissolee Ghaut; but I imagine that the possession of Arrekeery will settle the business, and to that our attention ought to be directed.

I should accordingly propose to attack it from this side, and to move from hence with the troops intended for this expedition towards the end of December, when troops may be expected from the southward and the country will be tolerably dry. I should propose to have two field-pieces for each battalion, which are drawn with ease in all parts of the country by the sircar

bullocks. At the same time I should think it advisable to put in the field, and to assemble at the Soobramany Pagoda at the bottom of the Bissolee Ghaut, the five companies of the 75th which are at Mangalore, and the 1st of the 3rd Bombay regiment; the detachments of which last at Jemalabad and Cundapoor might be relieved by detachments from the 1st of the 8th Bombay regiment, and that at Bednore by a detachment from the 2nd of the 4th at Hullihall in Soonda. These troops might move up the Ghaut, or not, according to circumstances and the mode in which the Bul Rajah should defend himself. I have everything here which the troops can want excepting tents and a few carts. These, with your orders, I can have made previous to the time when it will be proper to put the troops into the field.

I shall take a future opportunity of addressing you upon the other topics mentioned in your letter.

I have, &c.,

• ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Paymaster, Seringapatam.

[977.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd Nov., 1801.

I have lately ordered a committee to examine the estimates given in by the late engineer, Lieutenant Castles, for works, the execution of which had been ordered by the Military Board, and to ascertain the quantity of work which had been done by him, the quantity done by Lieutenant Bell, the present engineer, and the sums of money received by each, in order that there may be no confusion in this account. In the course of the examination into these matters, it has appeared that it has been the practice in the pay-office to advance different sums of money to the engineer generally, and there is no record to show on account of what works the sums have been advanced.

This appears to me to be an irregular mode of proceeding, and likely to be attended with much public inconvenience hereafter, although at present of little consequence, as the late Lieutenant Castles did not receive from the pay-office the sums to which he was entitled by the regulations for the quantity of work which he had performed. I therefore request that you will be so kind as to adjust with Lieutenant Bell, as soon as

possible, the different advances which have been made to him and to the late Lieutenant Castles on account of the public works, and that you will take from Lieutenant Bell a fresh set of receipts for the same, in which he is to specify on account of the estimates of what works the said sums have been received, and return to him the former receipts given by Lieutenant Castles and himself.

Hereafter you will be so kind as to take care that when you make an advance to the engineer, there shall be some document in your office to show on account of the estimate of what work.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[978.]

To Lieutenant-General Stuart.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd Nov., 1801.

I enclose an extract of a letter from Sir William Clarke to Mr. Duncan, which I received this morning, and which throws farther light upon the state of affairs at Goa. It is impossible to say what can have induced the Governor-General of that settlement to disobey the orders which he says he has received from Portugal, nor what steps he may be inclined to take hereafter regarding the troops under Sir William Clarke; but I have written this day to Sir William to suggest to him that probably this would be a good opportunity to urge the Governor-General to receive again the Native part of his detachment. If he should consent to it, that place will be secure.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[979.]

To Sir William Clarke.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 3rd Nov., 1801.

I am astonished at the success of your negotiation to procure orders from the Governor-General of Goa for the introduction of our troops into Damaun and Diu, particularly as by the enclosure in your letter of the 27th October, being the copy of yours of the same date to Mr. Duncan, it appears that the Go-

vernor-General of Goa had orders from Portugal, and had even himself given orders, that British troops should not be admitted into those places.

What do you think of proposing to him now, and of urging him strongly, to receive again the Native part of your detachment? This appears to me a favourable moment for such a negotiation; but upon this point you must be the best judge. If you should be able to prevail upon him to receive the sepoys, don't lose a moment in calling them in from all the quarters from which I heretofore proposed to supply you.

I have sent all your letters upon this interesting subject to General Stuart, as I have had occasion to call his particular attention to it.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[980.]

SIR,

Seingapatam, 3rd Nov., 1801.

I have received a letter from Colonel Sartorius, dated the 13th October, in which he has enclosed the examinations of several persons regarding the late disturbances and murders in Wynaad, and has desired to have my opinion regarding the punishment which should be inflicted on those who, it appears, have been concerned in the latter.

Having taken into consideration those papers and a letter from Captain Osborne the collector, to yourself upon the same subject, I am clearly of opinion that Poottian Coonyappa, Kella Chamon Konnansherry Nambier, and Pootallata Nahnen ought to be hanged in the most public bazaar in Wynaad, and that the crime for which they shall have suffered should be proclaimed throughout the district. I also think that the concern which it appears that Tarryota Aman Nair and Fear Korman have had in these murders deserves the same punishment; but in consideration of the opinion of Captain Osborne, who appears to have taken great pains in the investigation of the facts which then occurred in Wynaad, I am induced to request that they may be banished, together with Poollian Komaren. Pully Chan Ramon Nair ought to be pardoned.

If you should agree in opinion with me upon this subject, I beg that you will give orders accordingly.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[981.]

To Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 5th Nov., 1801.

Captain Moncrieff will have informed you before you receive this letter that I have given the leave for which you wish. I hope, however, for his own sake as well as for that of the public, that he will not be induced to remain at Bombay or Surat longer than is absolutely necessary to complete Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds' map. I beg that you will detain Lieutenant Prother as long as you think proper. If he should come down to Malabar hereafter, I shall be glad to have an opportunity of forwarding his views.

I received your letter of the 15th before I received that of the 14th. I am surprised to find that there should have been any objection to your detaining your troops till you received the orders of the Governor-General. You knew that a force was collected at Ceylon for the very purpose for which the force was ordered from Bombay, and I cannot conceive how it could have been expected that you should send another force for the same purpose. If you ought to have sent part of it, you ought to have sent the whole, and then in what situation would have been your garrison at Bombay, your residency at Surat, &c. &c.? I rather imagine that this objection to your conduct upon that occasion is another blow at the Governor-General, whose popularity at the India House I suspect, from many circumstances, to be on the decline.

You will have heard of the late dismissals and changes at Madras. All of them are known to be extremely disagreeable to the Governor-General, and many of them are, I believe, in direct contradiction to his express recommendation. The case of Mr. Oakes is a very strong one; he had been appointed first member of the Board of Revenue by the Court of Directors, but went home upon finding that he had no chance of getting the appointment, as government were determined not to make a vacancy. Immediately after his departure a vacancy was made,

and Lord Wellesley appointed Mr. Cockburn to fill it; since that period I am informed that Lord W. has repeatedly recommended that Mr. Oakes should not be sent out at least to that situation, and he has lately taken a very strong measure in favour of Mr. Cockburn, in order to induce him to remain in India to carry into execution the plans in contemplation for establishing the judicial system in the territories under the government of Fort St. George. All these arrangements, &c., are at an end by the fresh appointment by the Court of Directors of Mr. Oakes to be first member of the Board of Revenue. This is a subject which it is impossible for any man with any feeling to pass over.

The dismissal of Webbe and the disapprobation expressed of almost all the measures of this government, which I believe have been approved of by Lord Wellesley, are still more unpleasant, and render it more impossible for Lord Wellesley to carry on his government, although, probably, it might not be so necessary to notice these acts as it is to notice those regarding Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Oakes. You are, of course, acquainted with Lord Clive's character, and the dependence which Lord Wellesley has placed in Mr. Webbe to carry on this government, and you will conceive in what manner he will feel what has been done regarding this gentleman. As for Lord Clive, I don't see how it is possible for him to remain one hour after he will have an opportunity of going away; and of this I am very certain, that after what has passed, if he does manifest so little feeling as to stay in India, he will be turned out as soon as this his intention shall be known in London. So that I think there is some reason to believe that the Governor-General is not very popular at the India House.

I am sorry to observe by the Frankfort papers that the new ministry do not get on in Parliament so well as might be wished. I perceive that they have submitted to some abuse from opposition, and that in one instance they have brought forward a strong measure, respecting which they had not agreed among themselves. I am obliged to you for the news, which I think in general good. Are you not astonished at Sir W. Clarke's success in his negotiation with the government of Goa regarding Damaun and Diu? We must, notwithstanding, secure Goa, and upon this subject I have lately urged General Stuart.

I thank you for the picture, of which, however, I must observe,

with my friends here, that the two or three glances which you mention made very little impression upon the fair artist, as the picture is as like anybody else as it is to the person for whom it is intended. I shall write to her, nevertheless, and I propose to tell her that I am glad to find that those few glances made an impression upon her memory so exceedingly favourable; and I have employed a gentleman here to draw the picture of a damsel in the character of a shepherdess, which I shall also present as the effect of the impression made upon my memory by the fair artist.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[982.]

To Lieutenant-General Stuart.

SIR,

6th Nov., 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, and I am much flattered by the permission which you give me to address you directly.

I am happy to find that what has been done regarding Goa has met with your approbation, as well as what I proposed should be done hereafter. The papers which I have sent you lately will have shown you that the Governor of Goa is well disposed towards the English, and there is some prospect that he will be induced to receive the Native part of the detachment. In that case Sir William Clarke will be able to make up his strength by calling in the grenadier battalion, and by requisitions on the neighbouring garrisons of Hullahall in Soonda, Seedasheeghur, &c.; and measures can be hereafter taken to give him entire battalions, instead of the detachments which he will have called in.

If the Governor should be determined not to admit the Native part of the detachment, it will then be necessary to be prepared for the event of a war between Great Britain and Portugal, or for that of the British government in India thinking it proper to force the Native troops on the Portuguese government. In this view of the matter the detachment to be assembled for the Bullum service may be applied immediately to the service at Goa, if that should be necessary; and on account of the disinclination which it is evident the Portuguese have to quarrel with

I am going on a tour towards Nundydroog to review Cuppage's corps, and to see the tents, &c., in that district; but I shall be glad to hear from you upon all occasions. • Remember me kindly to Mrs. Stevenson and my godson. I send the tambourines to her this day.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major Paterson.

[986.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 10th Nov., 1801.

I have received your letter of the 7th. Lord Clare recommended Mr. Cobb to me, but did not desire that I should assist him with money. As I knew, however, that he might be in want, I desired you to afford him assistance of that nature, and I intended that he should be supplied, as occasion might require, according to your discretion as his commanding officer.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Cobb's family, and I should be very sorry to see an opportunity for his advancement passed by for want of money to purchase it. But as I am not overburthened therewith, before I consent to advance this money I must beg to know from Mr. Cobb in what manner he proposes that I should be repaid; whether he will make an arrangement with the paymaster of his corps to stop a certain sum monthly till the money is paid, or whether he will depend upon some of his relations, and upon which, for its payment. I mention this circumstance only because the sum is larger than I, or any man, can in these times afford to throw away.

I have before now advanced money to officers of my own regiment to enable them to purchase, and they have invariably made an arrangement such as that I have above stated, and have besides written to their friends to pay the money for them. If the latter should comply with their request, they have had, of course, all the advantages of the arrangement made with their paymaster.

I am concerned to hear of the accident which has befallen your son, who, I hope, will soon recover.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[987.]

To the Hon. B. Cochrane.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 11th Nov., 1801.

I and my family have been so much taken up here lately with what has been going forward that it has not been possible till now to settle your arrack accounts. I now send you copies of the papers which were sent here by you, and an abstract of the quantity of arrack which has been received here since the fall of Seringapatam, by the last of which you will perceive that there is a considerable error in your own account, by which, if it had not been found out here, you would have been a loser.

Captain West, my aide-de-camp, has managed this concern since we have been here, and I believe it has been expensive to him. I shall be glad if you will be so kind as to let me know what he is to pay you for the arrack which he has received.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[988.]

To Lieutenant-Colonel de Meuron.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 13th Nov., 1801.

I am going upon a tour of inspection of the troops and fortresses in the Nundydroog district, and during my absence the command of this place will devolve upon you.

You will be so kind as to take care that the duties are conducted exactly as they have been hitherto, according to the standing orders of the army and garrison, and you will make no alteration which may not be dictated by the most urgent necessity, and which you will report to me without loss of time.

In regard to the police of the fort and island of Seringapatam, it is vested in me as commanding officer in Mysore by the regulations of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, and as an arrangement of public expediency I have placed it in the hands of Captain Symons. He will communicate with you upon all occasions when it may be necessary to trouble you, and I shall be obliged to you if you will give him every assistance in your power in conducting the police, as well as in carrying into execution and enforcing the decrees of the courts of Cutchery and Foujdarry, and in enforcing the attendance of the witnesses, whether civil or military, whom he may require.

The staff of the garrison will remain here, and will wait upon you with states, &c. &c.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Sir William Clarke.

[989.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 13th Nov., 1801.

I enclose a letter from the Right Hon. the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, which has been sent to me under a flying seal for my information. Reference is made in that letter to a plan in contemplation for increasing the British force at Goa, according as circumstances may render that measure necessary or desirable; and I am now about to state it to you as far as it has come to my knowledge.

There appears to be no doubt whatever of the necessity of increasing the number of our troops at Goa; and this measure must be effected either with the consent or against the inclination of the Governor-General of Goa. If it should be done with his consent, and you should be so successful in your negotiations with him as to prevail upon him to receive the Native troops belonging to the detachment, the Commander-in-Chief has approved of the mode in which I proposed to reinforce Goa in June last, and it is intended hereafter to relieve the different detachments by entire corps, which will be strong and efficient.

If the Governor-General of Goa should not consent to receive these troops, the measure to be adopted is entirely different, and it stands to reason that we must be prepared to force our way into Goa with a sufficient body of troops for that purpose. I expect shortly to be able to collect a force in this country, in order to bring to subjection the Rajah of Bullum, a tributary of this government, who is in rebellion, and whose country stretches along the Ghauts between the provinces of Bednore and Koorg.

Although it is absolutely necessary to subdue this Rajah, it is intended to employ the force which I shall collect for this purpose in getting possession of Goa, in case events should render that measure necessary. It is imagined that the distance from the scene of operations, as proposed at present, to Goa is not so great as to be inconvenient, at the same time that it is so

great as that it is impossible that the collection of the body of troops could give umbrage or create jealousy and inconvenience at Goa.

In contemplation of the necessity of going to Goa with this body of troops, I shall hereafter correspond with you upon the subject of the best route to be followed. My present opinion is, that the troops would reach Goa most expeditiously by marching at the back of the Ghauts even as far as Soopah, and thus entering the Portuguese territory by the Tenim or Dighee Ghaut. In considering this opinion I beg you to recollect the number of rivers which they would have to cross on their march through Canara, below the Ghauts, each of which would be a considerable impediment and delay.

On the other hand, if I were to determine to embark them at some of the ports on the coast, I conceive that in the first place I should find delay in that operation, as well as in procuring craft for that purpose, as no previous arrangement could be made without laying open our views to those from whom it is necessary to conceal them; and, in the next place, as the northerly winds will have set in even before the troops will be assembled, their arrival at Goa by sea would be very uncertain.

Upon the whole, considering the advantages and disadvantages of proceeding by the route above the Ghauts or below the Ghauts, I am induced to prefer the former of the land routes; and upon considering it in the same manner with the mode of reaching Goa by sea, I am induced to prefer it to that mode.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[990.]

To Lieutenant-General Stuart.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 14th Nov., 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 9th instant.

The troops ought to be here so as to march from hence in the last week in December; and as I have the ordnance which will be necessary, in my opinion it will be best that they should not encumber themselves with any on their march from Trichinopoly.

In my former letter I stated that I should draw a battalion

or even more from this garrison. We shall want tents for them and a few platform carts for stores, which, with your permission, I can have made before the time will arrive at which they will go into the field.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Alexander Read, Esq.

[991.]

SIR,

Chenapatam, 17th Nov., 1801.

I have received your letters of the 13th and 14th instant. The people whom you have required from Seringapatam will go off immediately: there is some difficulty in finding out who those are whom you have required from Atticoopah, as there are several residents there of the same names. Purneah is therefore desirous that you should state the subject upon which you wish to examine them, in order that he may find out which of the people ought to be sent. - I have heard that Goklah has brought his army down to Savanore, of which place he has taken possession, as well as of Havery, a large market town about ten miles from thence, on our side of the Werdah. I rather believe that he is acting in co-operation with the new aumildar from Poonah, whose arrival in the Savanore country I announced to you some time ago.

The only inconvenience which I apprehend from this circumstance is the irregularity of this body of troops compared with those of the other Mahratta chiefs. I am, however, in constant correspondence with Goklah, who served with me during the last campaign, and I am convinced that he will check the irregularity of his troops as much as possible, in order to prevent its doing any mischief to the Company's territory.

I conclude that he has plundered Savanore and the bazaar at Havery, and therefore that the merchants whom you mention are afraid to enter the Mahratta territory at all. I am afraid that no remonstrance of mine, even if it were justifiable in me to make one upon such an occasion, would have any effect in preventing that which is so habitual to all these Mahratta chiefs; but if you find that the Company's territory under your management or its inhabitants suffer, or are likely to suffer, from the

irregularity of these troops, I will remonstrate with Goklah forthwith, and I will take such steps to punish those who shall venture within our frontier as will, I hope, prevent the evil entirely.

I apprehend nothing for the safety of your treasury; but I beg to recommend that your guard may be increased.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[992.]

To the Secretary of the Military Board.

SIR,

Bangalore, 19th Nov., 1801.

The Military Board having desired that I should give such orders regarding the repairs of the fort of Hullihall as I might think necessary, I took into consideration the estimates for those repairs which had been transmitted by Captain Johnson to be laid before the Board.

It appeared to me that the work performed according to either mode proposed by him would not last longer than the end of the next monsoon, and that then it would be necessary to recommence it. I accordingly desired that Captain Johnson would consider of and propose a mode of rebuilding those parts of the rampart of Hullihall which had fallen down, according to which they would be equally strong and equally capable of bearing the new parapet with the other parts which had stood, and that he would prepare an estimate of the expense to be incurred in this work.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Captain Johnson, which I have received from Major Ker, and of the estimate of the proposed work. As the expense will be but little greater than that which would have been incurred in order to rebuild the wall in such a manner as that it would have lasted only till this time in the next year, and as it is expected that, according to this mode, it will last as long as the other parts of the wall, and will bear the new parapet, I trust that the Military Board will approve of the orders which I have given.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Major-General Baird.

[993.]

MY DEAR GENERAL,

Bangalore, 24th Nov., 1801.

I congratulate you most heartily upon the fall of Alexandria, which I hope will relieve you from Egypt. We don't yet hear whether the Indian army was at the siege; but from what you stated in your last regarding your head quarters being fixed at Gizé, I fear they were not.

Since I wrote to you last, my time has been most disagreeably employed in prosecuting at a general court martial —, —, and —, for embezzling stores at Seringapatam upon the different occasions on which I was absent from that garrison in the field. The result of their trials is that they are all broke, and I believe there appeared before the general court martial a scene of dirt and villany such as never before disgraced the character of an officer, or shocked the feelings of those who were obliged to investigate it. I have never performed so unpleasant a duty, or one which gave me so much concern and trouble; and I neither wish to do such a one again myself, nor to see it devolve upon any friend of mine.

I will not suppose that your friends at Madras have given you any news regarding this country; as, if they should, the perusal of this letter will not give you much unnecessary trouble; and if they should not, I know from experience how pleasant it will be to you to learn what is going on. In consequence of orders from England great changes have lately been made in the government of Fort St. George. Mr. Webbe has been dismissed from his office, to which Mr. Chamier has been appointed, by orders from the Court of Directors, brought out by himself. Mr. Oakes and Mr. Place are likewise appointed to seats at the Board of Revenue by orders from the same authority, with a view to the destruction of the influence of Mr. Cockburn in the Revenue department. Almost all the acts of Lord Clive's government have been disapproved, and a reduction of the military force of the government of Fort St. George has been ordered.

The consequence of these orders, it is supposed, will be, that Lord Clive will go home as soon as he can get a passage to England; and I think it probable that Lord Wellesley will

follow him in the course of the next year. Mr. Petrie will be Governor of Madras.

The government of Ceylon has been made a separate King's establishment. Three regiments of European infantry and three of Malay infantry, with a detachment of Royal artillery, are to be posted on that island. The Malay regiments are to be raised, and Colonels Champagné and Ramsay have been appointed Colonels of two of them. The troops in Ceylon are not to have any batta, but General Macdowall says that the government will give them an island allowance which will be equal to it.

How this government is to go on without the money of Bengal I know not: its expenses, which are growing fast, are treble its income.

The Governor-General, General Lake, and all the great people in Bengal are gone to the province of Oude. I don't know yet whether General Craig is gone home in the *Georgina*, which sailed about a fortnight ago.

The Polygar war in the Southern provinces of the Carnatic is at an end; indeed the country is generally more quiet than I have yet known it; this country and Malabar particularly so.

The 78th and some sepoys were ordered in readiness for service some time ago. They were intended, I imagine, to reinforce you, if you had returned to India in time for the other objects in view when the army was assembled. As soon as your despatches arrived, in which you announced your going to Cairo, &c. &c., these troops were countermanded.

I have now told you every thing that I recollect which can interest you: I close my letter, therefore, with the expression of my hope that I shall soon see you in this country again, and with the request that you will

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

I omitted to tell you that Major Bell is appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st battalion of artillery, and Captain Scott Commissary at Seringapatam. I wish that you would allow the latter to come to India as soon as you will have done with him.

To Captain Walker.

[994.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Bangalore, 24th Nov., 1801.

I have received a letter from head-quarters, containing directions for my conduct in regard to the horses which you are to send to this country from Mangalore ; and I am particularly desired to take measures that they may not want forage or attendance upon the road. In regard to the first there will, I hope, be no difficulty anywhere ; the country in all parts is in some degree cultivated, and the price paid for dry forage is so liberal for the inhabitants, at the same time so moderate for those who want it, that I have no doubt but that your horses will have plenty. In regard to attendance I am not so certain, as the great want in all parts of this country is of inhabitants, particularly of that class which would be employed in the care of horses.

If, however, you can give me immediately a general notion of the number of horsekeepers, &c., you will require, and of the periods at which you will require them, I have no doubt but that I can have them procured for you at this place and at Seringapatam. If you cannot give me the general information which I now require, I know that the Mysore country, excepting in the places above mentioned, can furnish none ; as I am aware from former experience of the inconvenience which was suffered both by the country from former requisitions, and by the horses and the agent from an insufficient supply of persons to take care of them. .

I mention this subject now, because I learn from Captain Maccally, who commands here, that he had sent you 200 horsekeepers, whom you had afterwards desired him to detain. If you expect to have to send many horses, you may depend upon it that you will want the people, as the country cannot supply them.

When I hear from you that you have a lot of horses ready to send off, I will point out to you the place where they will join the cavalry brigade, and the route by which they are to march ; and I will send an hircarrah belonging to the Sircar to meet them on the borders of the Mysore country, who will be furnished with orders to the aumildars to supply them with every thing they may want.

I shall also again issue the orders which I gave last year to the commanding officers of districts and stations to supply you with escorts, &c. &c.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

I am on my return to Seringapatam.

[995.]

To Colonel Stevenson.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Biricky, 25th Nov., 1801.

I have received your letters of the 18th and 19th. I shall not want the five companies of the 75th now in Cotiote under any circumstances, and I think you will do well to keep them in Malabar. I also think that you ought not to part with the Travancore battalions, at least till the period which you mention, particularly as you send to their corps the flank companies of the battalions in Canara. Malabar must not be weakened till the new government is thoroughly established, otherwise it will fail for want of force alone.

In consequence of a report made to government upon the delays in conveying the tappall in Malabar, subsequent to a communication upon the subject with Mr. Bell, government gave me orders to consider of and propose a plan for an improvement in this respect. I did so; and I believe I communicated the plan to you when you were at Seringapatam; I requested you to name the person whom I should recommend to government to superintend the tappalls in Malabar, and Captain Spens was accordingly recommended. From that time to this I have heard no more upon the subject; the slowness of the Malabar tappall is a matter of common complaint, but yet no step has been taken to remedy it.

Although I am very desirous that the plan which I proposed should be adopted, and that Captain Spens should have under it a situation which will be agreeable to him, under present circumstances I am afraid of forwarding your public letter. In fact, neither you nor I have anything to say to the tappall, excepting to complain if our military correspondence be not carried on with the requisite celerity; and the only cir-

cumstance which occasioned my interference so far as to propose a plan, and to recommend Captain Spens, was the special order of government to me to take that subject into my consideration.

In this point of view the best thing to do, in my opinion, is for me to write to government to draw their attention to this subject, and to my former letter to them upon it. Considering the unsettled state of affairs at Madras, I believe I shall forward the object most by making my address a private one to one of those who were in power when I before wrote upon the subject. Of this, however, I am very certain, that to forward your public letter to me, of the 19th, to the Chief Secretary to Government, will mar all, as it will be immediately asked, what business we military men have with the tappall? I shall endeavour to do Captain Spens' business for him in the mode most likely to succeed.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Stevenson and my godson.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson.

[996.]

MY DEAR ROBERTSON,

Biricky, 25th Nov., 1801.

I have this day received a letter from General Stuart, in which he informs me that he has ordered the 77th regiment into this country; and at the same time he has desired me to take the regiment de Meuron into the field instead of the 77th, as the commanding officer of that corps has reported its being unfit for service. The General, however, has left this matter entirely to my discretion; and I acknowledge, as I look upon my friends of the de Meuron not to be very fit for jungle warfare, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of taking to the field a proportion of the 77th, notwithstanding Lieutenant-Colonel Spry's report.

When the General first apprised me, in a private letter, of his intention to send me the 77th, I was aware of their probable situation, and I urged him to send me the 33rd in lieu of them. He declined to comply with this request; and although

to relieve the latter by the former is obviously the only mode of giving to the 77th the rest which they require, it would be improper in me to renew the proposition. I shall be obliged to you, however, if you can make it to him without involving me in a scrape. There is one mode in which the relief could be effected with ease, and the 33rd could be with me in full time for the service. In the first place, when you will receive this letter, it will not be too late to order the 77th direct from Trichinopoly to Vellore, as they are not to march from the former till the 5th of next month.

In the next place, if it be necessary that the 33rd should move before the 77th can arrive at Vellore (which it certainly is), a few companies of the 74th, at Wallajahbad, can be ordered there to do the duty till the 77th arrive. Lieutenant Colonel Spry is junior to Lieutenant Colonel Dallas; and as long as my friend now at Chittledroog is allowed to remain there, he will not think of moving to Vellore to make trouble.

Besides my anxiety to have my own corps with me, and that which I must naturally have not to take into the field a regiment which its commanding officer has reported unfit for service, there are other reasons, with which Young can acquaint you, for which I am desirous to have nothing to do with that corps. The circumstances which occasioned them have long since been forgotten by me; but I have reason to know that they have not been forgotten by another person, and I think it possible that the result of his coming here, under all the circumstances of the case, will be that he will involve himself in a breeze which will be very unpleasant.

I leave all this matter to your discretion, but I beg you to recollect that the General has behaved to me in the kindest manner, and that you must avoid getting me into a scrape.

I am on my return to Seringapatam from Nundydroog, where I have been reviewing a corps.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Colonel Stevenson.

[997.]

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Seringapatam, 30th Nov., 1801.

By the orders issued this day you will perceive the strength of the detachment which I propose to assemble for service in Canara. It is intended that it should be in readiness to ascend the Bissolee ghaut in case we should find that the Bul Rajah holds out towards that pass into the lower country, and to co-operate with the troops on this side. I think it probable, from the strength of the detachment which I shall be enabled to bring into the field in this country, that the war in Bullum, like that in Cotiote, will degenerate into a chase, in which case their services will not be required at all; and in any event I don't think that, if they are required, either the detachment itself is of sufficient strength, or the service on which they may be employed of sufficient importance, to induce me to desire that you should relinquish your other avocations in Malabar to command the troops. However, upon this point you must be the best judge; and all I can say is, that if you do come to them I shall be well pleased and happy to have your co-operation, although I really am of opinion that you can be of more use where you are.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Stevenson.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The troops will not go into the field till about the 1st of January.

I have the pleasure to inform you that your horse is sound. Pat still leaves the rowel in him, but the horse is in as fine condition as possible. I shall send to Mrs. Stevenson in two days some cabbage and celery plants, and in about a week her rose-trees.

To J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.

[998.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 5th Dec., 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 27th November, for which I am much obliged to you. I am glad to

find that there is no longer any apprehension of an irruption from the country of Kistnapah Naig by the freebooters who heretofore annoyed the districts under your management. I conclude that the detachment was drawn into Mangalore with your consent. I mention this because you say that you had requested that it should be withdrawn to Jemalabad. If you are, however, desirous that it should be stationed at that place, let me know it, and I will give orders accordingly without delay.

It is very satisfactory to find that our endeavours to distress the rebels for provisions have already had some effect. A perseverance in the same system till the country is brought under subjection to the authority of this government is very desirable.

Your communication with the Brahmin from Saylispoor may have the very best consequences, and I strongly recommend that you should continue and encourage it, upon the principles which you have already introduced into it. I have no doubt whatever that with the force which I shall have in the course of the next month on both sides of the Bullum country, the Rajah will soon be brought to subjection; but in the present situation of affairs the person who will be able to induce him to submit himself to government will render a most material service to the public. On this ground I most anxiously urge you to continue your communications with him, and to do everything in your power to bring him in; at the same time that on my part I shall not discontinue or slacken the preparations which I am making to subdue him, if he should persist in his rebellion.

There is no doubt whatever but that the terms which will be given to Kistnapah Naig hereafter, if he should submit himself unconditionally to you, must depend upon this government, and it will be proper that they should be settled by the Resident; but as it has always appeared that he is much disinclined to have any communication with this government, and that he does not like to trust them, in my opinion you ought to encourage him to give himself up to you, and there is no occasion for bringing forward the name of this government in doing so.

My reason for being of this opinion is, that if he should submit himself voluntarily, it is probable that he will be deemed not only entitled to his life and the freedom of his person, but that this government will be obliged to make some provision for him.

The acceptance of this provision will, of course, depend upon himself; and as his submission will have been unconditional, he cannot complain of a breach of faith if he does not choose to accept what will be held out to him by the subsequent bounty of government, and with his life and the freedom of his person he will be in as good a situation as he can have any right to expect under such circumstances. But if the Mysore government is held out to him at present, and he is taught to look to them immediately not only for a provision for his maintenance, but for the security of his life, I fear he will prefer to risk the event of the contest to coming in. Upon the whole, therefore, I recommend it to you to accept his unconditional submission, to urge him to it strongly by the means of communication which you have already opened with him, and in carrying it on to keep out of view, as much as may be practicable, not only the Mysore government, but the Resident and myself, as the most likely mode of succeeding. I shall be glad to hear from you occasionally upon this subject.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To Lieutenant-General Stuart.

[999.]

SIR,

● Seringapatam, 6th Dec., 1801.

I have the honour to enclose a public letter from Sir William Clarke.

I likewise enclose a private letter from the same gentleman, to which I beg to draw your attention. The Rajah of Koorg has lately contracted his daughter in marriage with the Rajah of Soonda, a tributary of the Portuguese residing at Goa, and by the interference of Lord Wellesley the Governor of Goa has permitted him to go to Koorg to marry the Rajah's daughter. I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to procure for Sir William Clarke the authority he asks for to issue the tents in question.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[1000.]

To Josiah Webbe, Esq.

MY DEAR WEBBE,

Seringapatam, 8th Dec., 1801.

Many thanks for your letter giving me intelligence of the treaty concluded by my brother Henry.* This crowns Lord Wellesley's successful administration in a capital style.

As nothing can be more unpleasant than a state of uncertainty, I am sorry that you don't yet know what is to become of you. I have heard from Malcolm since Lord Wellesley received the accounts of the curious arrangements for Madras, and it appears that he has written to the Court of Directors to desire that they will appoint a person into whose hands he may resign the government on his departure, and to his friends to say that he is determined to go at all events in the next season, unless some of the late measures are altered and orders rescinded. I think it most probable that a successor to him will be appointed, and that he will not be able to procure an alteration in the late measures. Under that notion, for your own sake I regret that you don't go away immediately.

If Lord Wellesley should not be able to bring about an alteration in the late orders, and a successor to him should be appointed, I think that your having accepted the office of Private Secretary will do you an injury. It is evident that you were removed from your office because it was thought proper in Leadenhall-street to place the government in other hands. This wish is entirely frustrated by your holding the office of Private Secretary, and, if the new systems are to be adhered to, I think it probable that you will receive another mark of the disapprobation of our Honourable masters.

However, on public grounds, unless Captain Wilks's health would permit him to go through the business, it was absolutely necessary that you should stay as long as Lord Clive; and this necessity is to be regretted, as I am convinced that it will do you an injury.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

* The treaty of Oude, 10th Nov., 1801. See *Wellesley Despatches*, vol. ii. p. 598.

To Sir William Clarke.

[1001.]

SIR,

Seringapatam, 8th Dec., 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your several letters, the last dated the 30th November, with enclosures, for Lord Clive, which I have forwarded to him.

In my opinion you have judged very correctly in not requiring the small reinforcement which the Governor of Bombay proposed to send you. If it could be supposed that it would be admitted at Goa, it would be of no very essential service to you; but the Governor of Goa would certainly not admit it, and the consequence of the demand for its admission might lead to discussions which would be very unpleasant at the present moment, when you are not so well prepared as we could wish to hold your position by force. I have hopes, however, that before you will receive this letter you will have been relieved from your anxiety regarding provisions. I some time ago requested Mr. Duncan to take measures for supplying you with fresh provisions by sea, from Bombay and Fort Victoria; and I understand that he has been requested to provide for the supply of the salt provisions for which you have indented. In case the arrangement for the first should be made, as the *Chiffonne* will keep the open sea, your difficulties will be over, and on the arrival of the second your anxiety will cease.

As it would not be proper to make it known that we have any anxiety upon the subject of the tappall's travelling through the Portuguese territory, I prefer that you should take your own measures for establishing a water communication between Seedasheeghur and Goa, to corresponding myself with the civil authority in Canara upon the subject, which would infallibly betray our fears. I have ordered the draught cattle from Hullihall in Soonda to be sent to you, and they are to remain at Goa till those arrive there which you had heretofore. These have been ordered back.

From the general tenor of all your letters lately, it appears that we must expect a demand from the Portuguese government to withdraw our troops from all their settlements in India, and we must be prepared for the consequences.

I hope to be ready to march from hence, in the first week in January, towards the Bul country; the service in which will be prosecuted, or relinquished, according to the state of affairs

in your quarter, or to the intelligence which will be received from Europe of the state of the negotiations between Portugal and France. After I shall have the troops here, I shall not be long in reaching you, if that should be necessary.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[1002.]

To Sir William Clarke.

MY DEAR SIR,

Seringapatam, 11th Dec., 1801.

I have received your letters of the 2nd and 4th. The crisis which we have long expected approaches, and it is much to be regretted that you have as yet received no instructions from the Governor-General. In this situation of affairs I am really at a loss what to advise; to instruct you, considering that you are the Resident and must be best acquainted with the wishes and intentions of government, would be preposterous. The question which we are to consider is not a military but a political one, and therefore, strictly speaking, I have nothing to do with it; however, I do not wish to shrink from the consideration of it, and although I write this letter in a private form, it is upon a public subject, and I leave it to you to make the use of it which you may think proper.

If the question were merely military, I should have no scruple in desiring you to draw into Goa forthwith as large a body of troops as would secure your position. We are to consider, however, that the adoption of this measure at the present moment may have very extensive political consequences. We know that it is positively contrary to the orders of the Court of Directors, and contrary to the intentions of the King's ministers, that any act of hostility should be committed against the Portuguese; and it well becomes us, therefore, to pause and weigh well both sides of the question before we adopt a measure which can be considered in that light.

From your representations of the state of affairs at Goa lately, I have little doubt upon my mind but that it is decidedly the intention of the Governor to desire that the British troops should withdraw as soon as he will hear that peace is concluded between Portugal and France, and that he is making preparations to force

you to withdraw in case he should have occasion to desire it. The first duty of every British officer is to maintain his post until he shall be ordered to quit it, and to take every measure in his power to enable him to do so. Upon that ground, if you are convinced that it is the Governor's intention to desire you to withdraw, and to attempt to force you to do so, you ought immediately to call in the grenadier battalion, the troops from Hullihall, &c. &c., and, under the instructions of Lord Clive, to commence taking into British pay as many of the Portuguese troops as might be inclined to treat with you.

There are two circumstances, however, of which you will observe that, according to my principle, you ought to be very certain before you adopt these measures. One of them is, that the Governor has the intention to force you to quit your position, should the occasion offer; and the next is, that the occasion will offer.

In regard to the first, as I before observed, there appears no doubt whatever. I am rather doubtful of the second. It does not appear that the peace between Portugal and France, by which the Portuguese colonies and settlements were supposed to have been ceded to the French, has ever been ratified by the First Consul, and from the last accounts there was reason to believe that he had positively refused to ratify it, most probably because he was well aware that he would not be able to take possession of the Portuguese settlements in this country. The next overland accounts must, however, throw some light upon this subject, and you probably will be able to procure at Goa some certain intelligence respecting it. If you find that that settlement is ceded to the French, in my opinion you ought not to hesitate one moment about taking every step which can enable you to hold your position till you receive orders to abandon it.

In the mean time there are some measures of preparation, the adoption of which I recommend to you immediately. One of them is, to desire that boats may be prepared at Hullihall, to be carried with the troops which will march from thence, in order that they may find no difficulty or delay in passing the rivers. This ought to be done for some plausible reason, such as to avoid the delays of the tappall, &c., or if no good reason can be found out, it ought to be kept secret. I conclude that Captain Stuart would bring up from Seedasheeghur the grenadier battalion in the *Chiffonne*, as I am sorry to observe that it is very weak;

its flank companies are, however, on the road to join it. If he cannot take so many men, boats ought to be held in readiness at Seedasheeghur to receive them, as they must be introduced by sea.

I conclude that when the Portuguese troops will be encamped on the island of Goa, you will keep your men and them as separate as circumstances will permit; that you will keep your men and officers in their lines, particularly at night, with strong guards, &c., to prevent communication and disputes.

Above all, I recommend that you should soothe the jealous temper of the Governor, and use all your influence over him to endeavour to prevail upon him to canton his troops in their old quarters, as being those which long consideration and experience have proved to be the most convenient for the general defence of the settlement. I acknowledge that I am by no means sanguine in my expectations of success in buying off the Portuguese troops, or in other words, in taking them into British pay. In my opinion, no great progress will be made in prevailing upon either the common men or officers of inferior rank to enter the British service, if the Governor and the superior officers are not inclined to enter into our views, and if the former still holds the government and power of the settlement; I should be doubtful, therefore, of the expediency of making any attempt towards prevailing upon those people to enter our service at the present moment. However, what I have above stated upon this part of the subject is only matter of opinion, of which you on the spot must be able to form a better judgment.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[1003.]

To the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,

Seringapatam, 11th Dec., 1801.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Captain Walker, dated the 6th instant, upon the subject of horsekeepers for the remount horses expected at Mangalore. Shortly after I had received the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to give every assistance in my power to Captain Walker, I heard that that officer had desired that 200 horse-

keepers might be discharged, who had been hired for the service at Bangalore, and despatched to Mangalore to meet the horses.

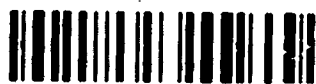
Upon the different occasions on which horses have been sent up to this country from the coast, the greatest difficulty and inconvenience have been felt from the want of followers. No people of that description can be got at Mangalore, in the province of Canara, or in the Mysore country, excepting at Seringapatam and a few at Bangalore; consequently, unless provision is made beforehand, either the horses upon their landing must want their necessary attendants, or the inhabitants of the country must be pressed to attend upon them; and as the business is new to them, and in some cases one against which they have a prejudice, the horses are ill attended to, and reach the place where they are to be examined in bad condition. Besides the badness and uncertainty of the service of persons thus pressed to perform it, the country suffers great inconvenience and loss from the want of hands at the moment probably when they are most wanted, and this is a constant source of complaint from those in whose hands the management is placed.

Under these circumstances, I desired Captain Walker not to discharge the 200 horsekeepers in question until he should receive further orders; and I beg leave to recommend that, in consideration of the particular circumstances stated, he may be allowed to draw pay for all those followers from the day on which they were respectively entertained.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.



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